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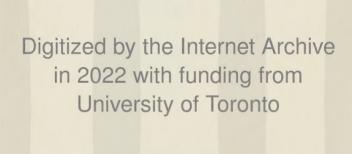


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### ZWEITER TEIL

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hath raised one
» 42 Chorus / And then shall your light break forth

Unter den Werken der Oratorienliteratur nach Händel sind (neben den Oratorien von Haydn) Mendelssohns »Paulus« und »Elias« die einzigen, die sich in unverminderter Frische und Wirkungskraft bis auf unsere Zeit im Musikleben erhalten haben. Auch die in den letzten Jahrzehnten unleughar immer allgemeiner gewordene Unterschätzung und Vernachlässigung der Kunst Mendelssohns hat ihnen fast nichts anzuhaben vermocht, weil eben die stärksten Vorzüge seiner Begabung darin am vollkommensten in Erscheinung treten: sein unerreichtes Formgefühl, die souveräne Beherrschung der polyphonen Mittel und - nicht zuletzt - seine unvergleichliche Meisterschaft in der Behandlung des Vokalsatzes. Der ästhetisch Feinempfindende wird allerdings auch ein außermusikalisches Moment in diesen beiden Werken finden, das ihn anspricht: die Kraft und Bildhaftigkeit der auf das unverfälschte Bibelwort zurückgreifenden Texte. Der zum »Elias« namentlich sieht mit der packenden Anschaulichkeit seiner Szenen und der dramatischen Steigerung des Aufbaus in der gesamten Oratorienliteratur vielleicht einzig da.

»Elias« (im Jahre 1846 vollendet und am 26. August 1846 auf dem Musikfest in Birmingham zum erstenmal aufgeführt) ist dem um 10 Jahre früher enstandenen »Paulus« auch an Reife und Konzentriertheit überlegen. Weitaus die wichtigste Rolle fällt - wie bei Händel - dem Chor zu. In den lyrisch-betrachtenden wie in den dramatisch erregten Szenen ist die reichste Inspiration mit prägnanter Charakteristik vereint. Gemahnt die Formgestaltung in den Chören gelegentlich an Händel, so weisen andrerseits geistvolle poetisch-musikalische Momente in die Zukunft: so das vor der Quvertüre kühn einsetzende Rezitativ des Elias mit dem später wieder aufgenommenen »Fluchmotiv«. (Einleitung T. 7-9.) Auch die sorgfältige, ausdrucksvolle Deklamation in den Rezitativen und ariosen Gesängen greift gleichsam einem späteren musikdramatischen Stil voraus.

Die Ouvertüre ist — der alten Tradition des Oratoriums entsprechend — in Fugen form angelegt, die auch von schwierigeren Imitationskünsten Gebrauch macht (Umkehrung T. 42 ff., Engführung T. 57 ff.). Die Form der Fuge wird auch in den

Among the great classical oratorios since Hande's no other oratorio, aside from those of Haydn, have preserved their freshness and effectiveness as fully as Mendelssohn's master oratorios "St. Paul" and "Elijah". Even a certain tendency, prevalent in recent years, towards underestimating and belittling the creative powers of Mendelssohn, has not impaired the great general admiration for these two works. The distinguishing traits of Mendelsschn's genius - his unrivalled sense of form, his supreme command of orchestral polyphony and, above all, his incomparable mastery of vocal part-writing are most forcibly evinced in these oratorios. Aside from these purely musical qualities, the serious student will derive infinite pleasure from the genuine sincerity of their words (cleverly compiled from bible sentences), and particularly the book of "Elijah" with its convincing plasticity and tremendous dramatic climaxes is probably without a rival in the oratorio literature of all ages.

"Elijah" - first performed on August 26, 1846, on the occasion of the Birmingham Music Festival was written in 1846, 10 years later than "St. Paul", and it surpasses the last named work as regards maturity and conciseness. As in the oratorios of Handel, the most important role by far is alluded to the chorus. In "Elijah", the wealth of musical ideas and the significance of delineation are equally admirable both in the lyrically contemplative passages and in the dramatically thrilling scenes As regards musical form, the chorus passage frequently draw upon the resources of Handel, ba many a detail with the phrase must have had the effect of a daring innovation in Mendelssohn's time The bold idea of opening the overture proper with Elijah's recitative (Introduction bar 7-9) - it recurs later as his »motive of the curse« - may be quoted as one illustration, and the infinitely plastic phrasing both in the recitatives and arias may be said to anticipate the musical style of a future generation.

In keeping with the traditions of oratorio, the Overture is in the nature of a Fugue, and it makes use of some of the more difficult and intricate possibilities of Imitation (Inversion, bar 42 ff., and Stretta, bar 57 ff.). The chorus passages also frequently utilize the fugue form, in the mo-



Chorsätzen wiederholt herangezogen, allerdings in der freien Weise, in der sie auch häufig bei Händel auftritt. So eine freie Fuge mit zwei Themen ist gleich der Anfangschor Nr. 1 (1. Thema »Die Ernte ist vergangen« T. 10 ff., 2. Thema »Will denn der Herre T. 36 ff., beide Themen im doppelten Kontrapunkt übereinander gestellt T. 43 ff.), ebenso, allerdings ohne die obligate dux-comes-Einführung des ersten Themas, Nr. 5 (1. Thema »Aber der Herr sieht es nicht«, T. 1ff., 2. Thema »Der Fluch«, aus dem Einleitungsrezitativ genommen, T. 15 ff., 3. Thema »Er wird uns verfolgen«, T. 25 ff., 2. und 3. Thema kontrapunktisch vereinigt T. 43 ff.) und Nr. 29 (1. Thema »Siehe, der Hüter«, T. 2 ff., 2. Thema »Wenn du mitten in Angst« T. 20 ff., beide vereinigt T. 44 ff.). Als Formgebilde interessant ist auch das Duett Nr. 2, das ganz auf dem in vierzehnmaliger Wiederholung als »Cantus firmus« sich hindurchziehenden Chormotiv »Herr, höre unser Gebet!« aufgebaut ist. Zu bemerken wäre noch, daß viele Sätze ohne Abschluß in den folgenden übergehen und infolgedessen der Hörer weniger den Eindruck einzelner »Nummern« empfängt, als vielmehr den einheitlich durchgeführter dramatischer Szenen. Der ersteTeil, handlungsreicher und daher auch mit mehr Spannungsmomenten ausgestattet als der zweite, bringt vier solcher Hauptszenen mit jedesmal kräftig herausgearbeiteter Steigerung: Das durstleidende Volk (Nr. 1-5), die Witwe (Nr. 8-9), die Baalspriester (Nr. 10-17), das Regenwunder (Nr. 19-20). Der zweite Teil, mehr lyrisch-betrachtenden Charakters, steigert sich gegen Schluß zu den machtvollen Szenen »Die Erscheinung des Herrn« (Nr. 33-36), »Himmelfahrt« (Nr. 38) und »Verkündigung« (Nr. 40-42). H. Gál.

dified shape so widely applied by Handel in his oratorios. The opening chorus (No. 1) is a free fugue on two themes (first theme: »The harvest now is over« bar 10 ff., second theme: "Will then the Lord", bar 36 ff.), which are repeatedly introduced in double counterpoint (bar 43 ff.) Again the chorus No. 5. is a free fugue without the customary introduction of the »leading« theme and "companion" in which the phrase "Yet doth the Lord see it not" (bar 1 ff.) forms the first theme, the "Curse", taken from the introductory recitative (bar 15 ff.) the second theme, and the phrase "His wrath will pursue us" (bar 25 ff.) the third theme, and in which the contrapuntal combination of the second and third themes occurs in bar 43 ff. The chorus No. 29 also is a free fugue on the two themes "He watching over Israel" (bar 2 ff.) and "Shouldst thou walking in grief' (bar 20 ff.), with both themes combined in bar 44 ff. The Duet No. 2 is particularly interesting in form with the phrase "Lord, bow Thine ear to our pray'r" repeated by the chorus fourteen times throughout, constituting a "cantus firmus", as it were. Many of the arias and chorusses are without a formal close, leading over into the next piece without any interruption and thus creating the impression not of single "numbers" but of uniformly constructed dramatic scenes. The first section of the work, richer in action and dramatic intensity than the second one, contains four uniform dramatic scenes of this sort: The thirsting people (Nos. 1-5), the Widow (Nos. 8-9), the Priests of Baal (Nos. 10-17) and the Rain Miracle (Nos. 19-20). The second section of the oratorio, more contemplative and lyric in character, towards its closes leads to a powerful climax: "The Advent of the Lord" (Nos. 33-36), "Elijah going up to Heaven' (No. 38) and "the Prophecy" (Nos. 40-42). H. Gál.

Aufführungsdauer ungefähr 2 St. 40 Min. (I. Teil 85 Min., II. Teil 75 Min.)

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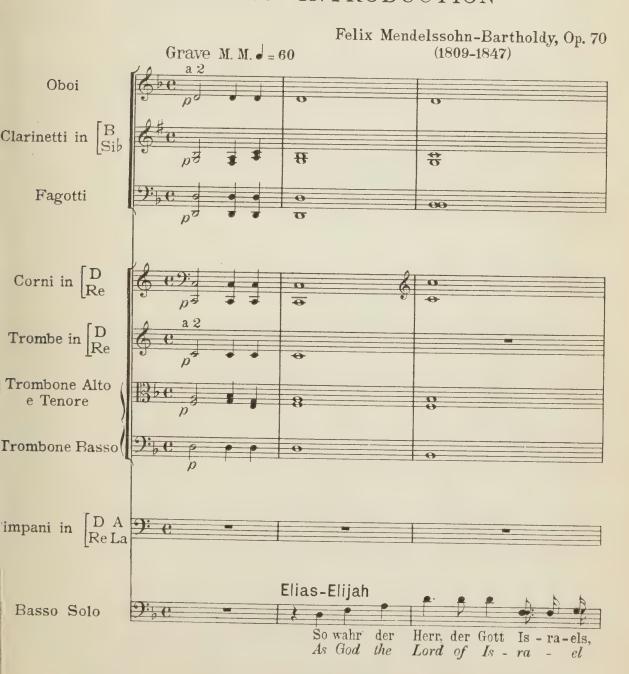
Total time required for performance: 2 hours 40 min. Part (I: 85 minutes; Part II: 75 minutes.)

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## Elias - Elijah

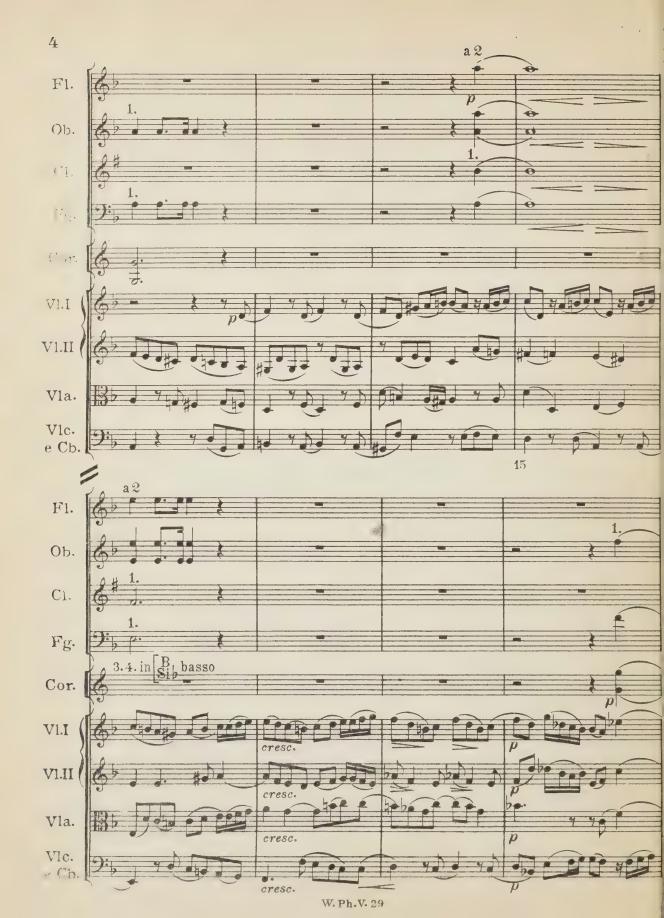
# Erster Teil-Part I EINLEITUNG-INTRODUCTION

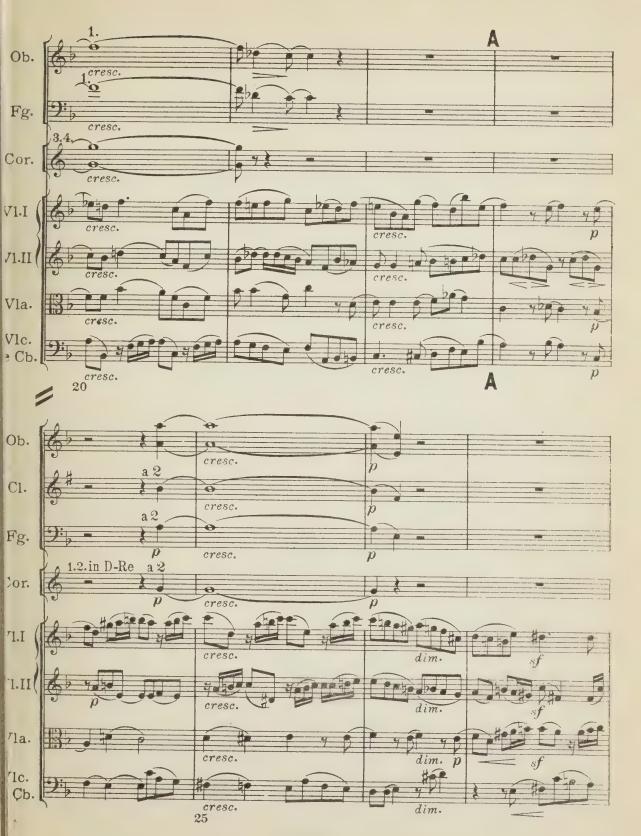




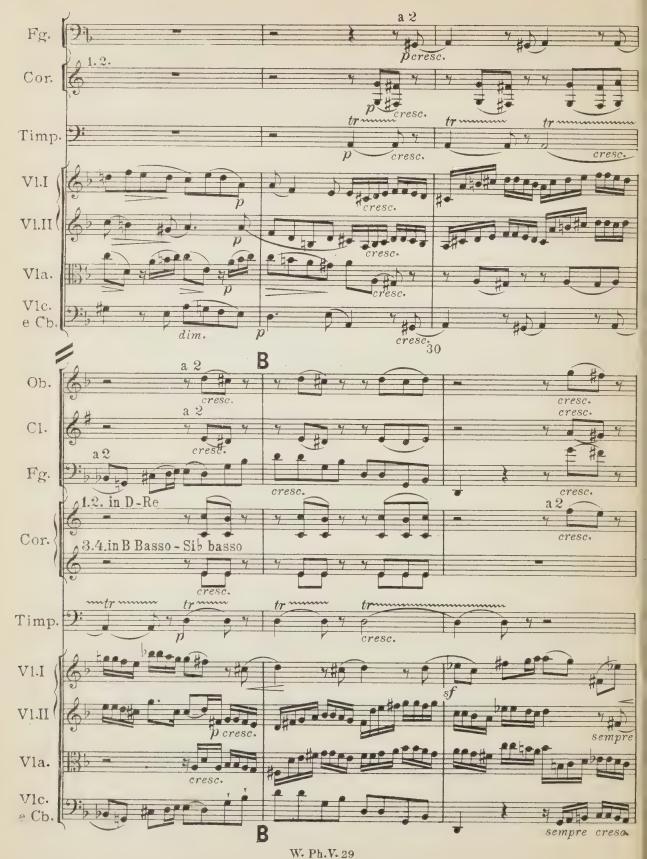
## OUVERTURE - OVERTURE



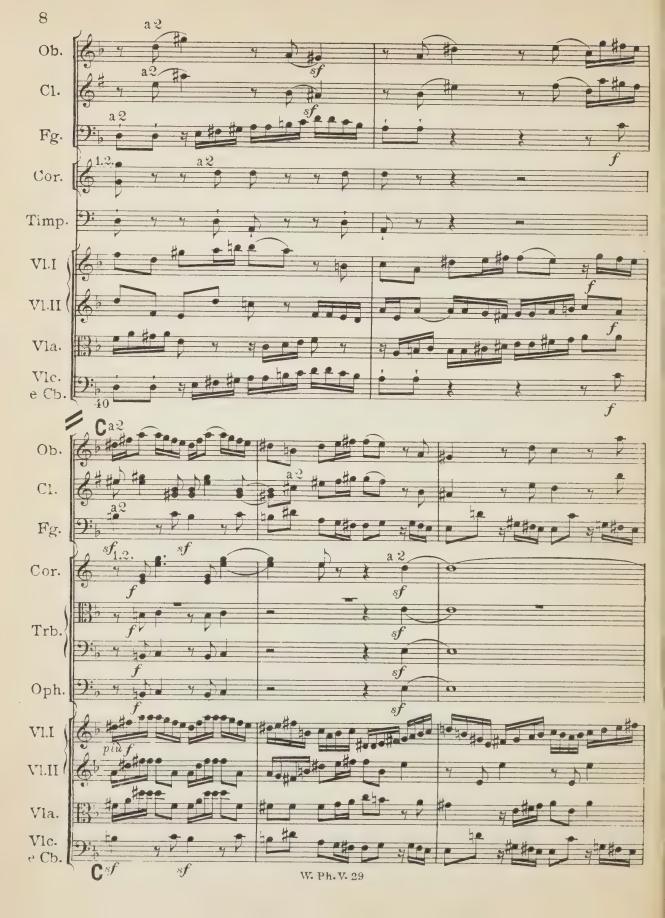


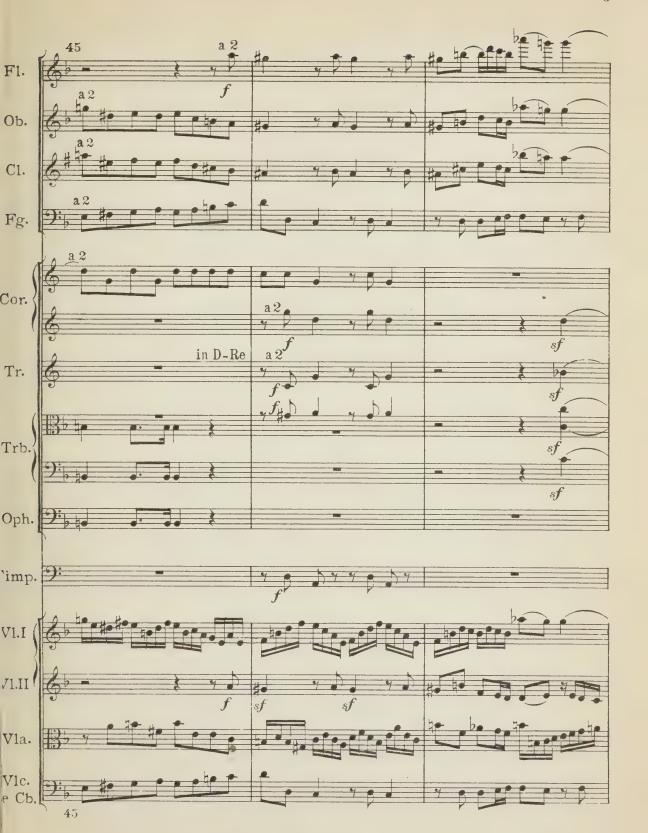


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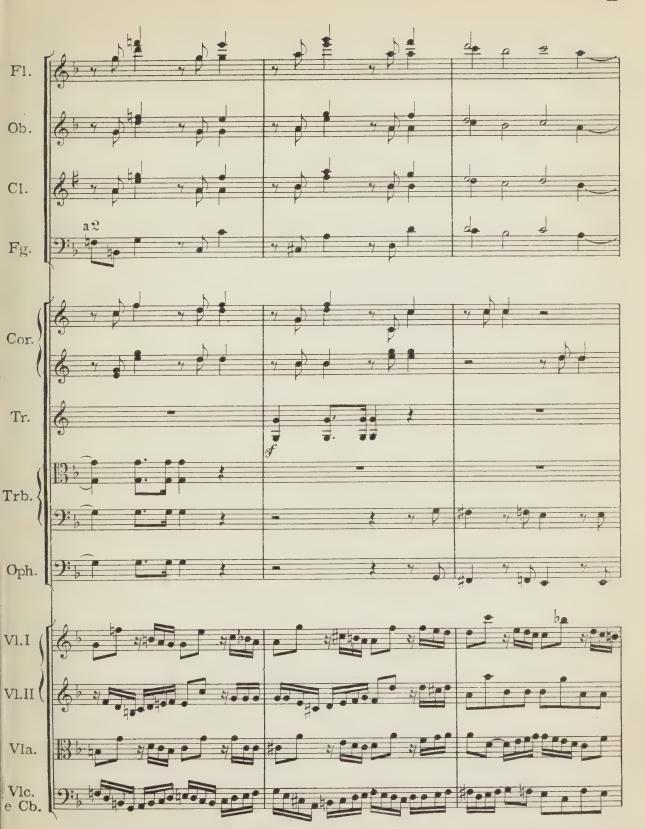


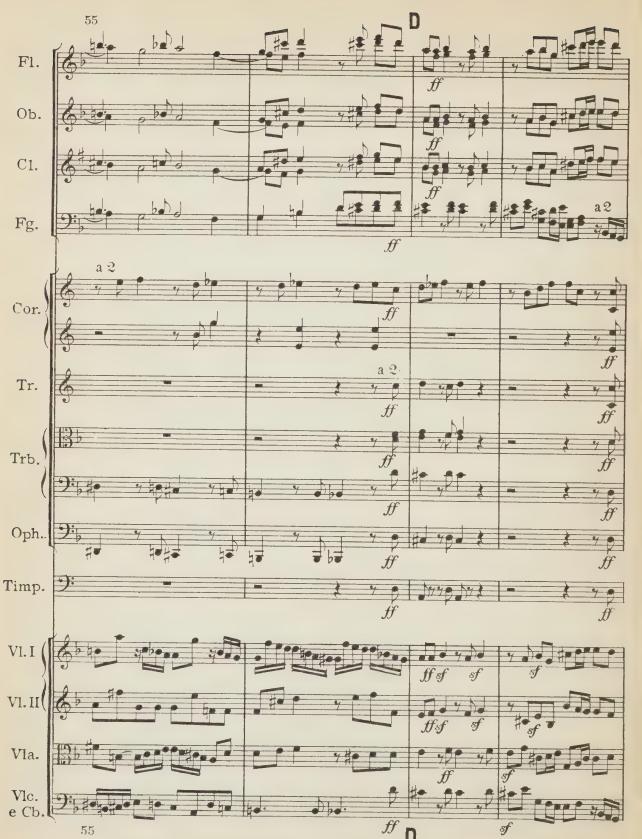


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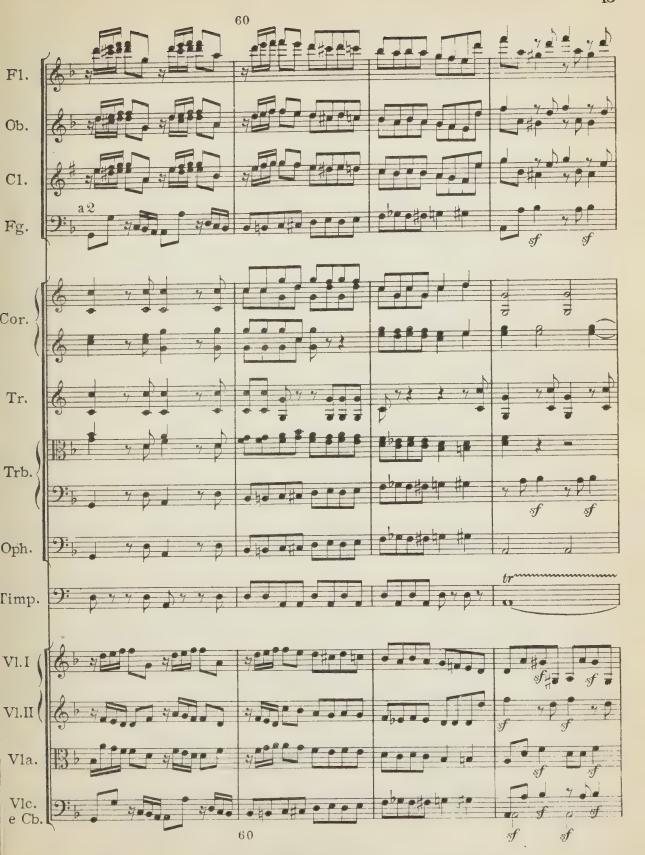


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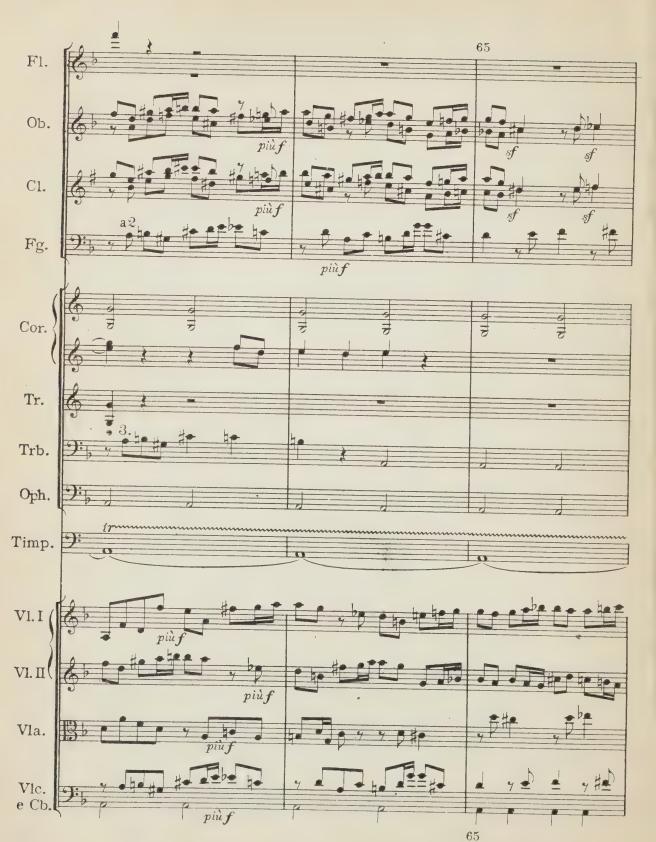




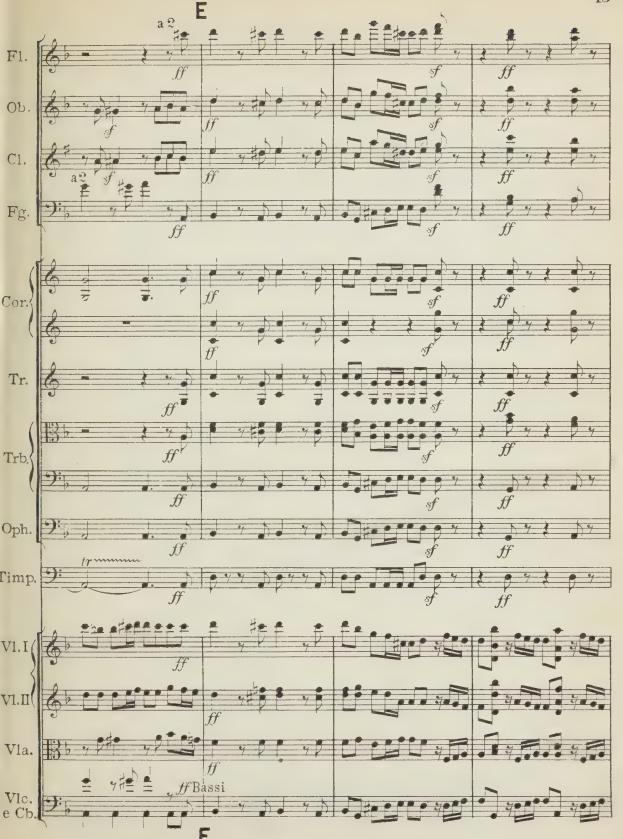
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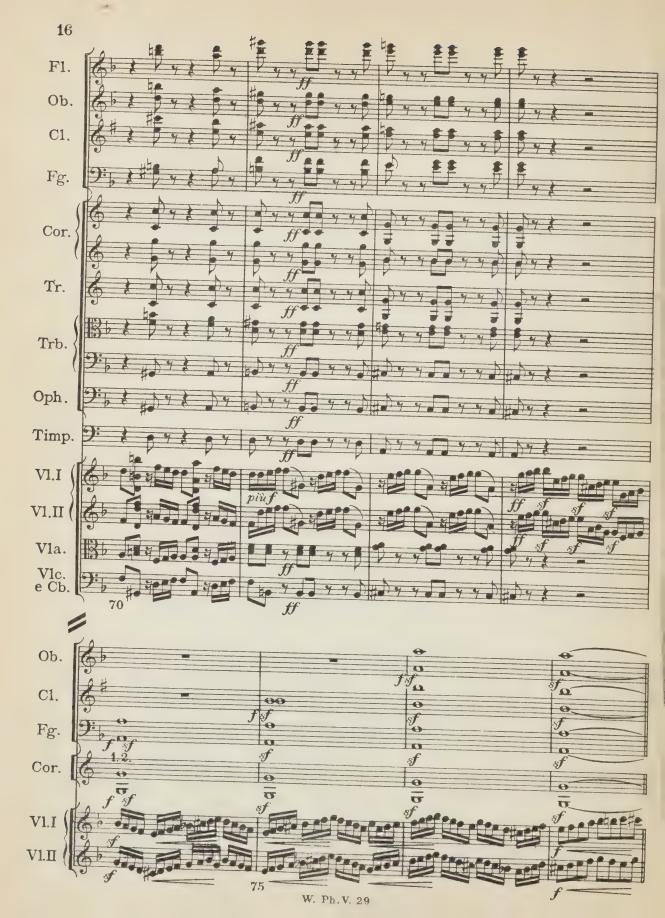


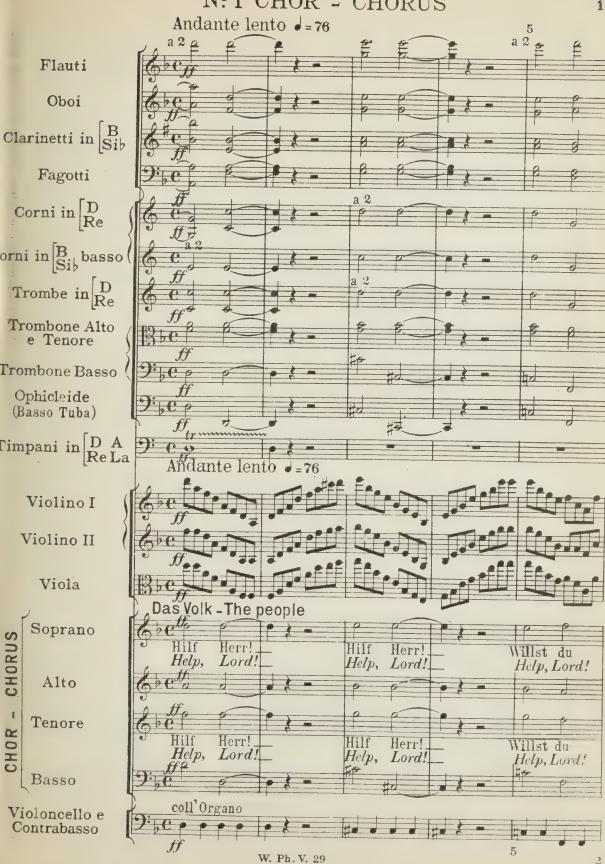
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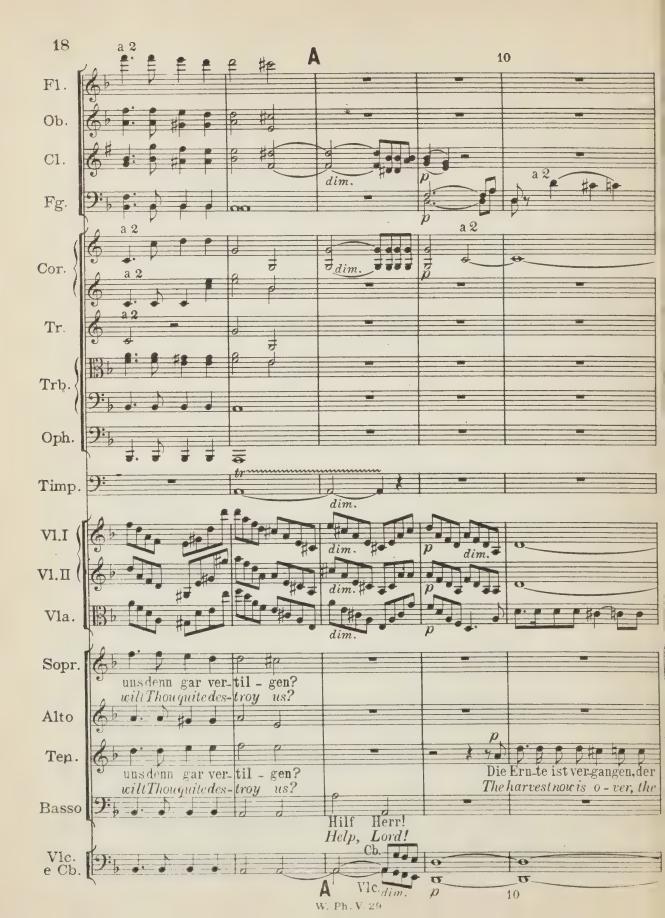


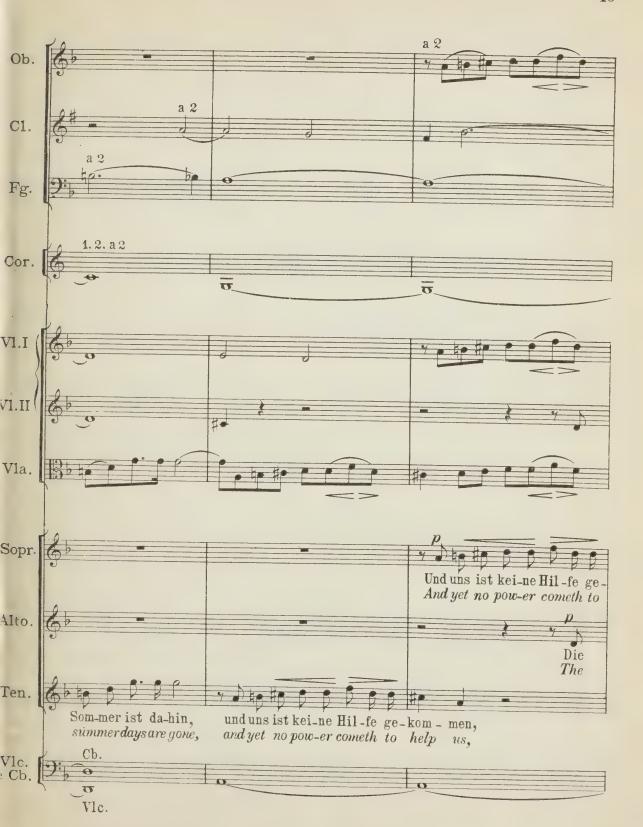
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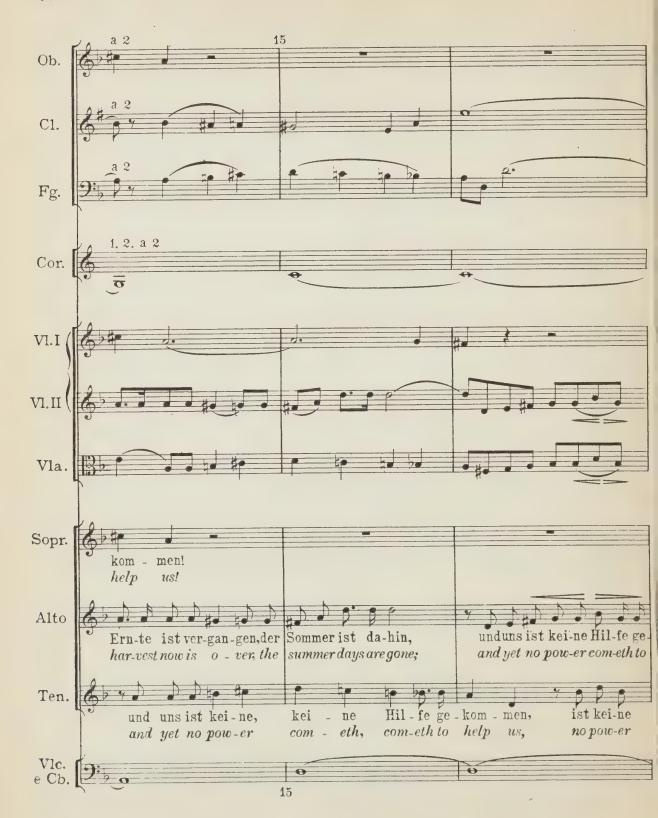


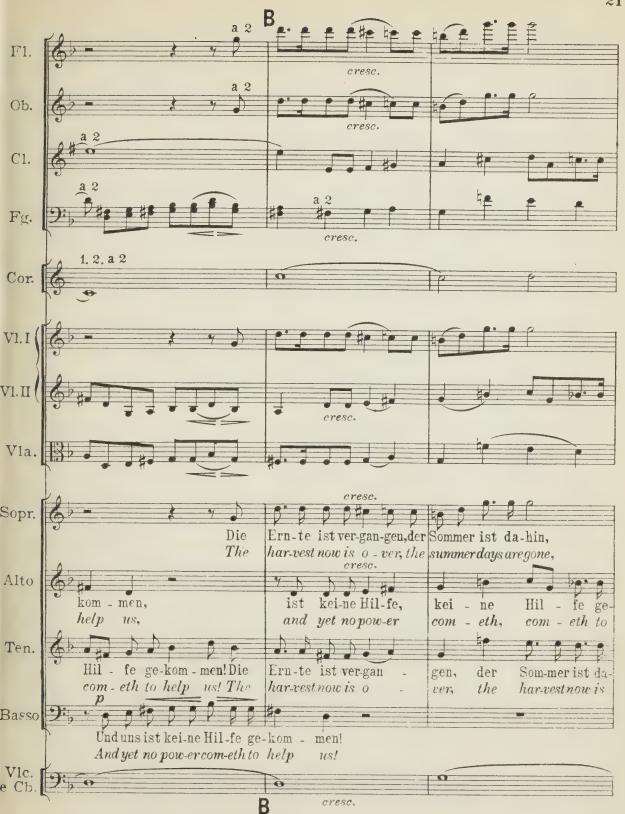


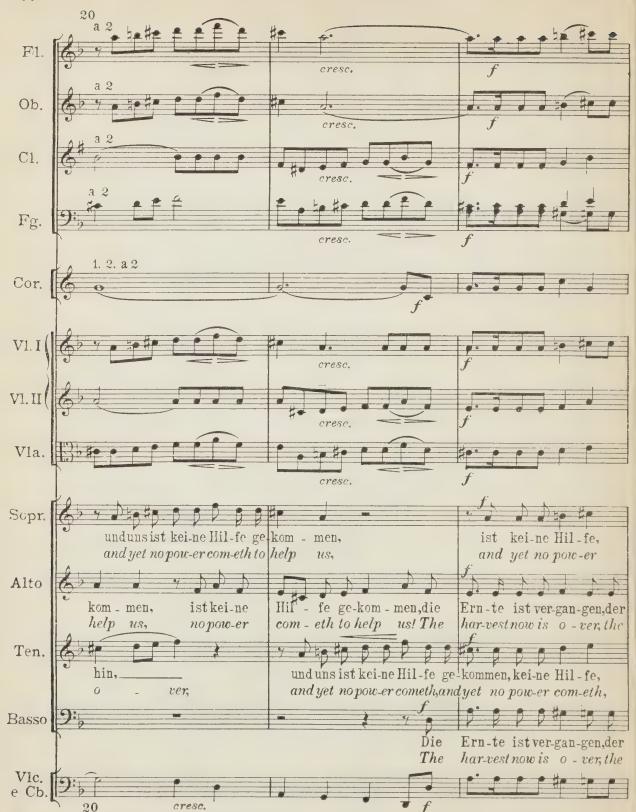


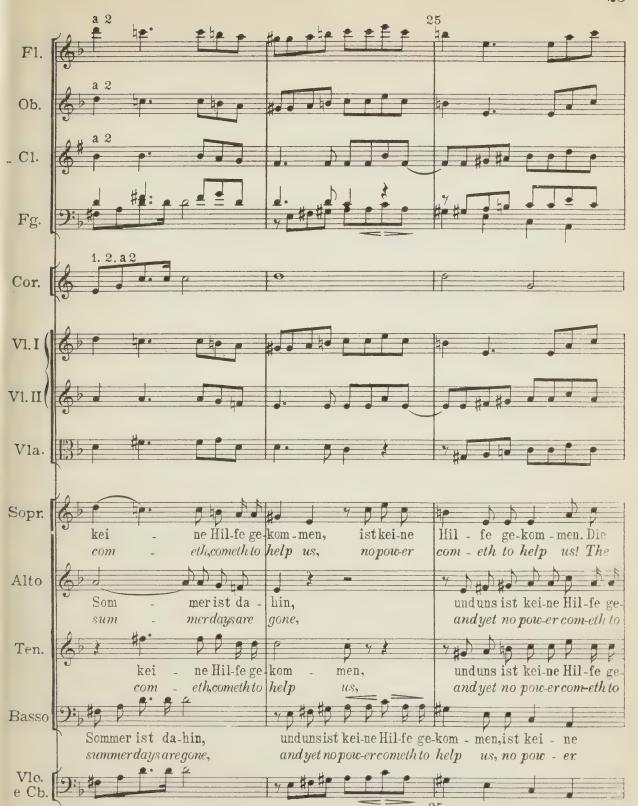


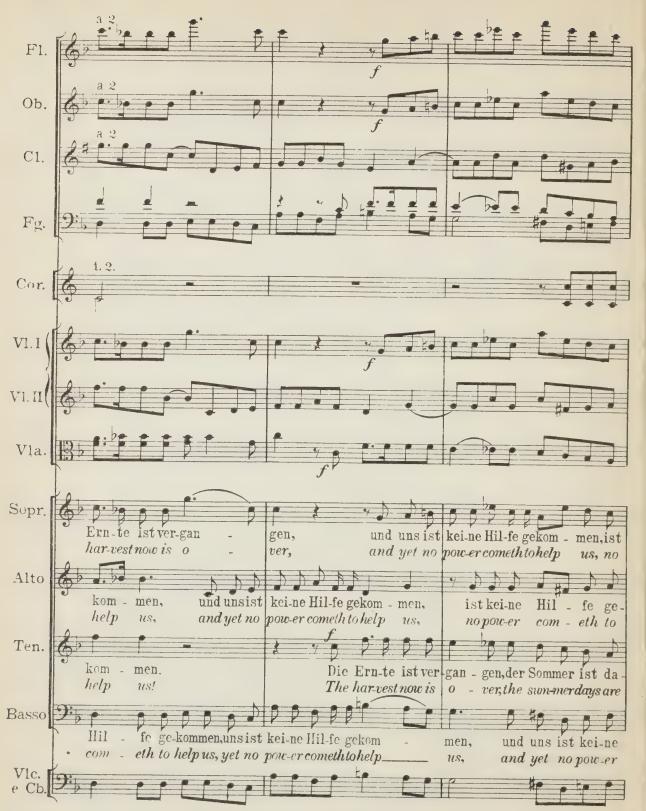


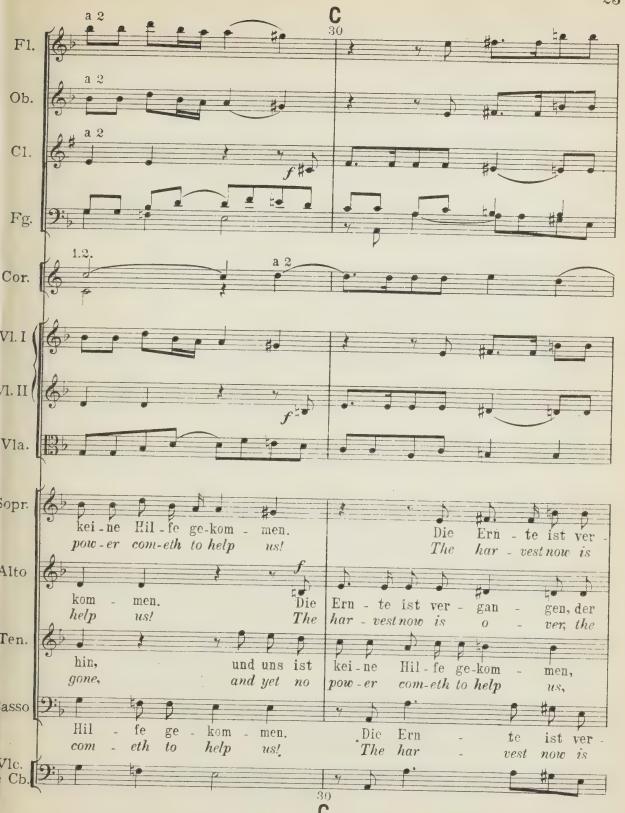




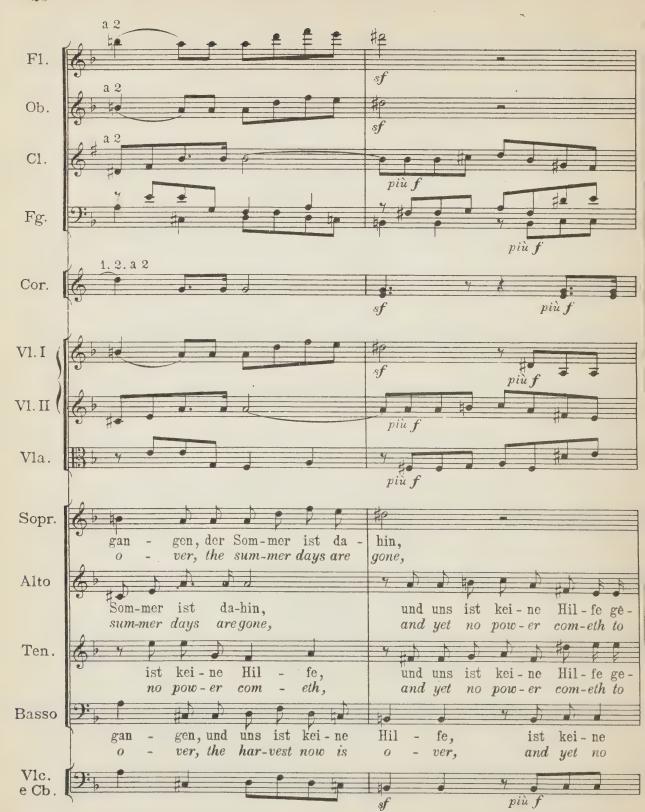




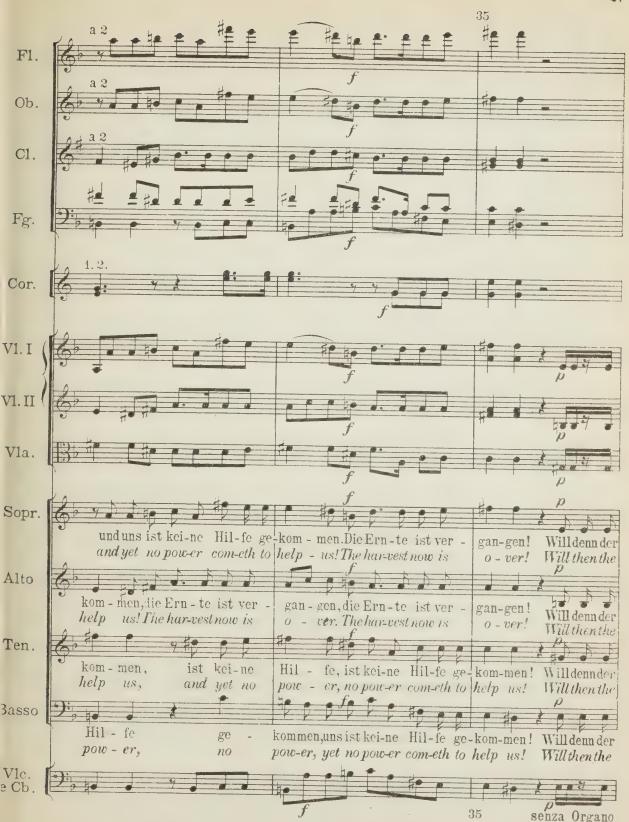




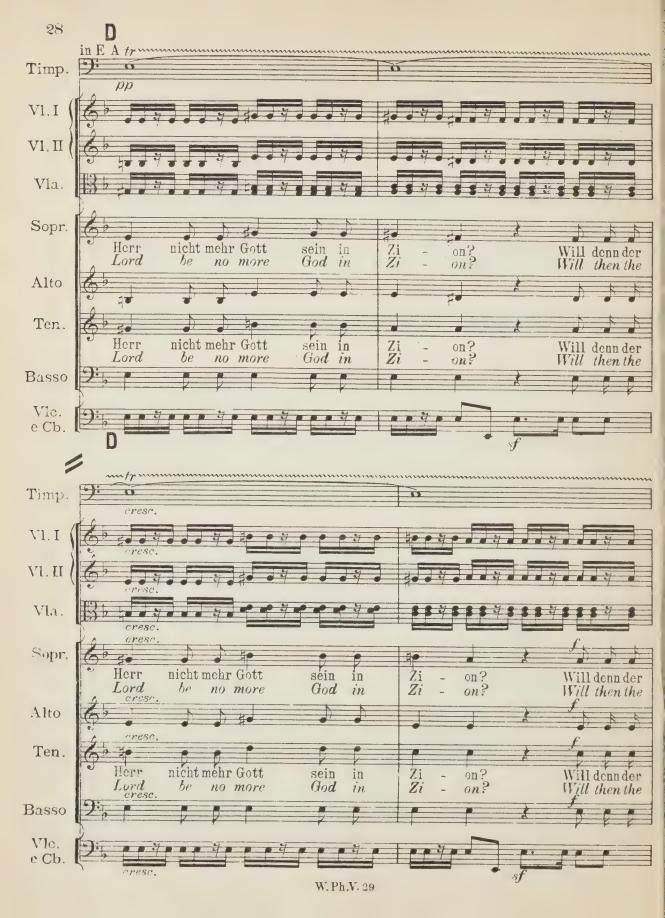
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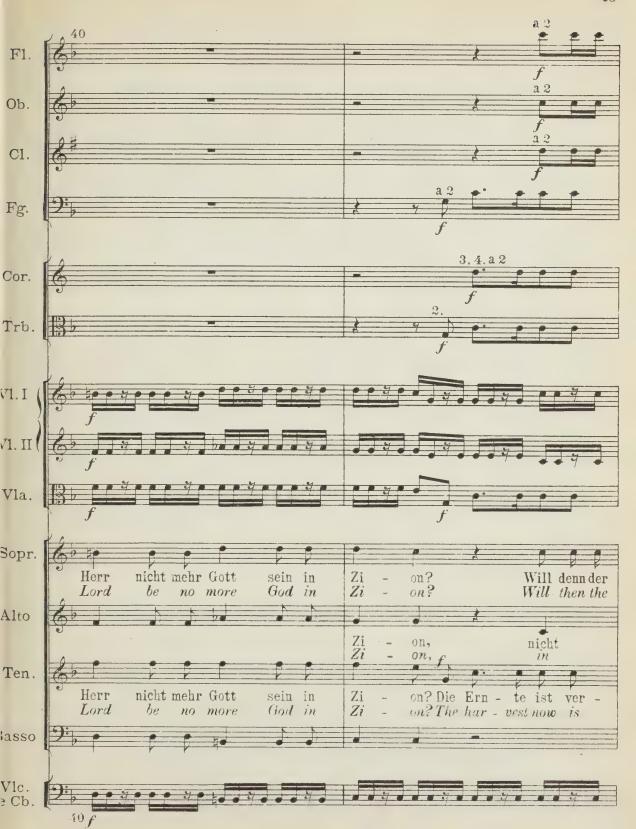


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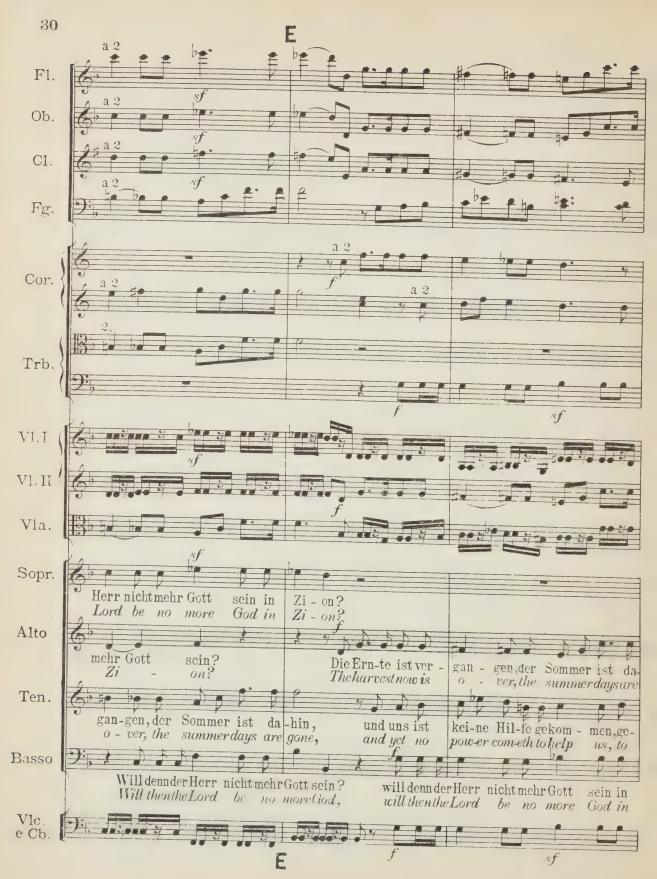


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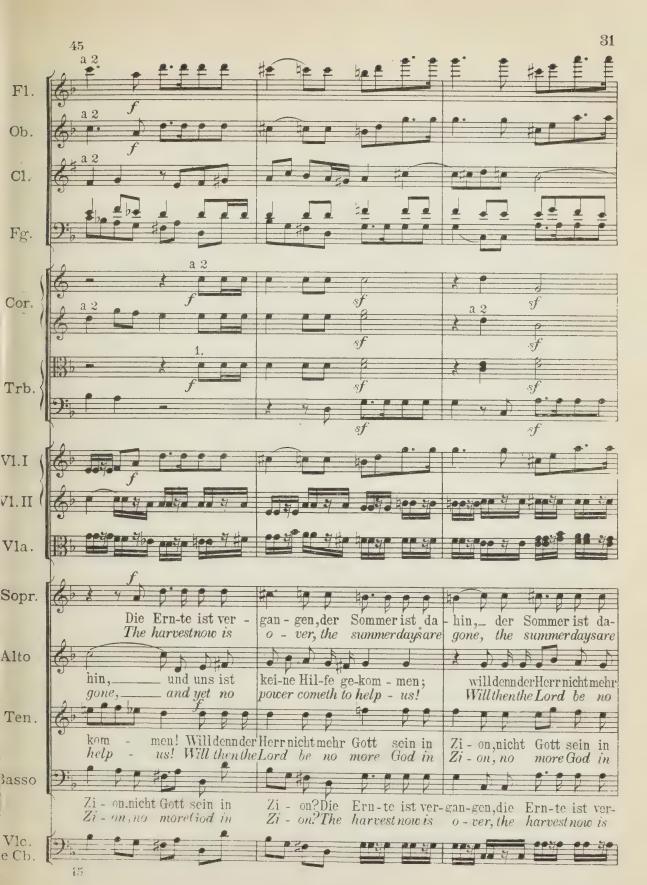


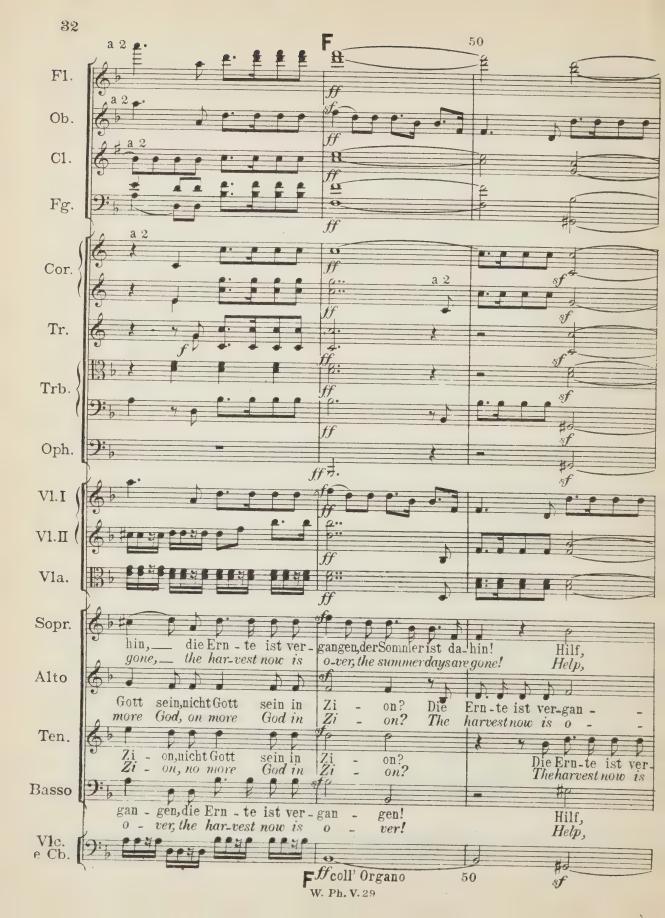


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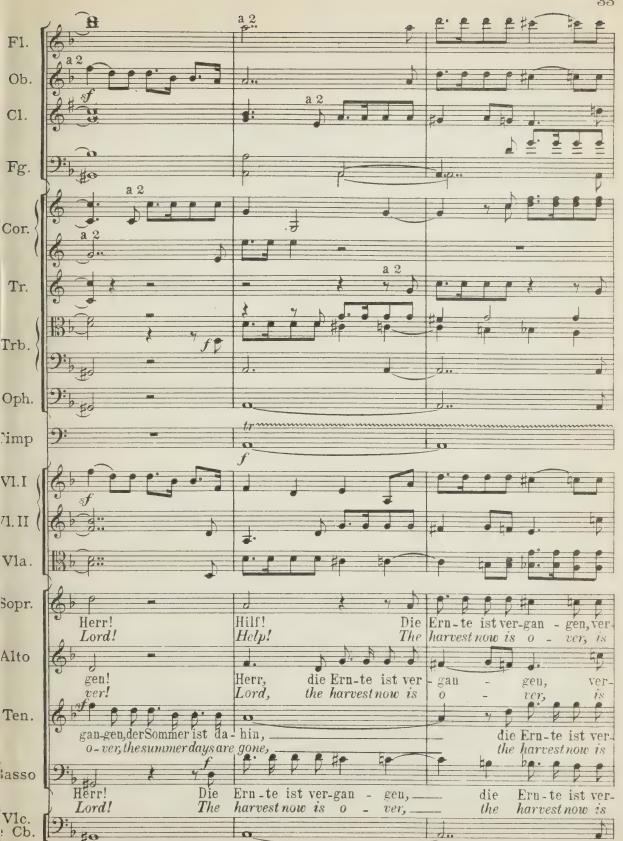


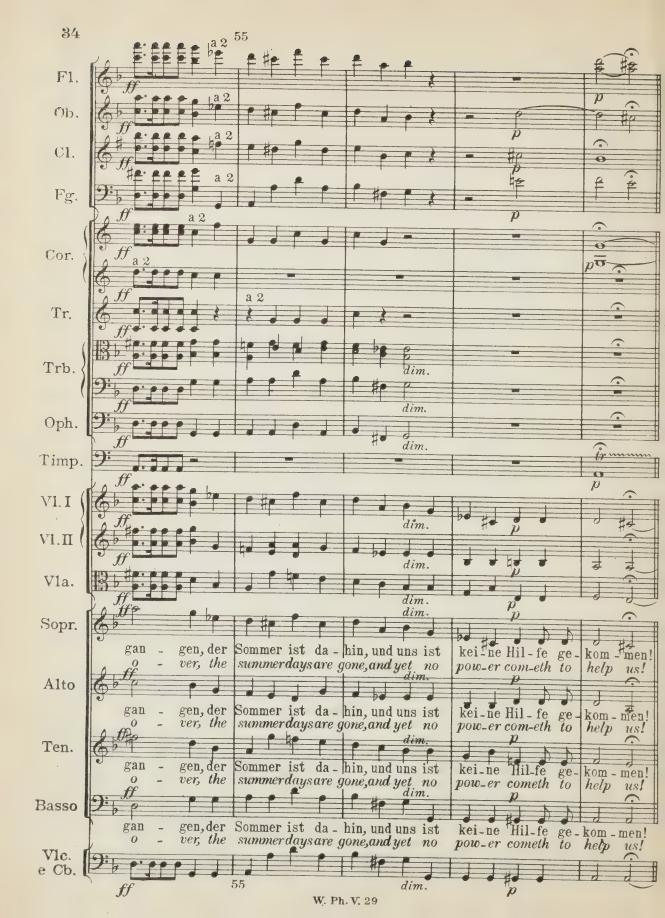
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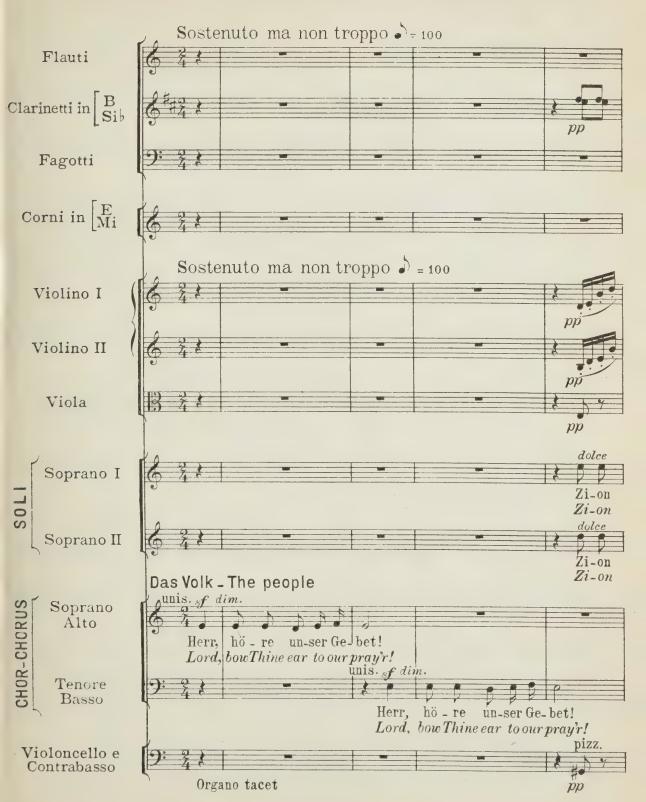


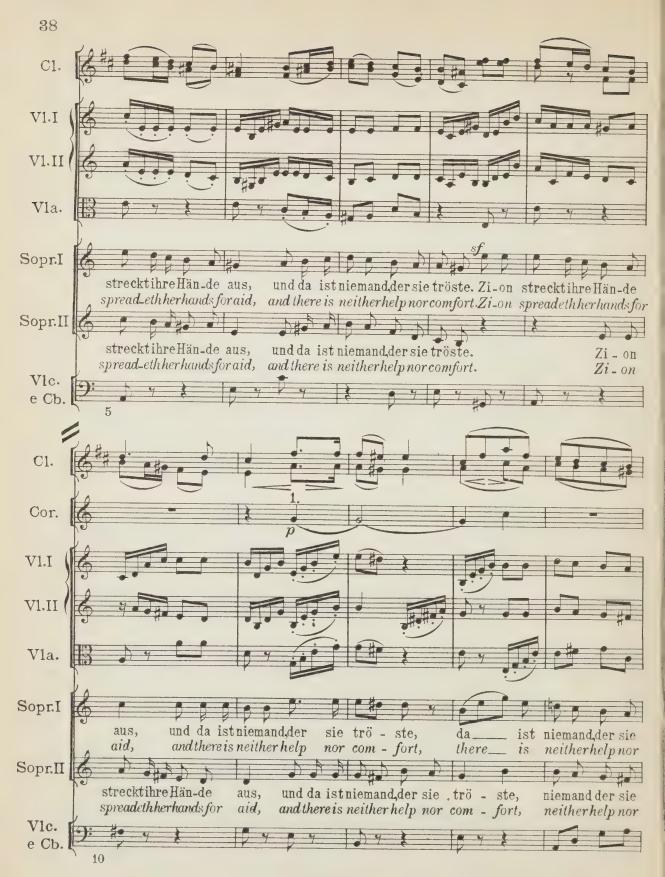




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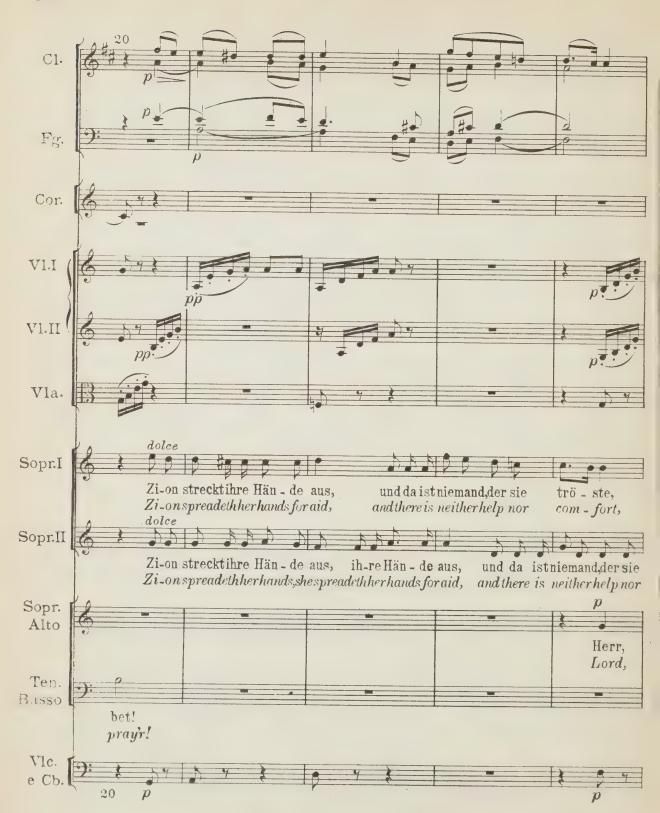
## Nº 2 DUETT mit CHOR - DUET and CHORUS



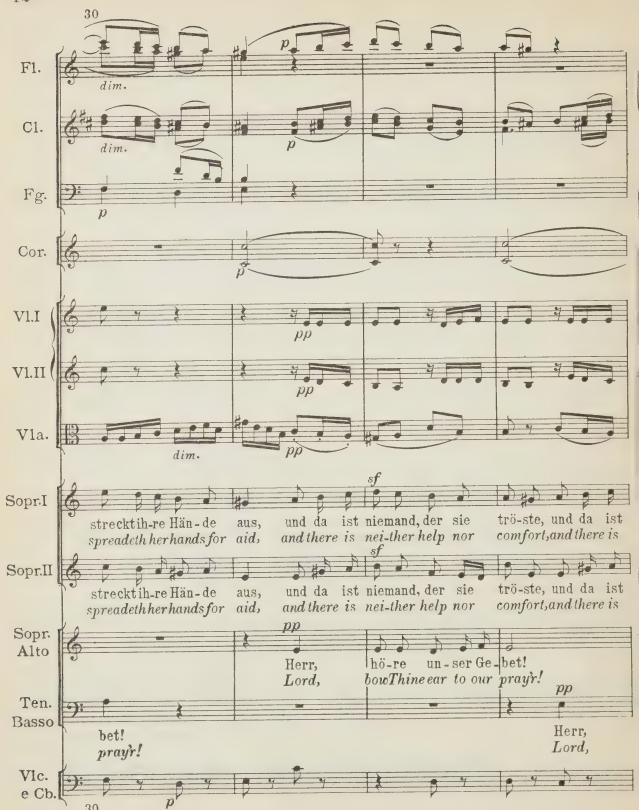


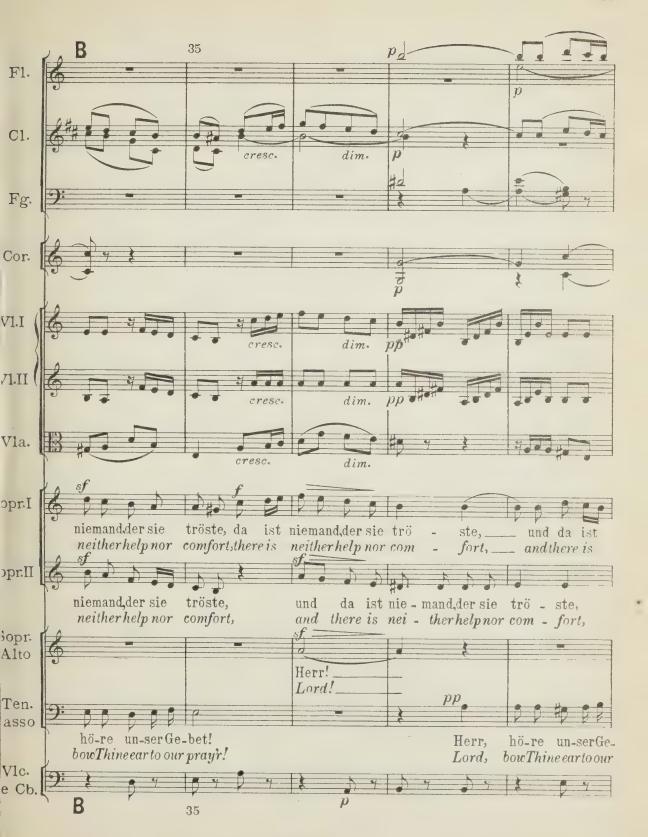


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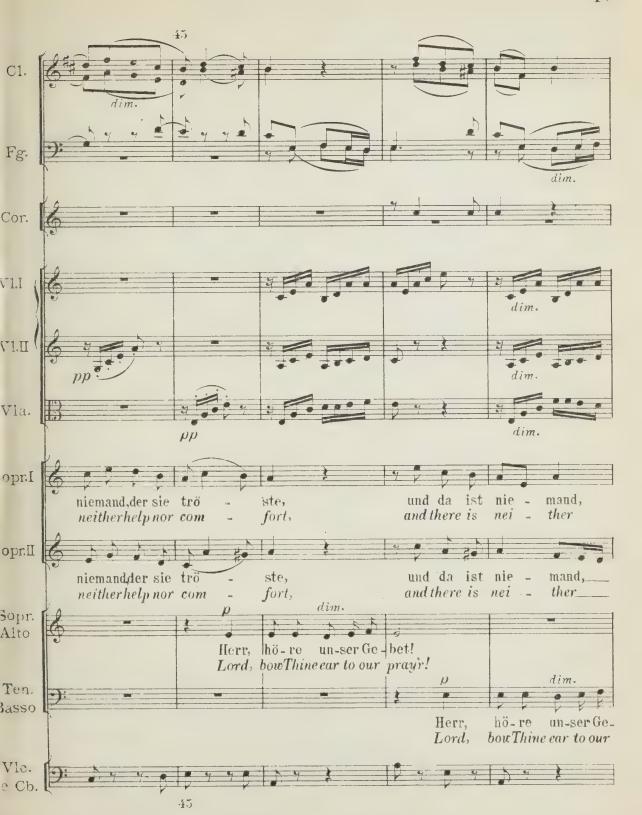


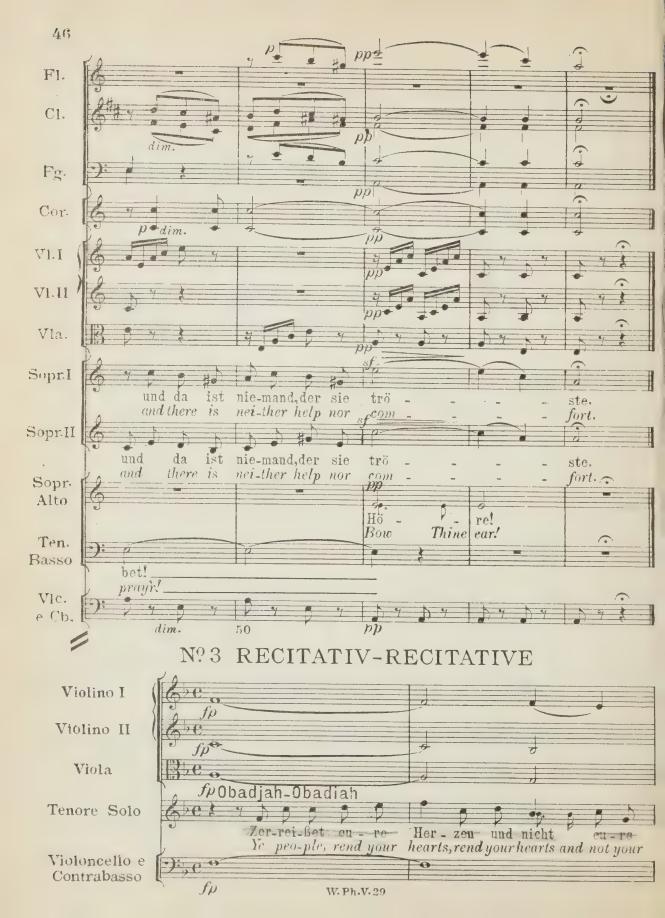




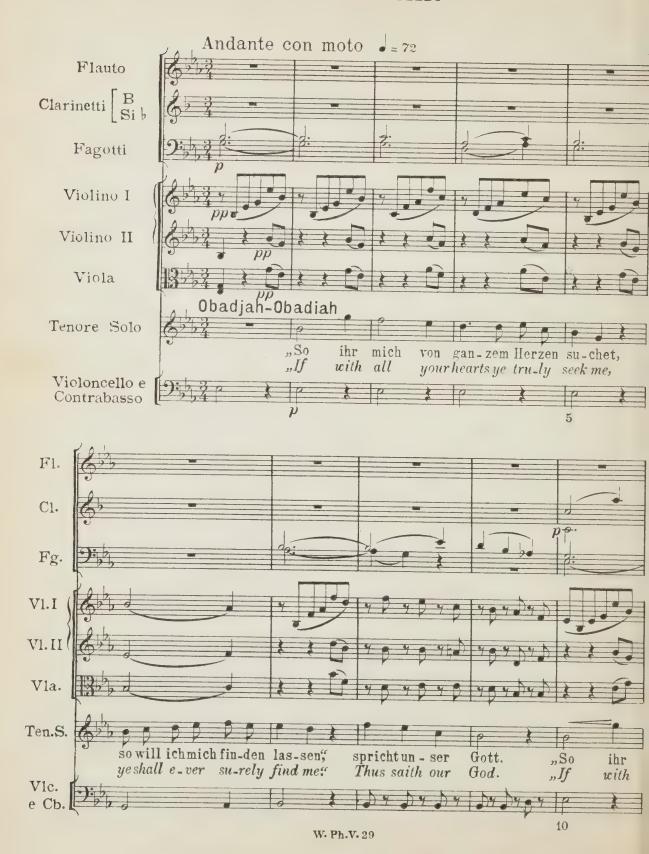
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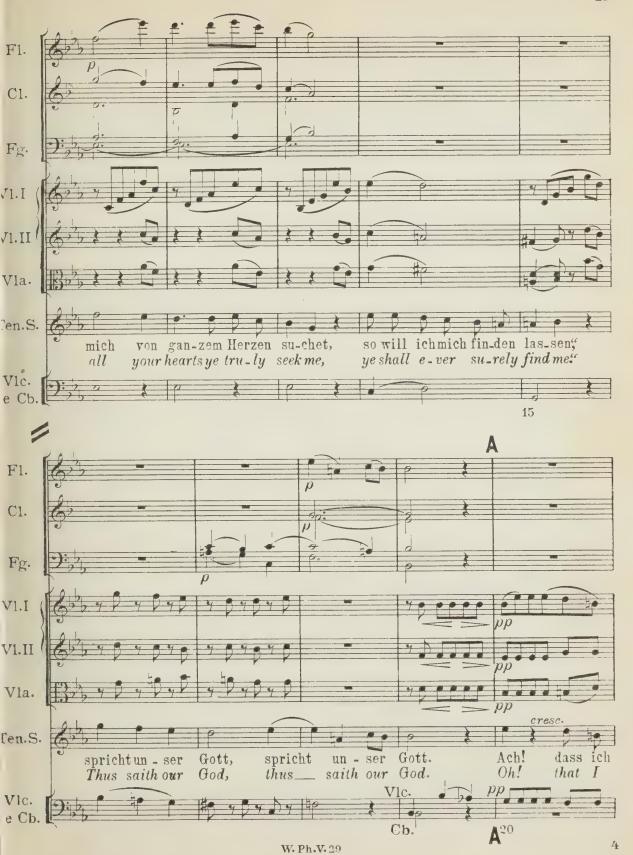


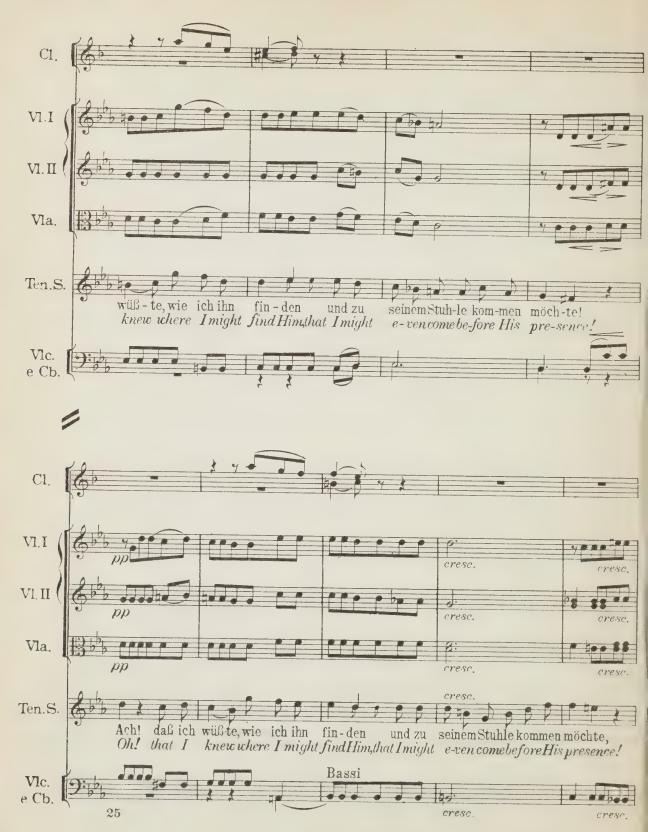


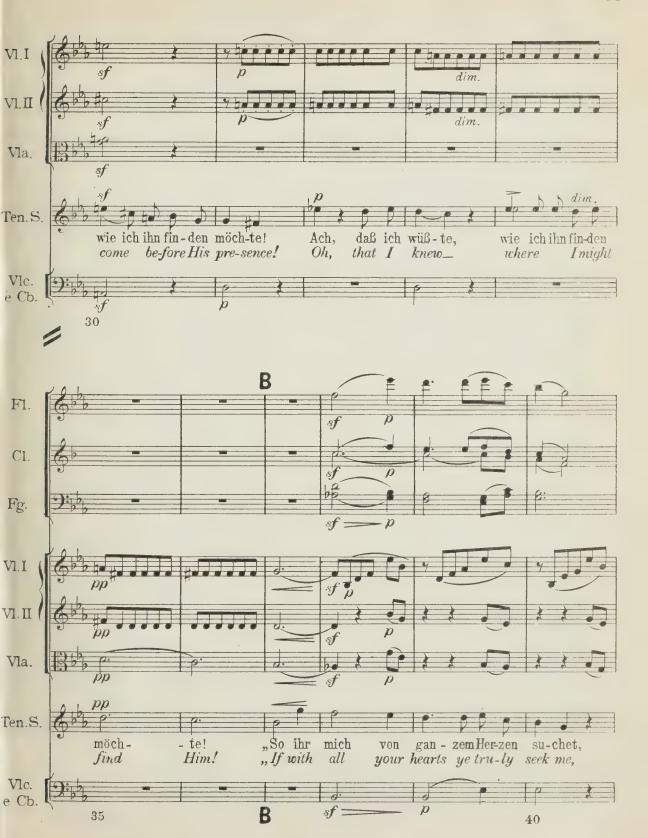


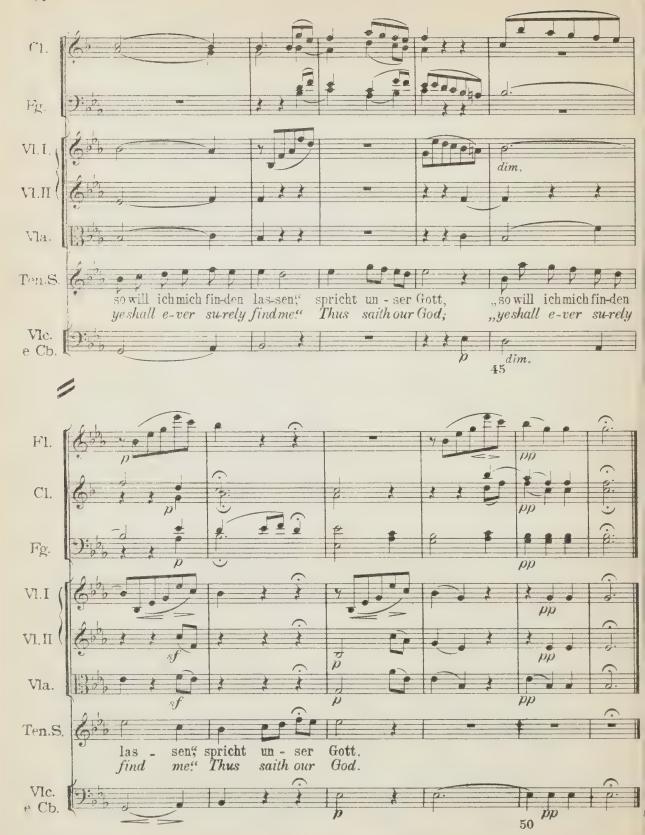




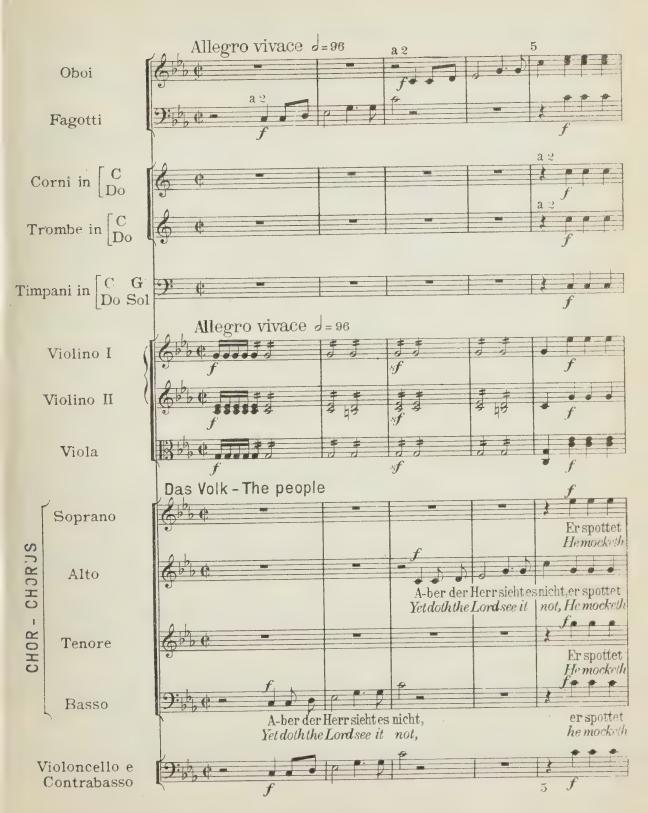


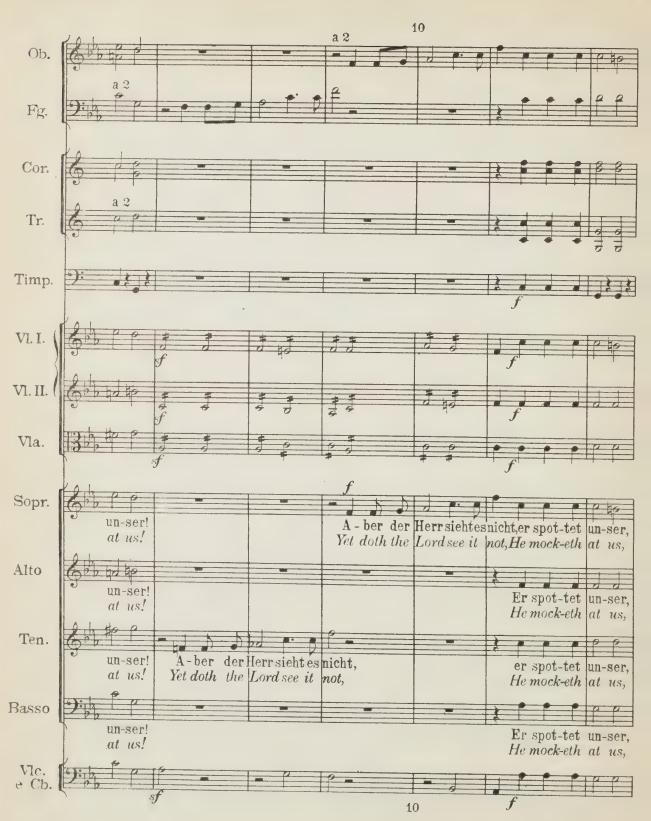




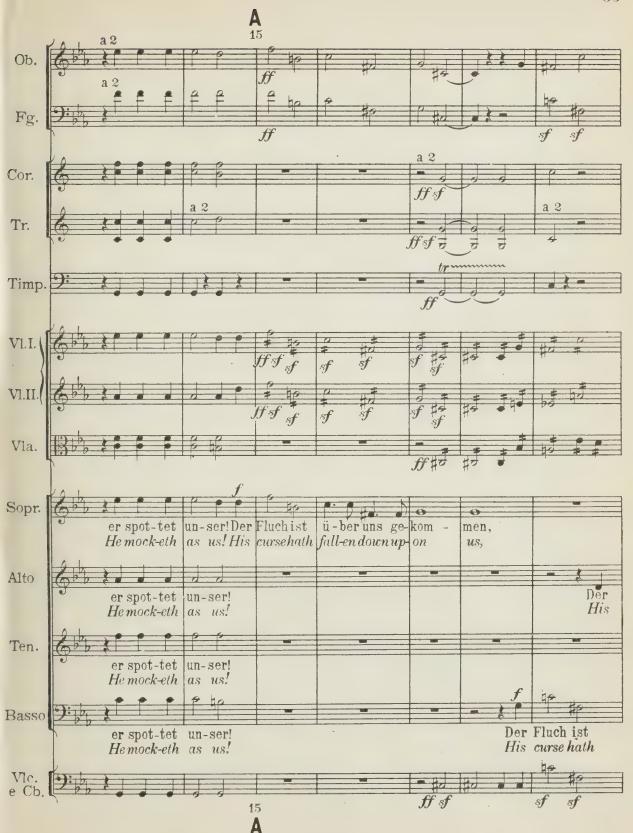


## Nº 5 CHOR-CHORUS

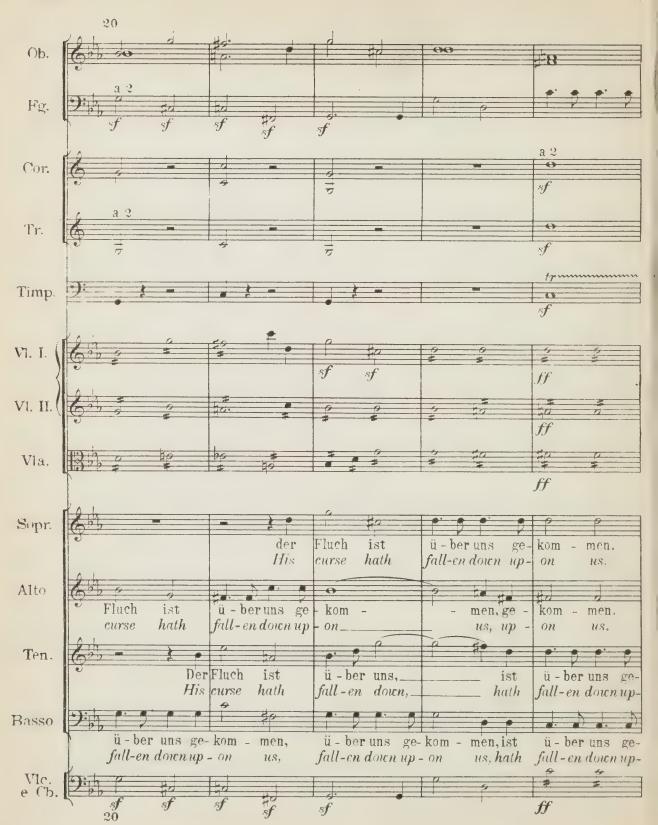




W. Ph. V. 29



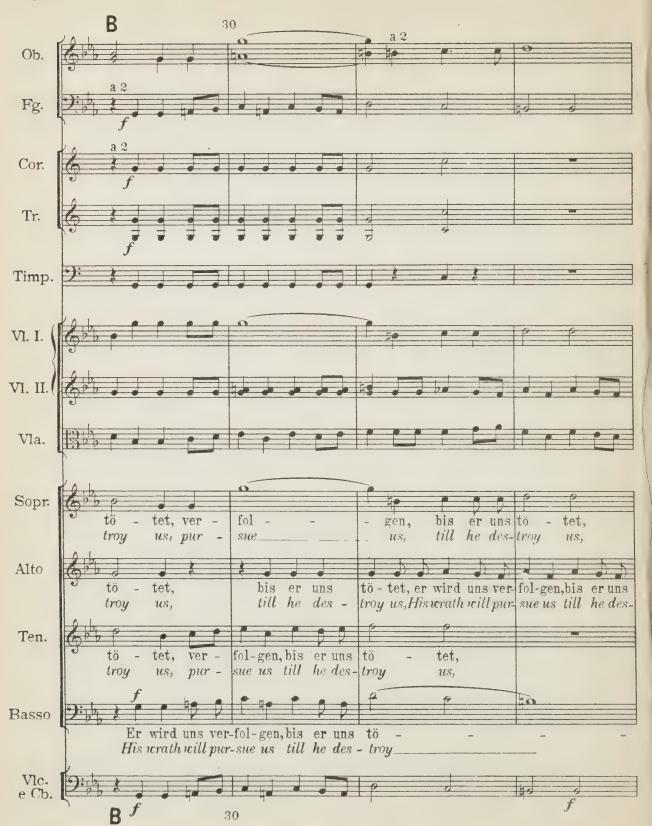
W. Ph. V. 29

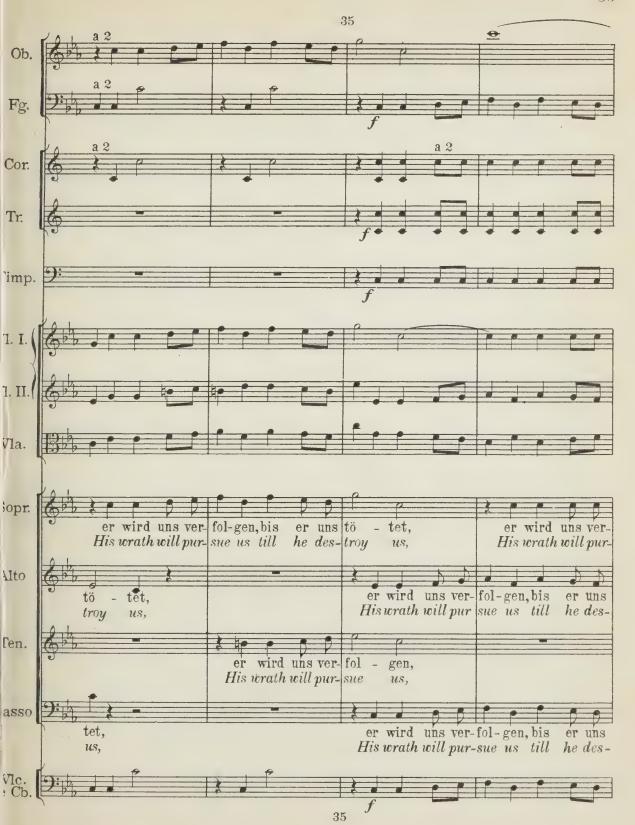


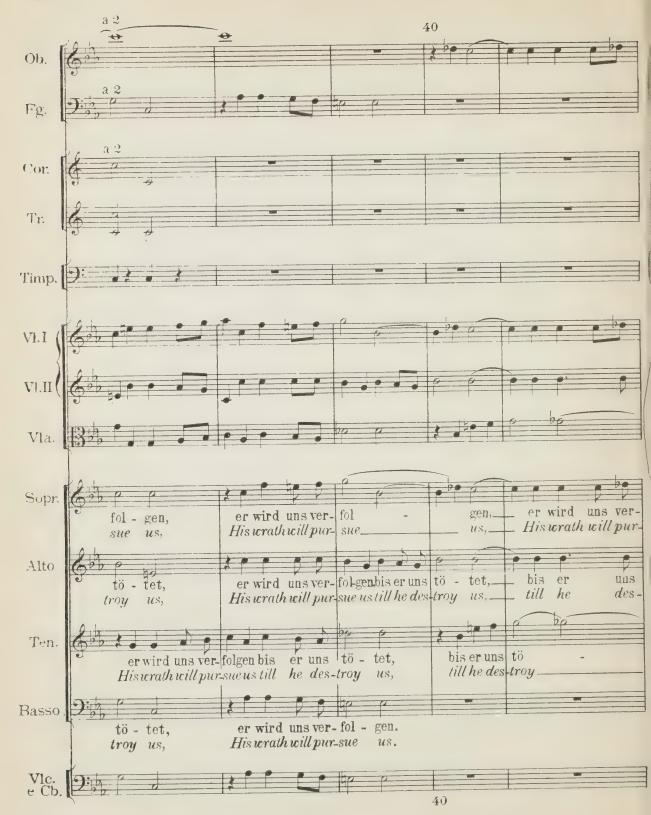
W. Ph. V. 29

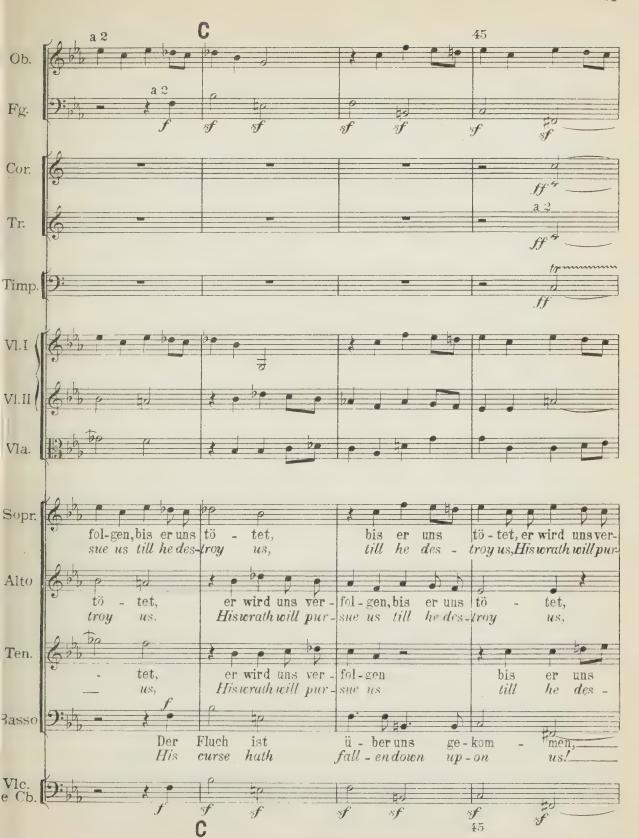


W. Ph. V. 29

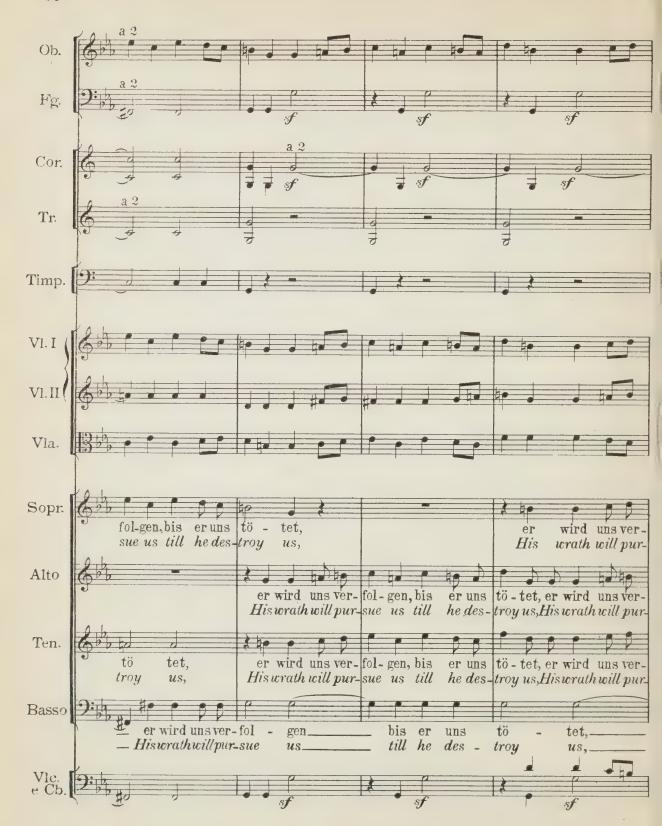








W. Ph.V. 29

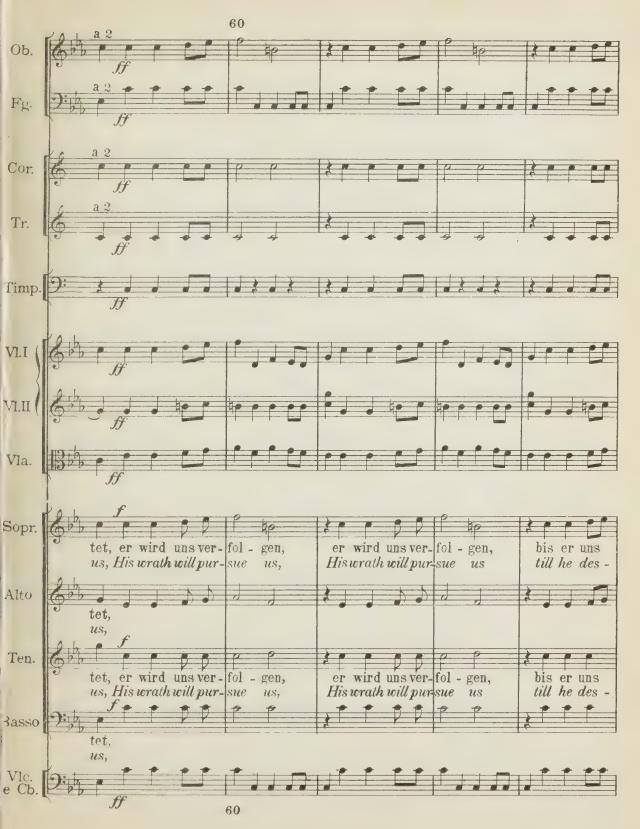


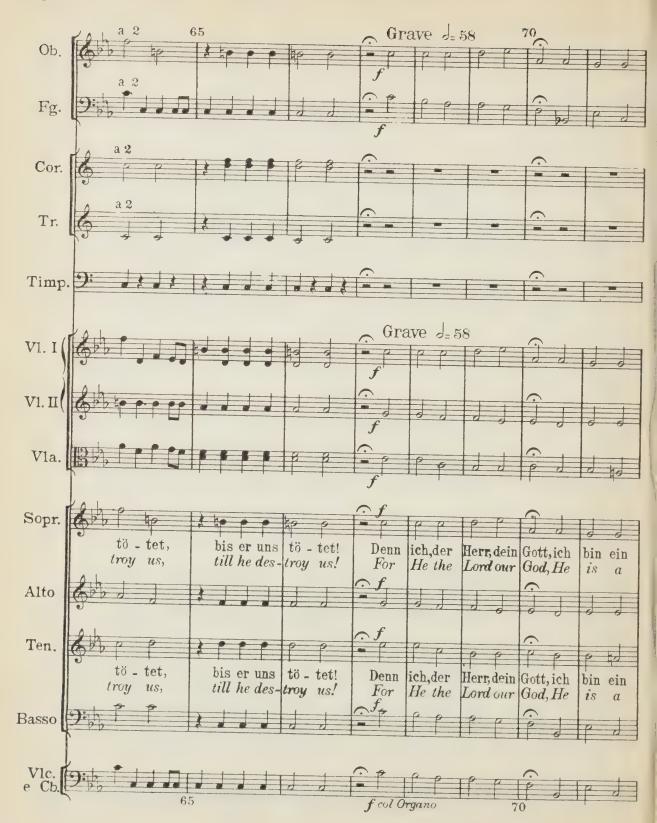


W. Ph.V. 29



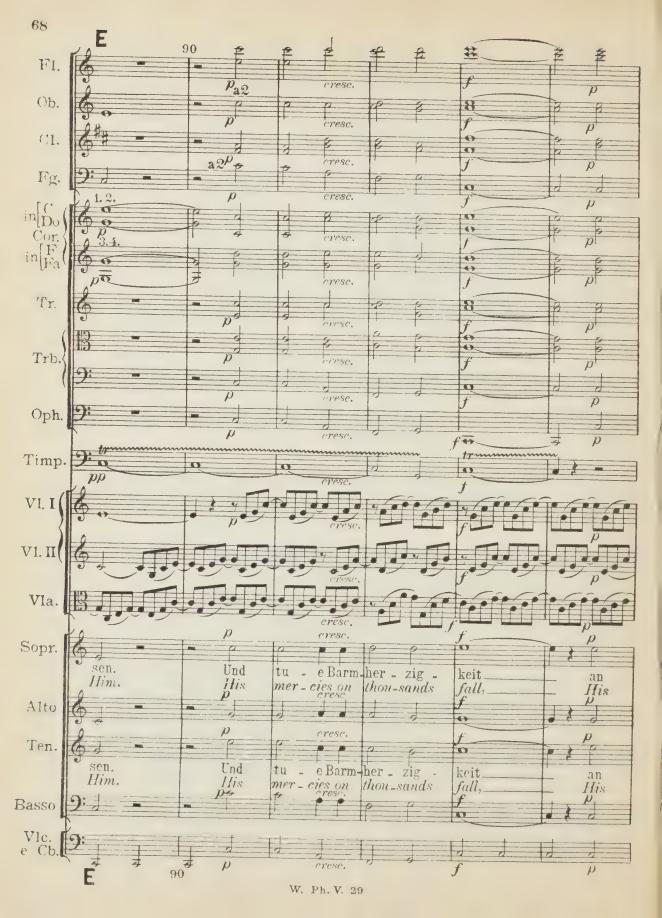
W. Ph.V. 29





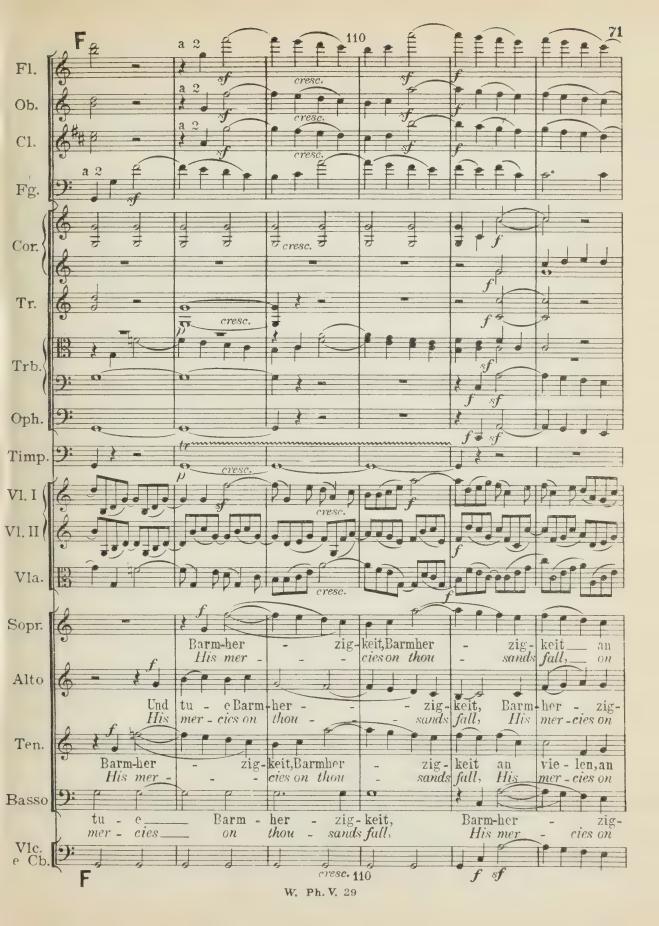


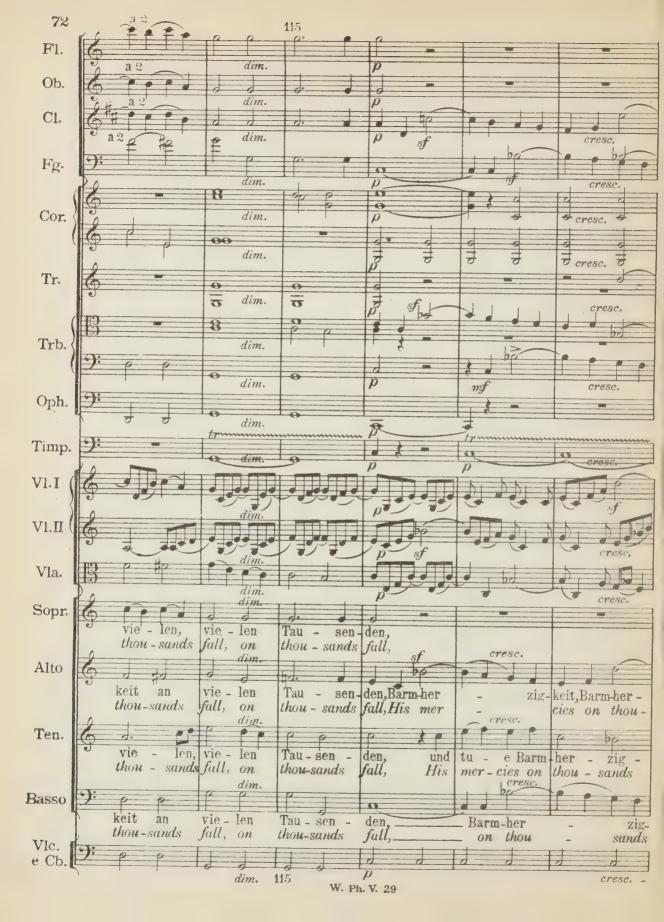
5+



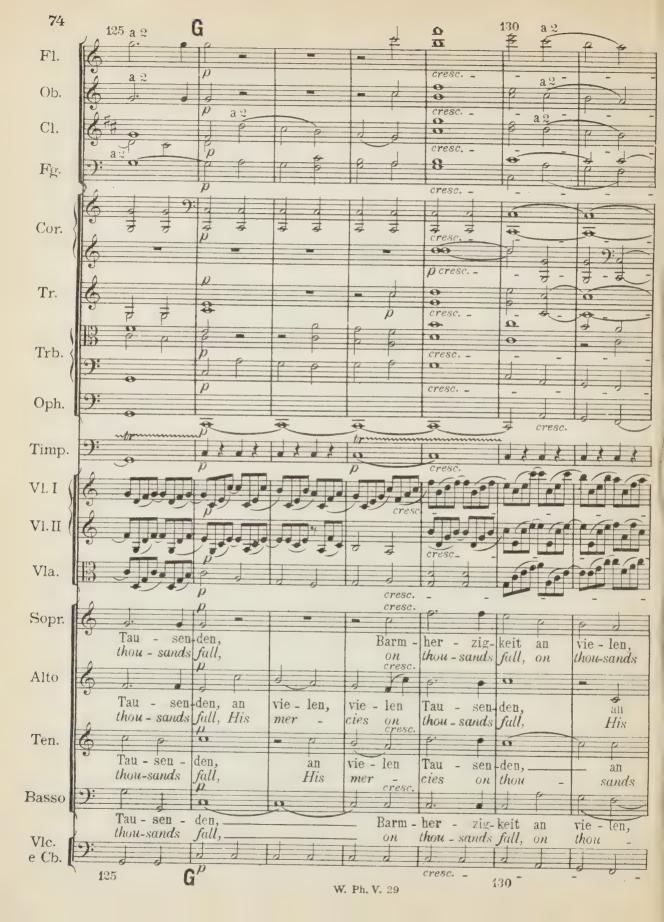


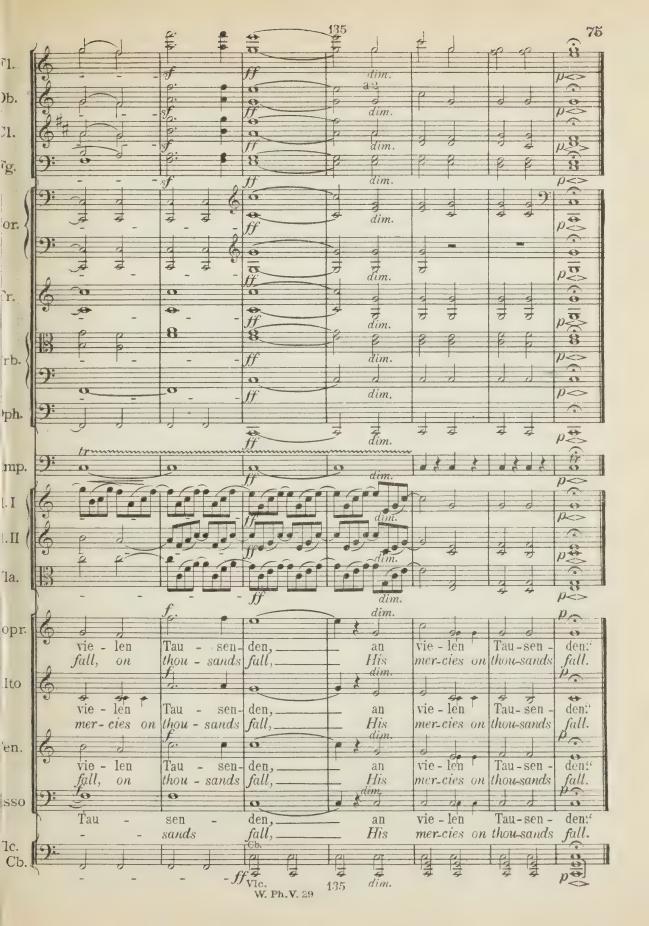






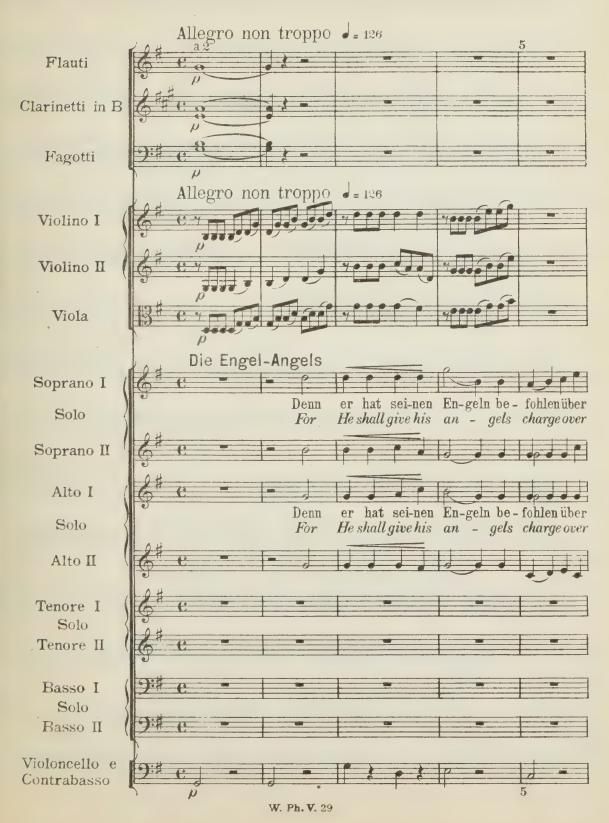


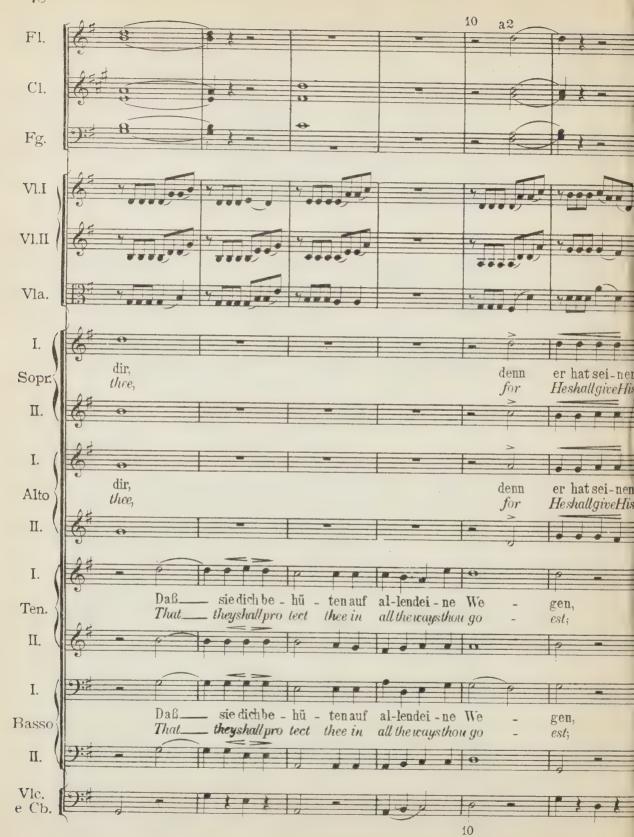


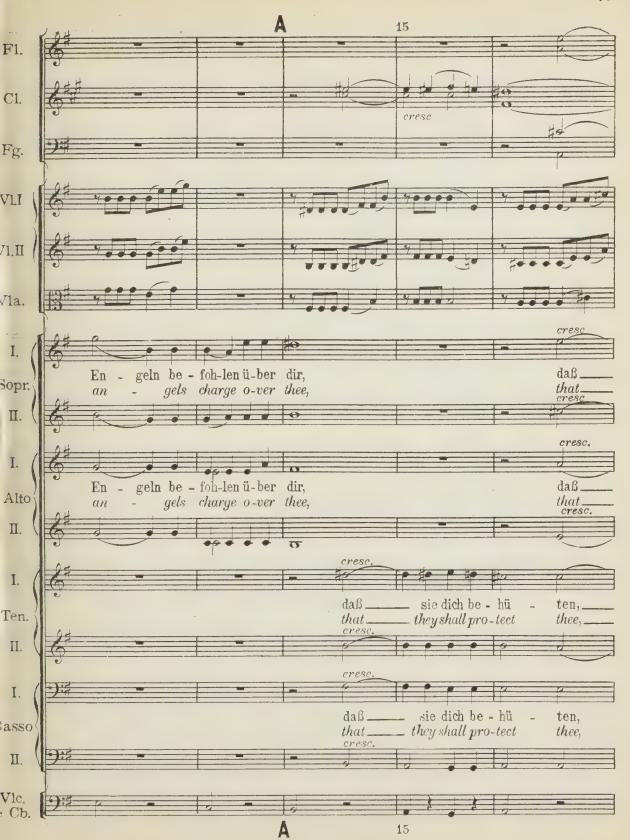




## Nº 7 DOPPEL=QUARTETT-DOUBLE=QUARTETT



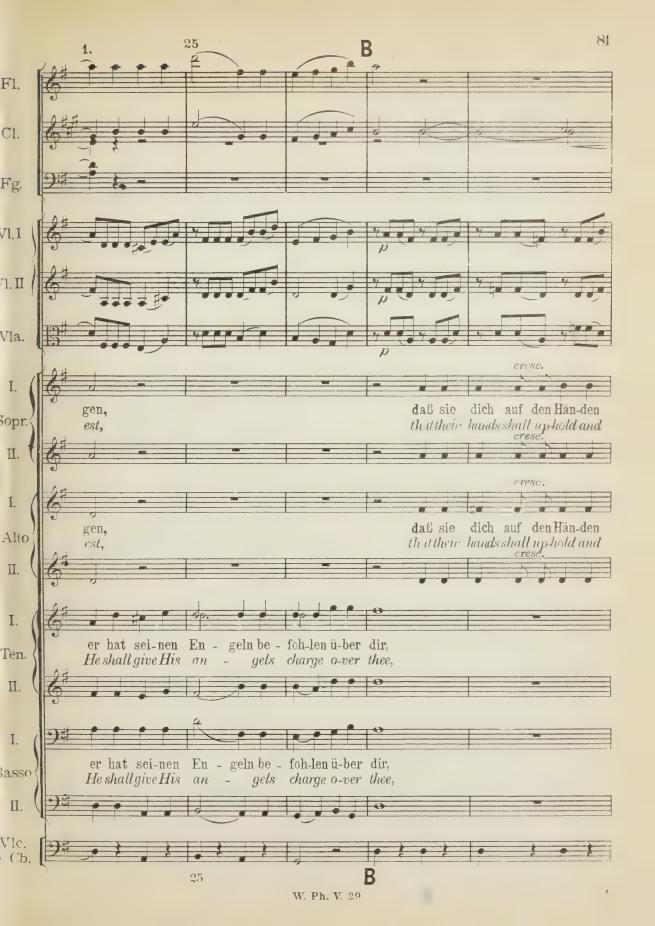


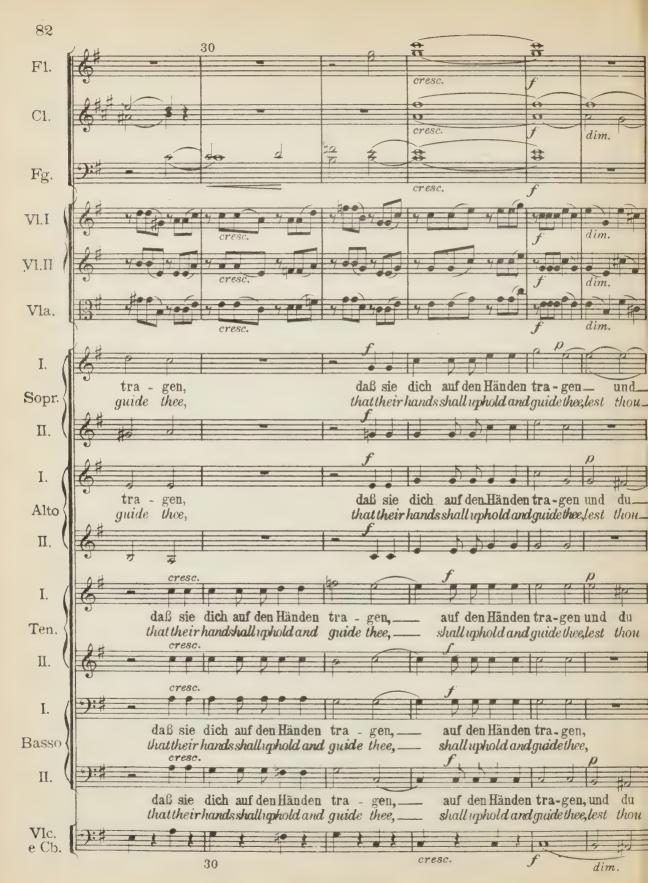


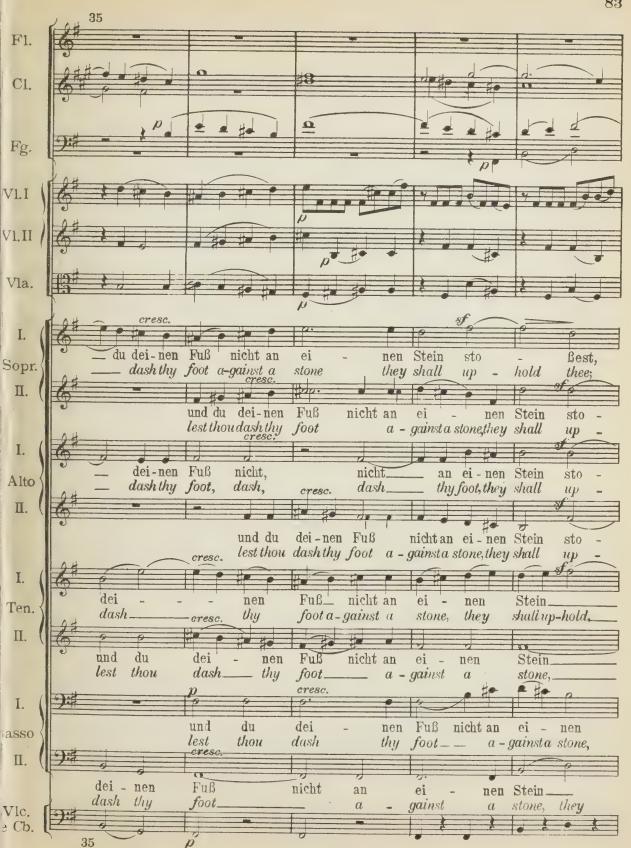
W. Ph. V. 29



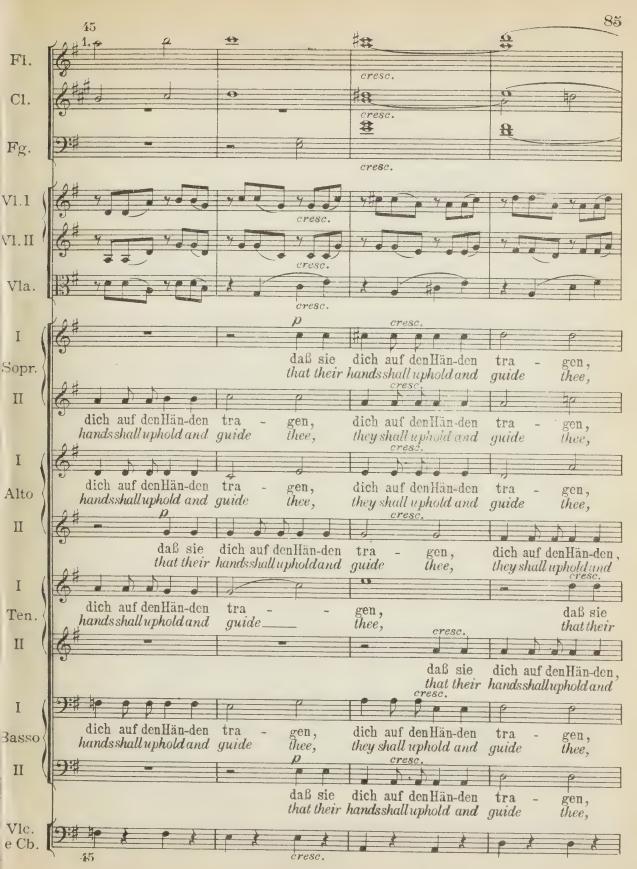
W. Ph. V. 29

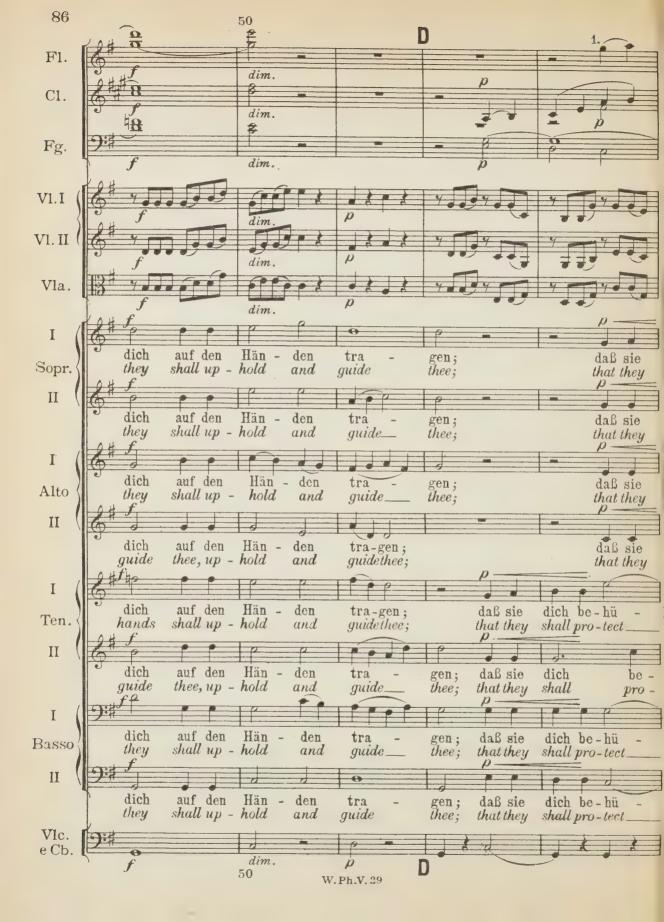


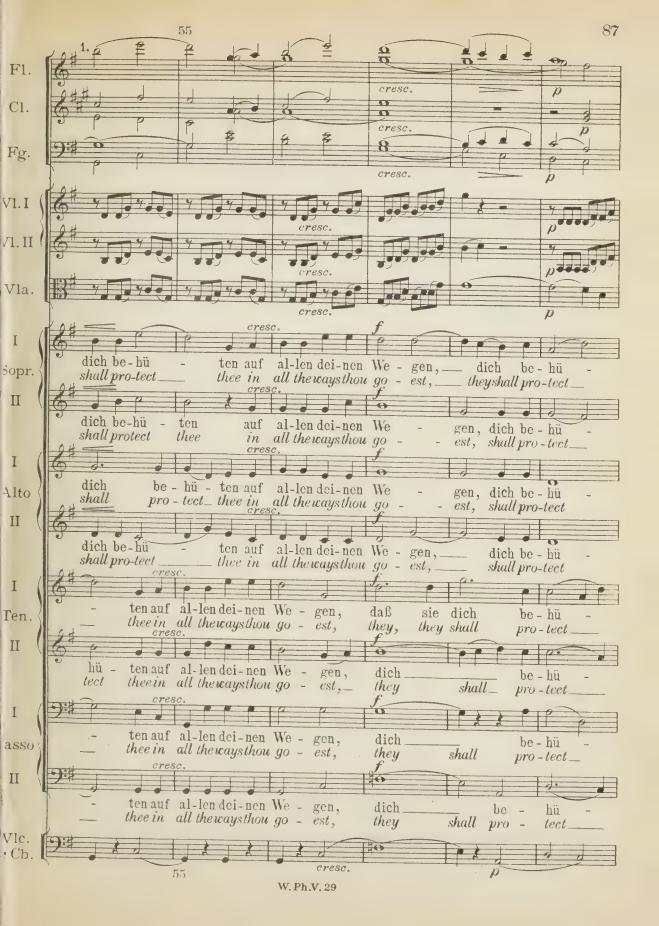








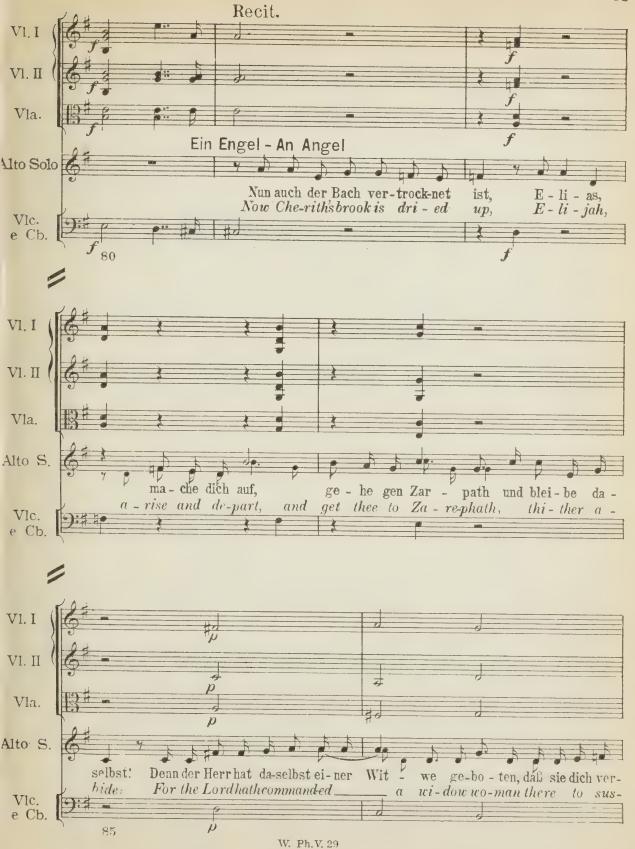




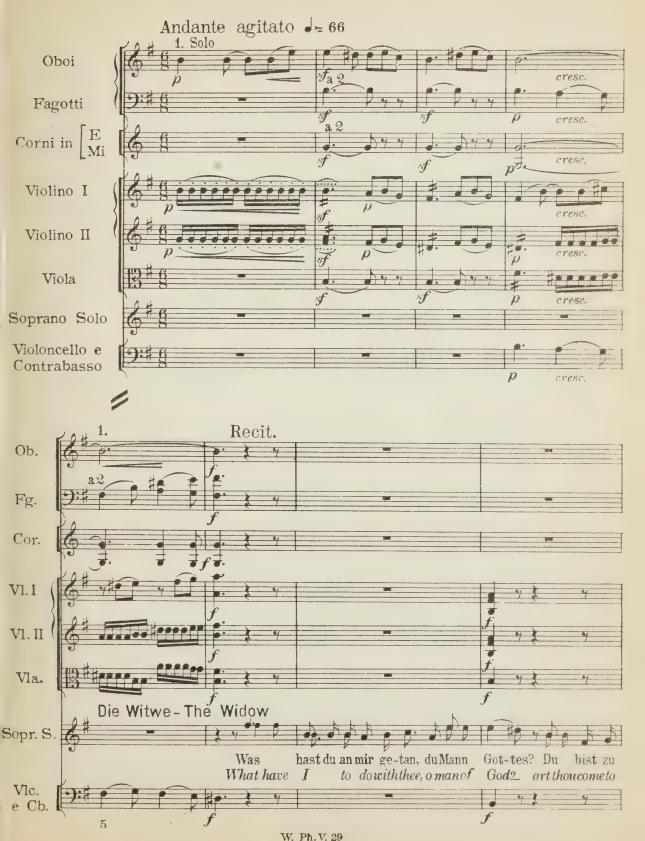




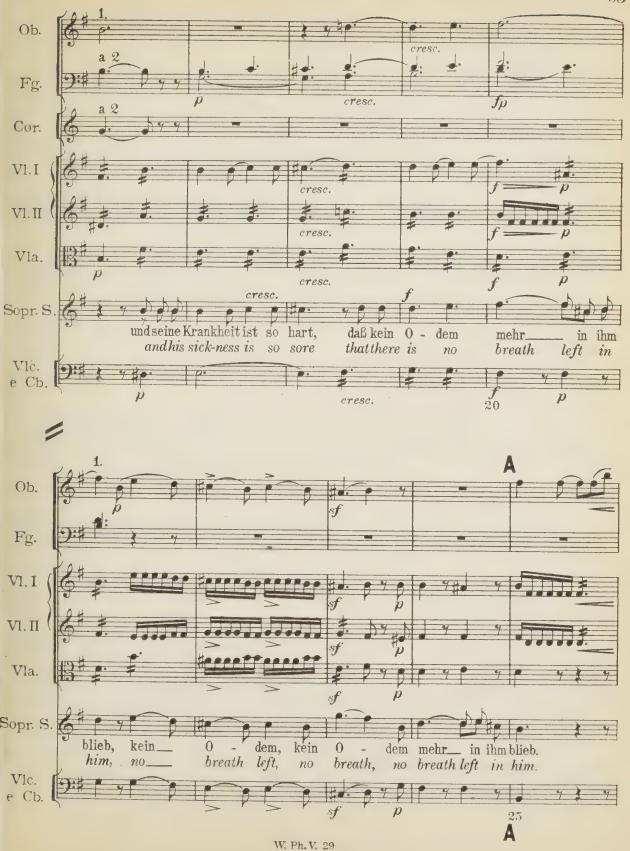




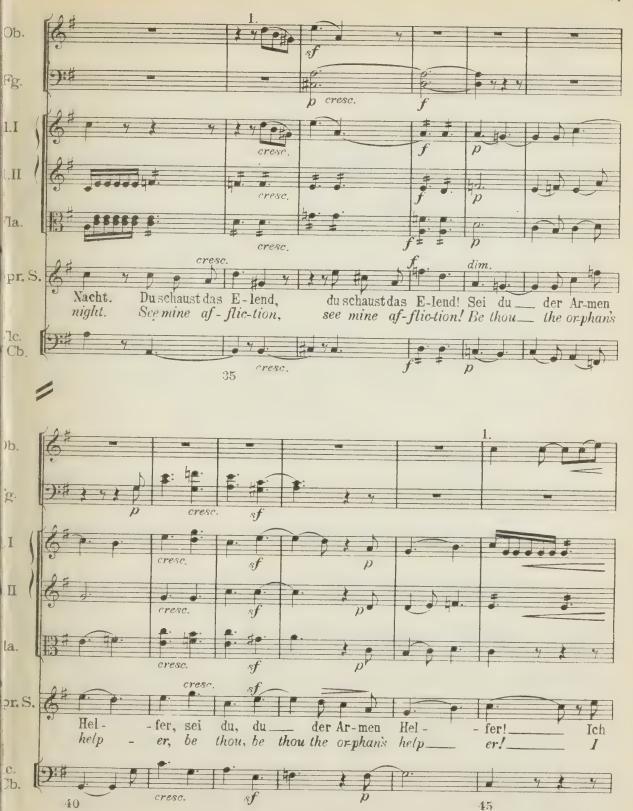






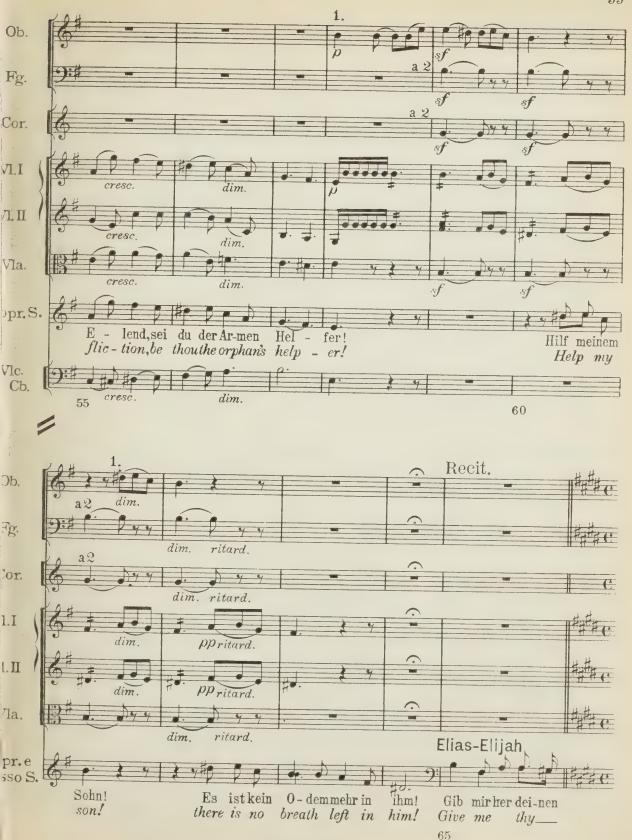




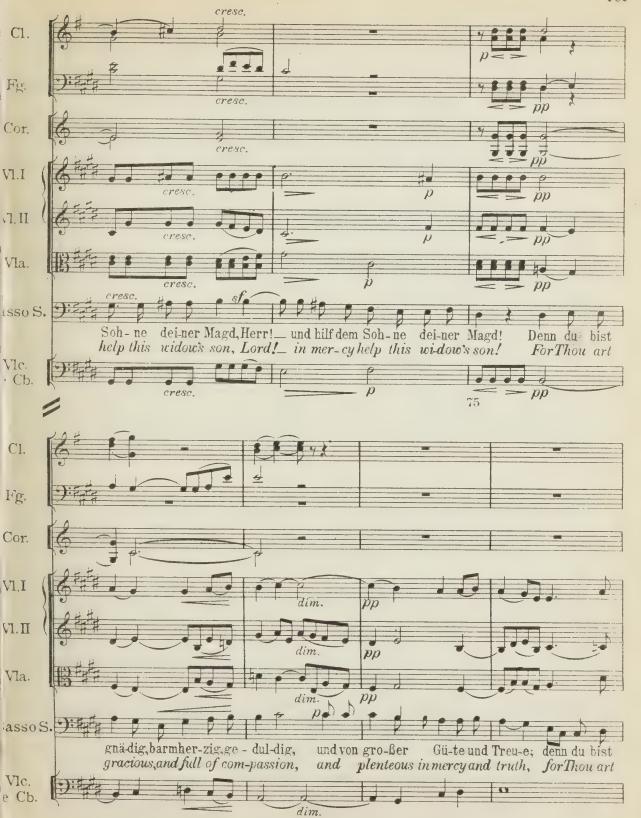


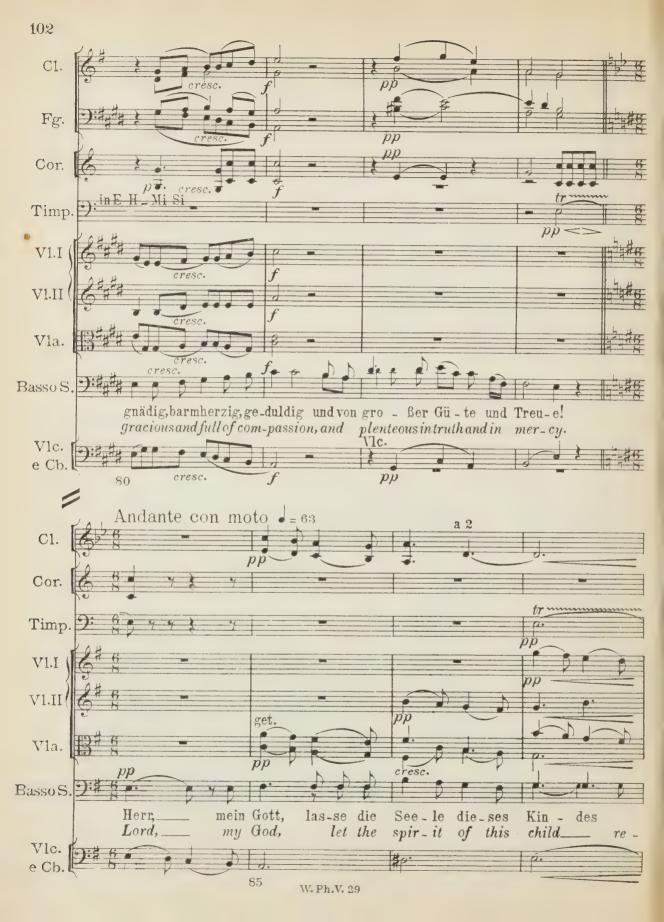


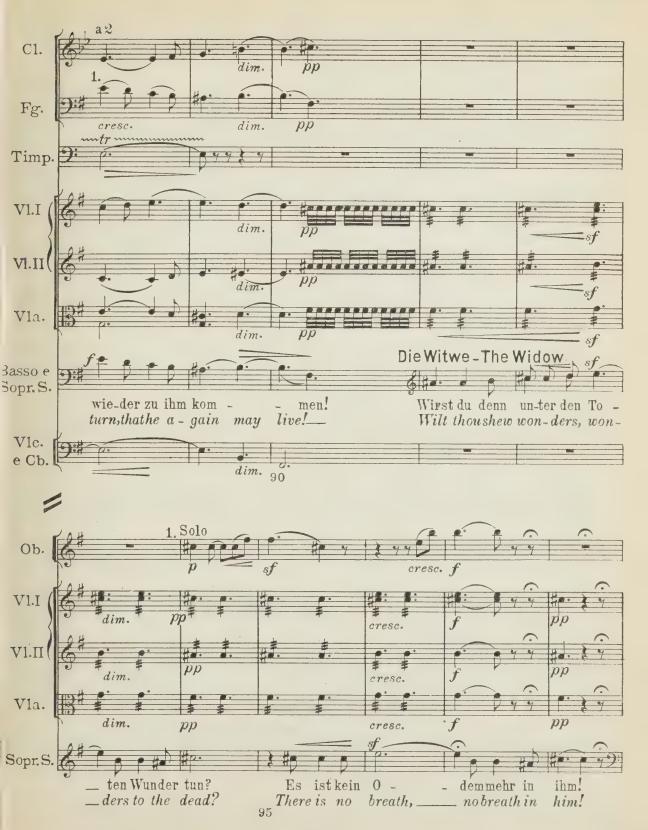
W. Ph.V. 29



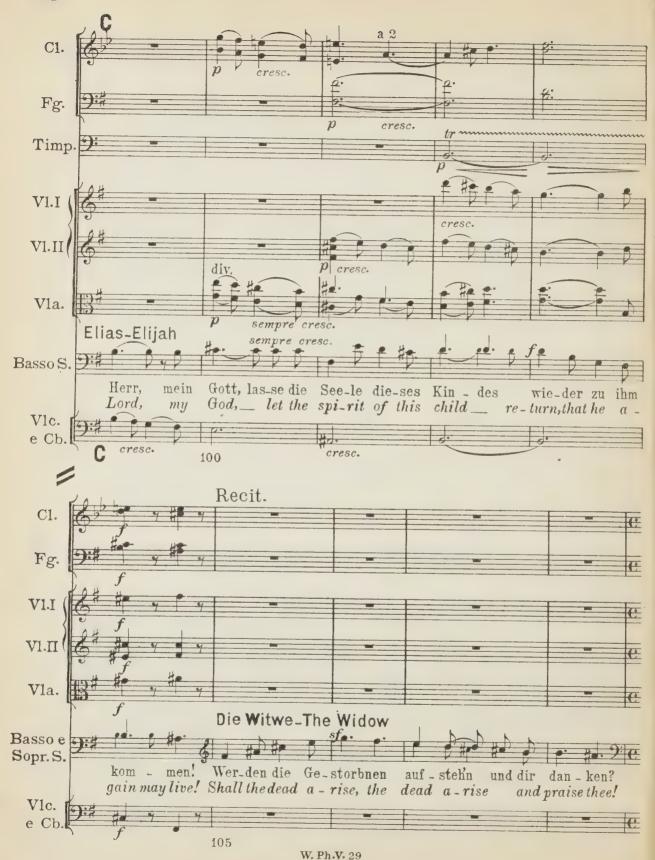


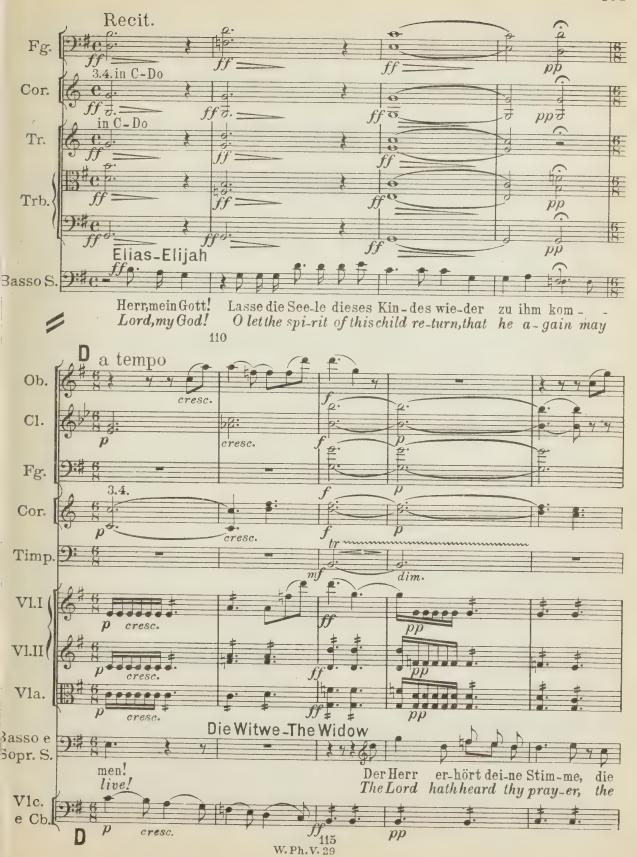






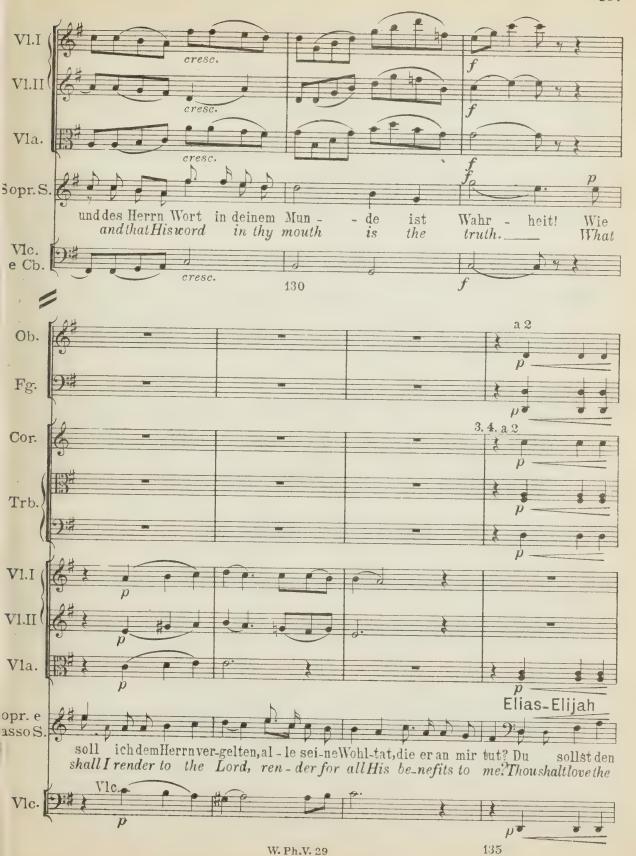
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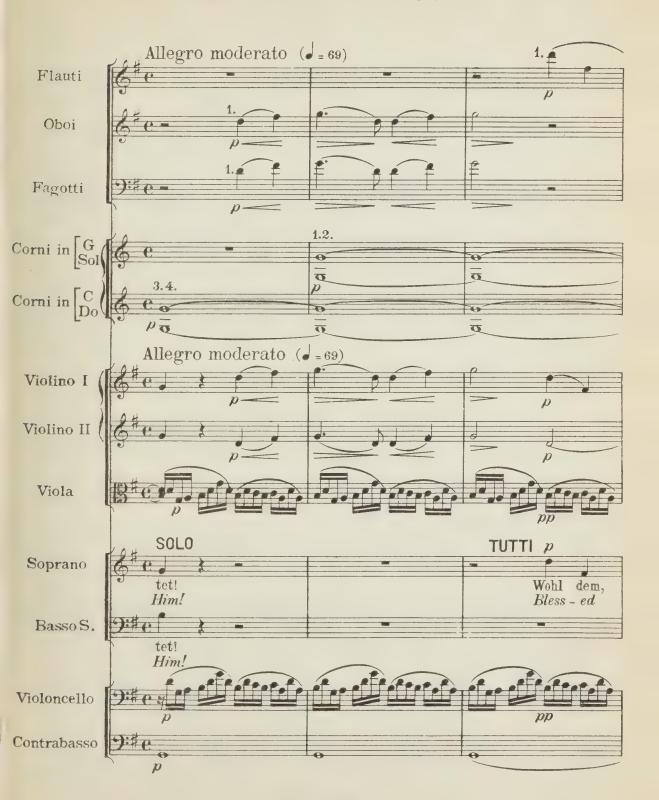


W. Ph.V. 29



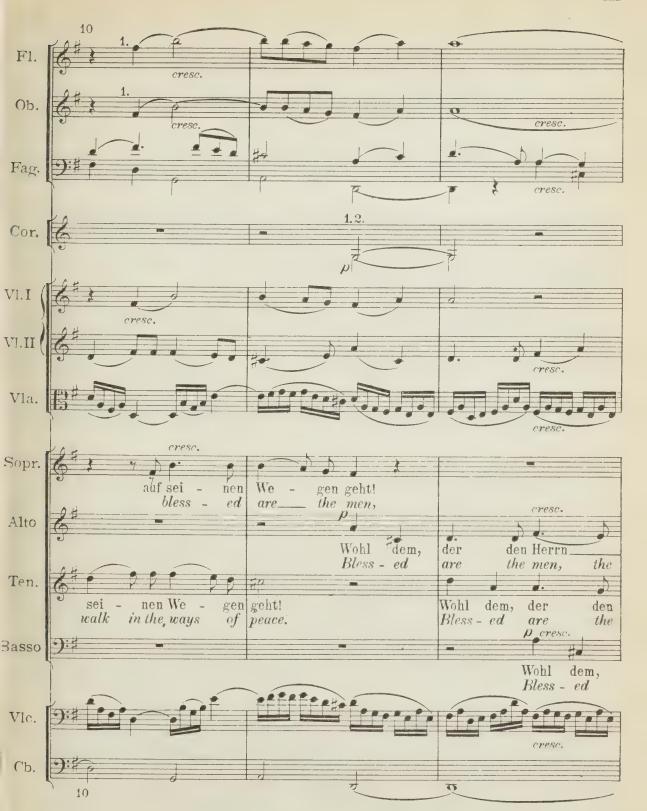


## Nº 9 CHOR-CHORUS



W. Ph.V. 29



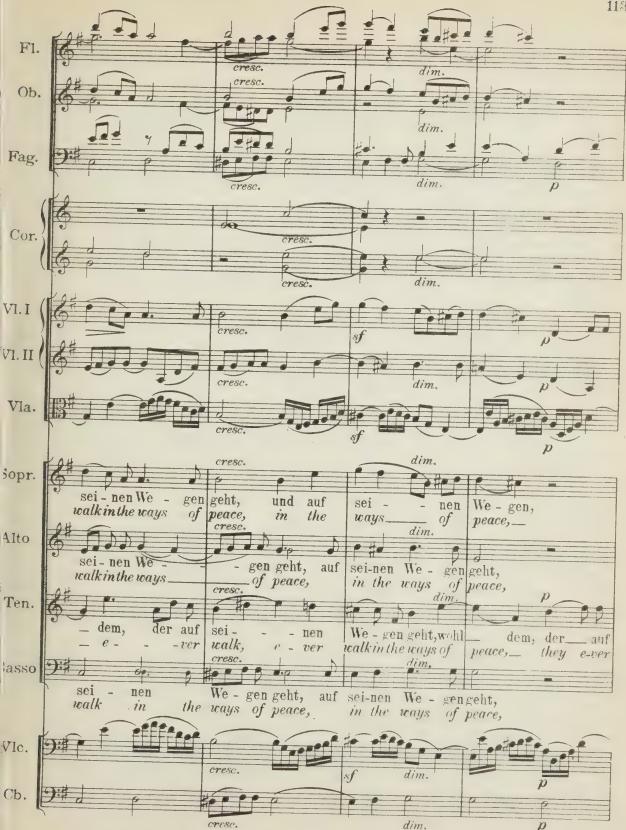


W. Ph. V. 29



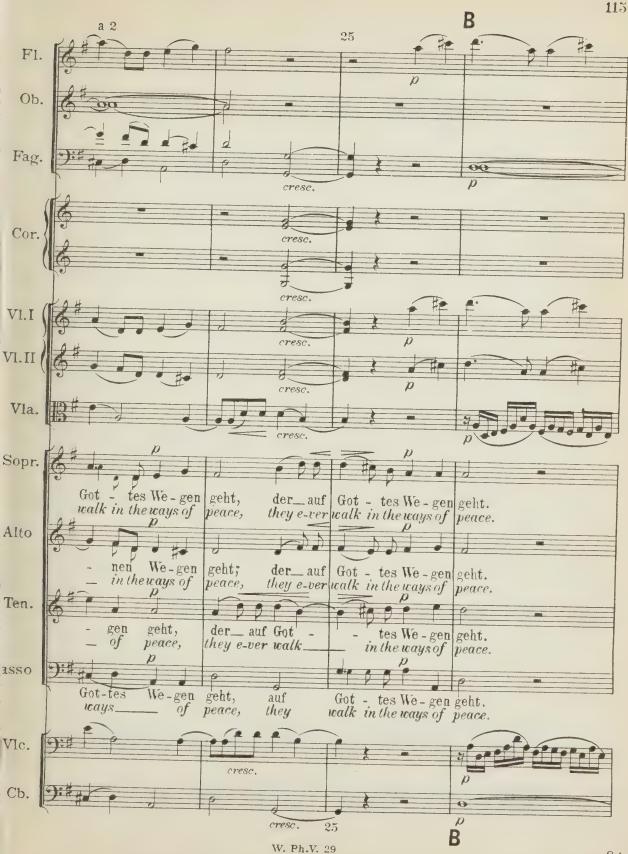
W. Ph.V. 29







8+



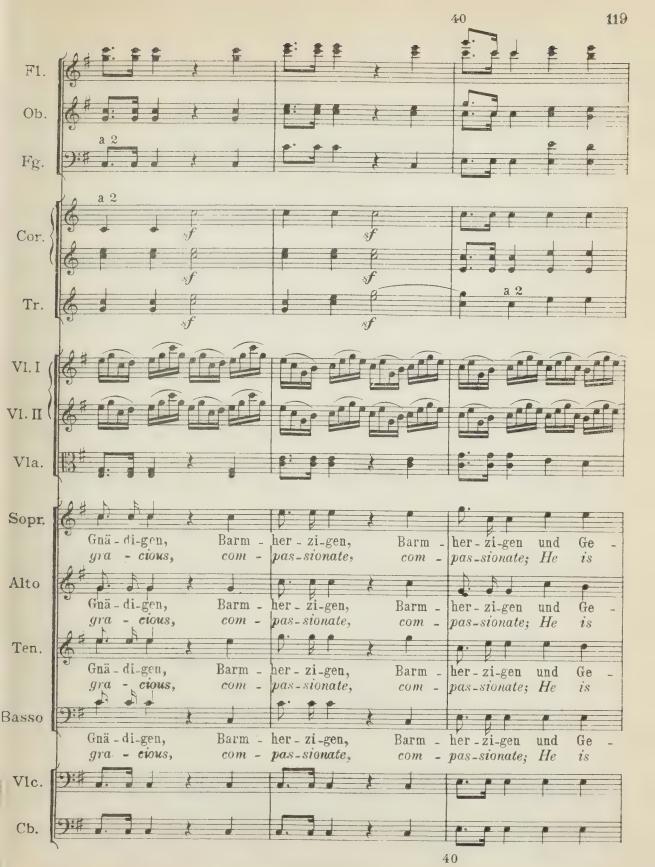


W. Ph. V. 29



W. Ph.V. 29





W. Ph. V. 29



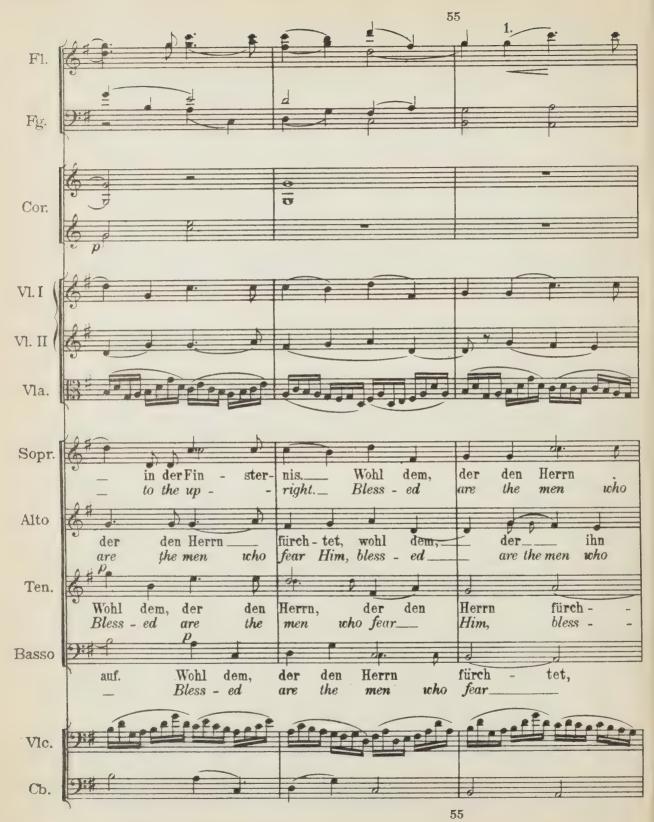


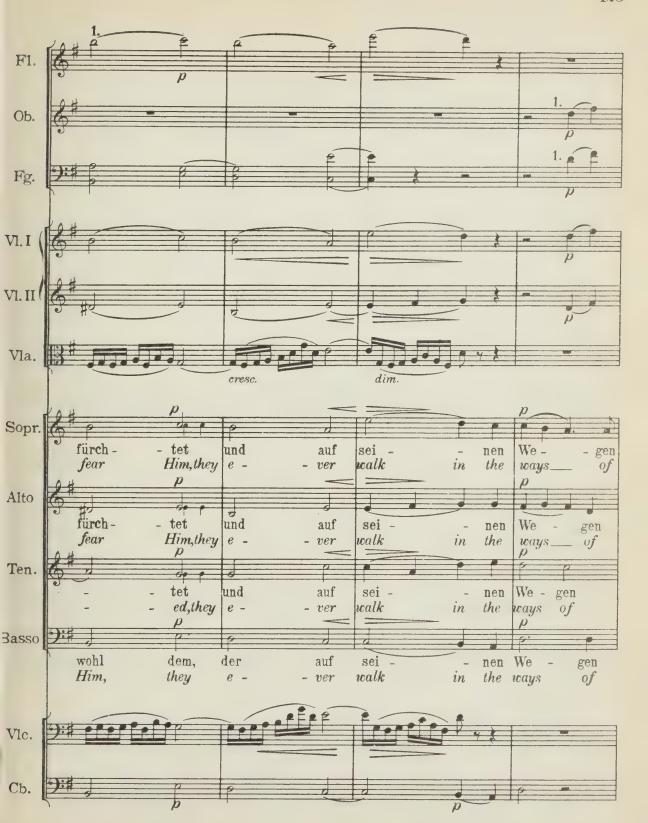


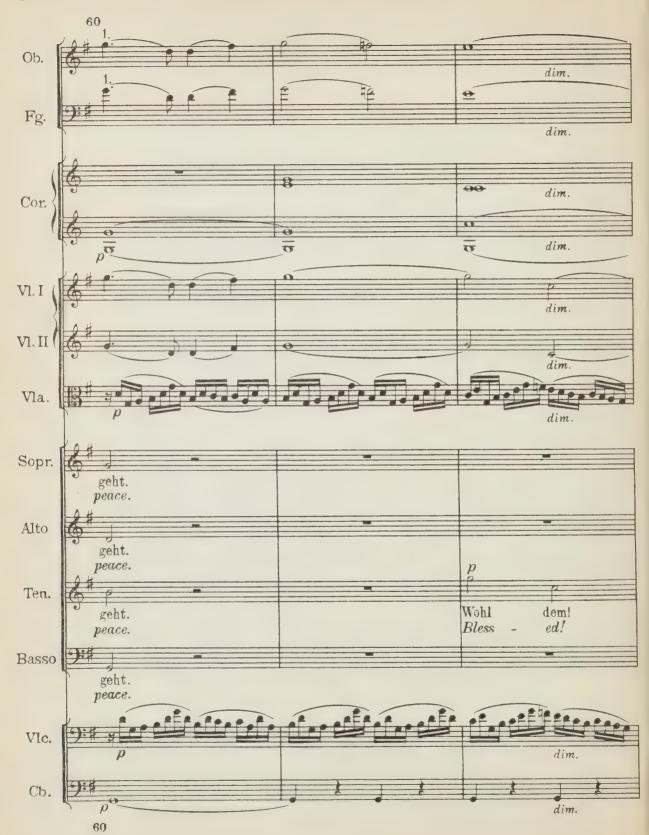
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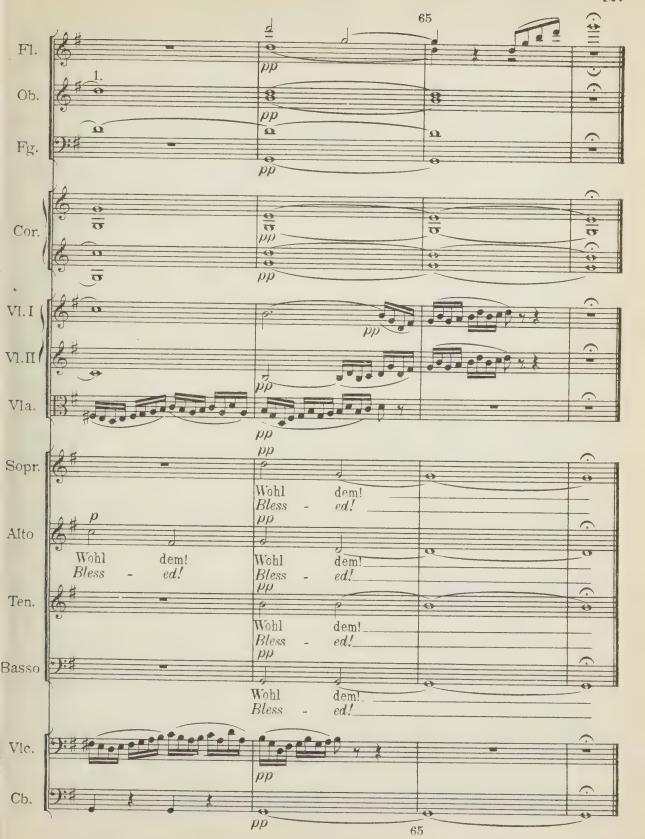
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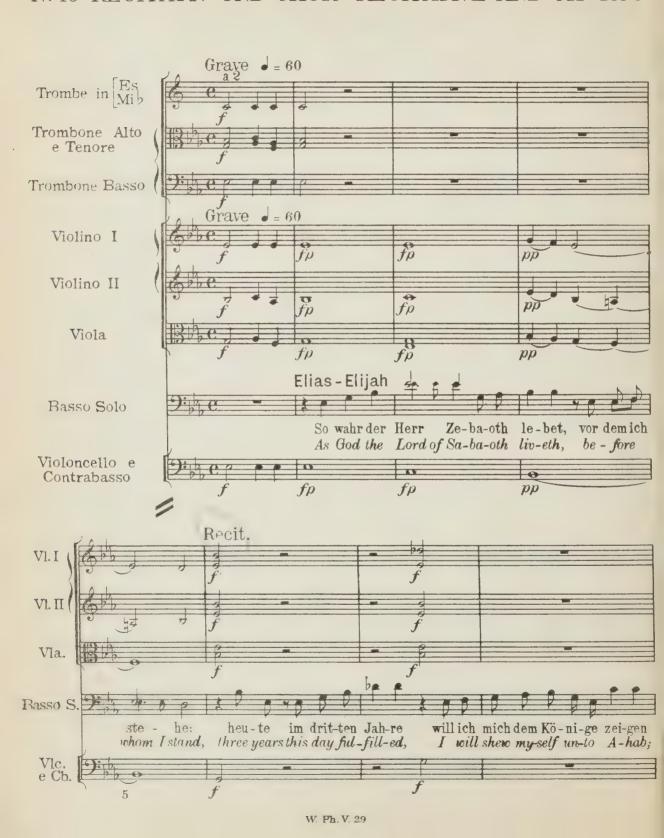


W. Ph. V. 29

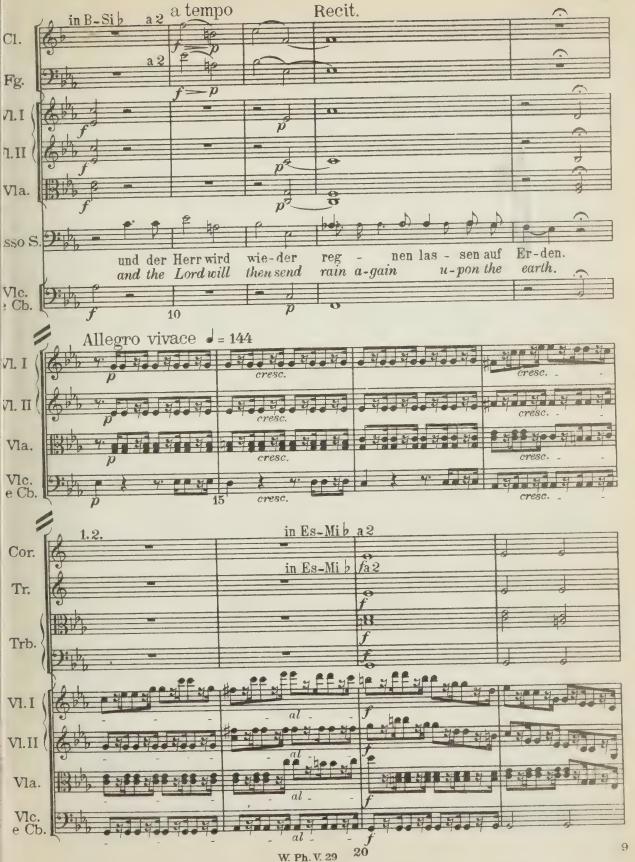


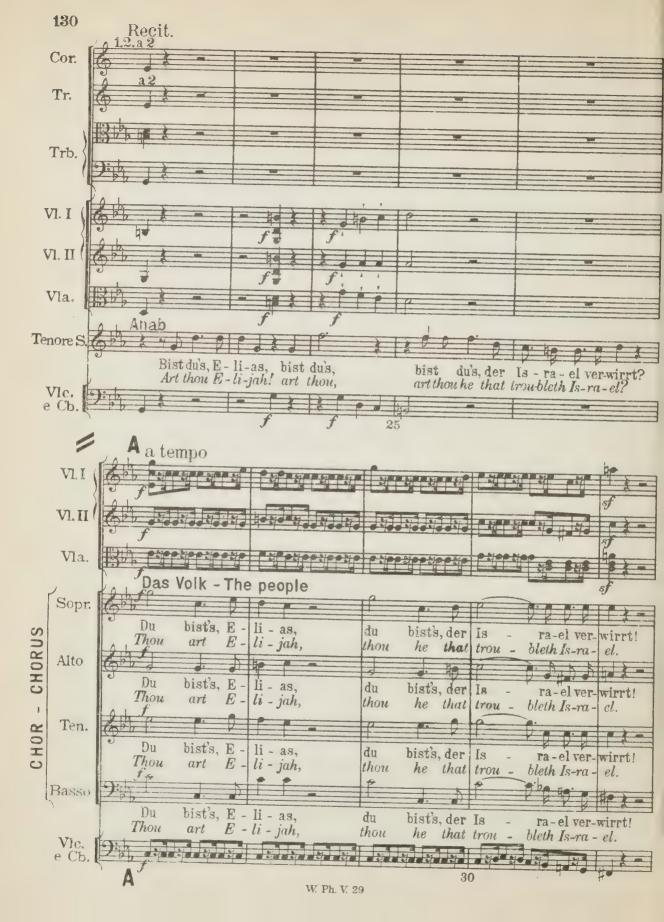
W. Ph.V. 29

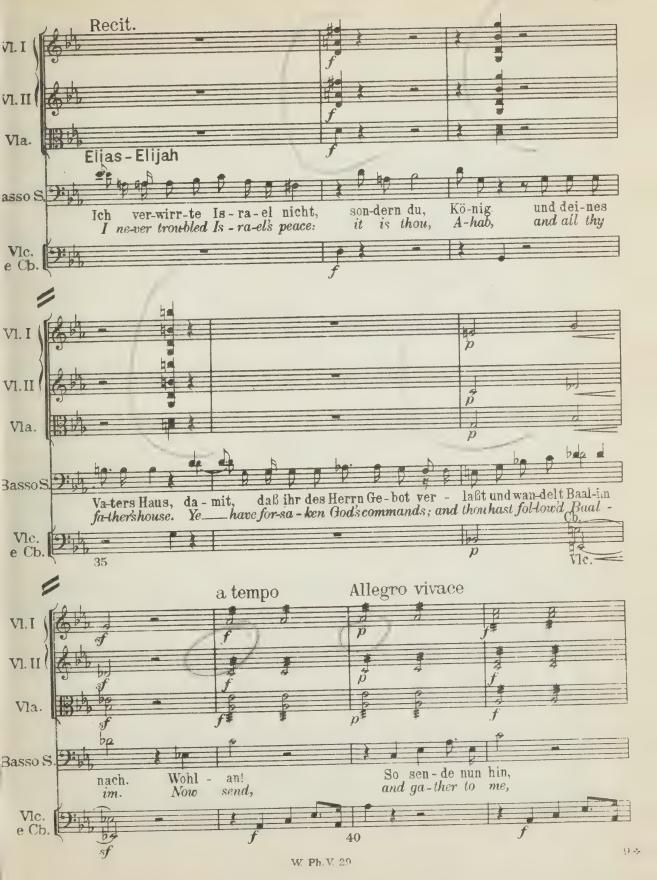
## Nº 10 RECITATIV UND CHOR-RECITATIVE AND CHORUS

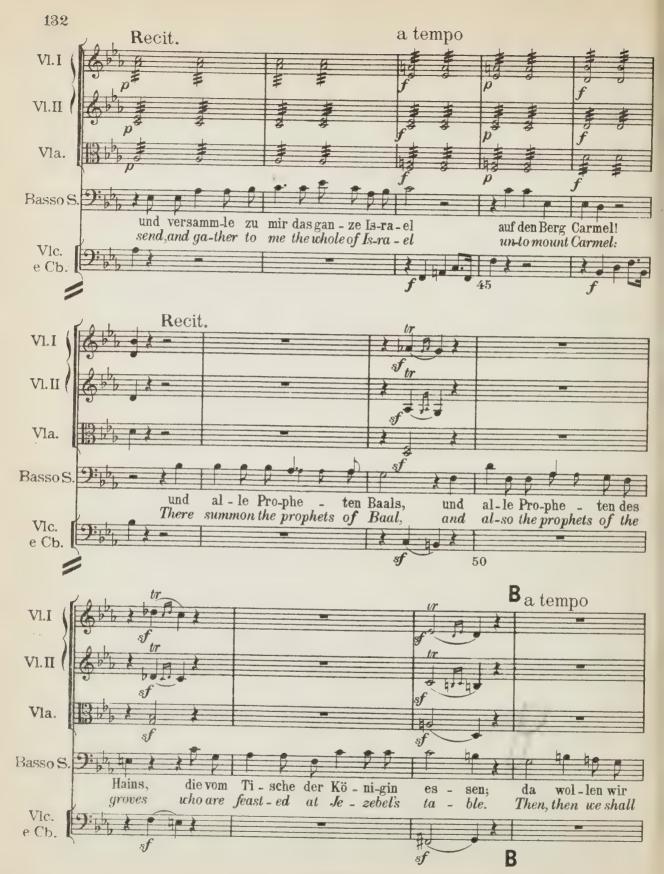


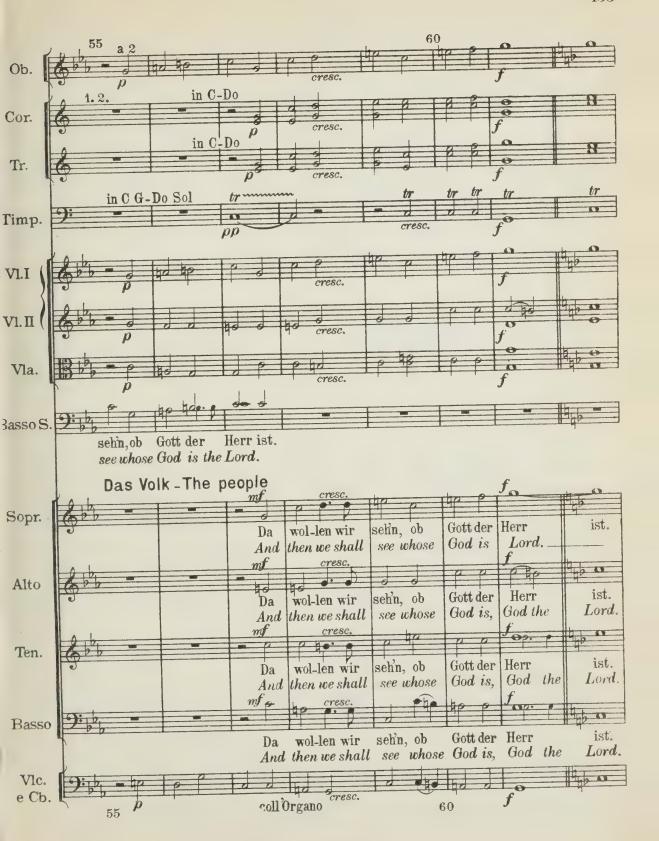


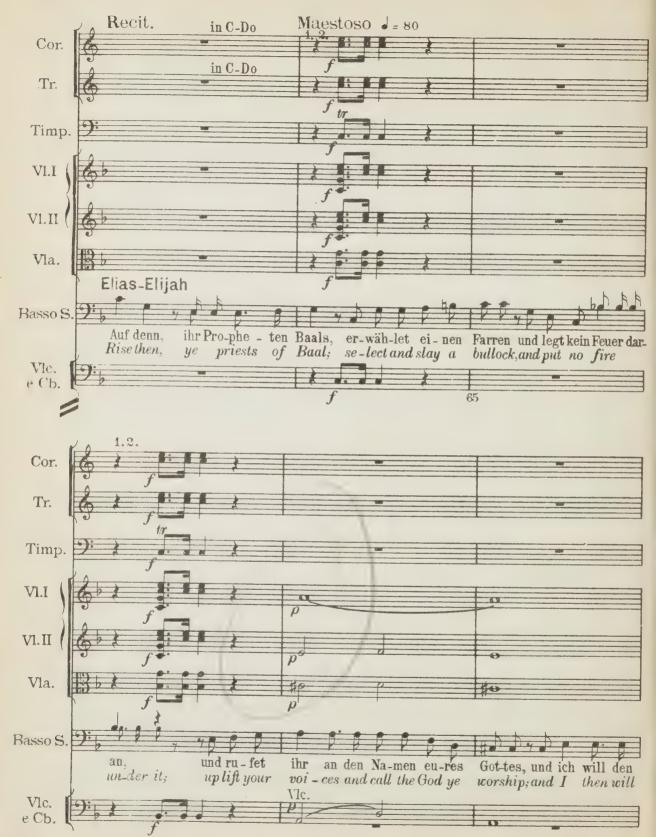




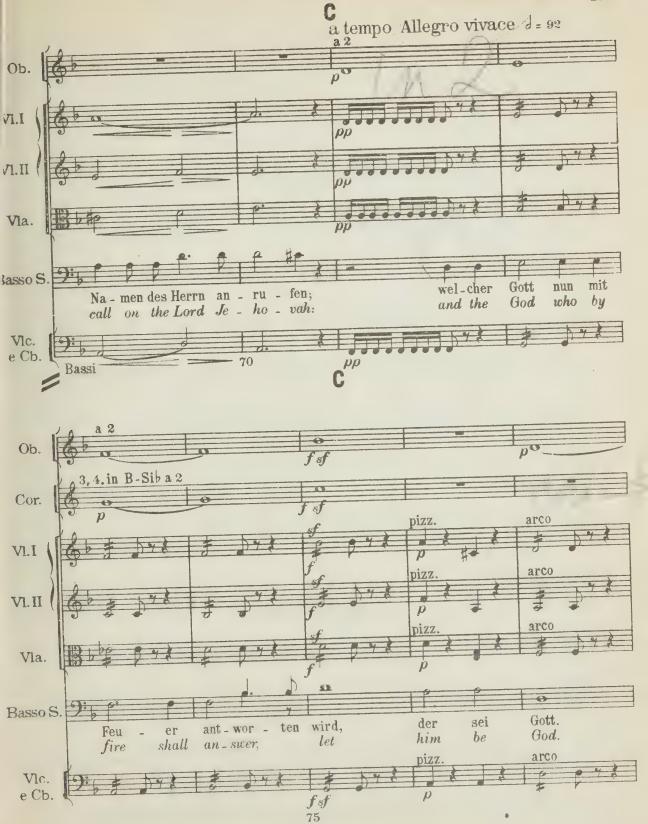




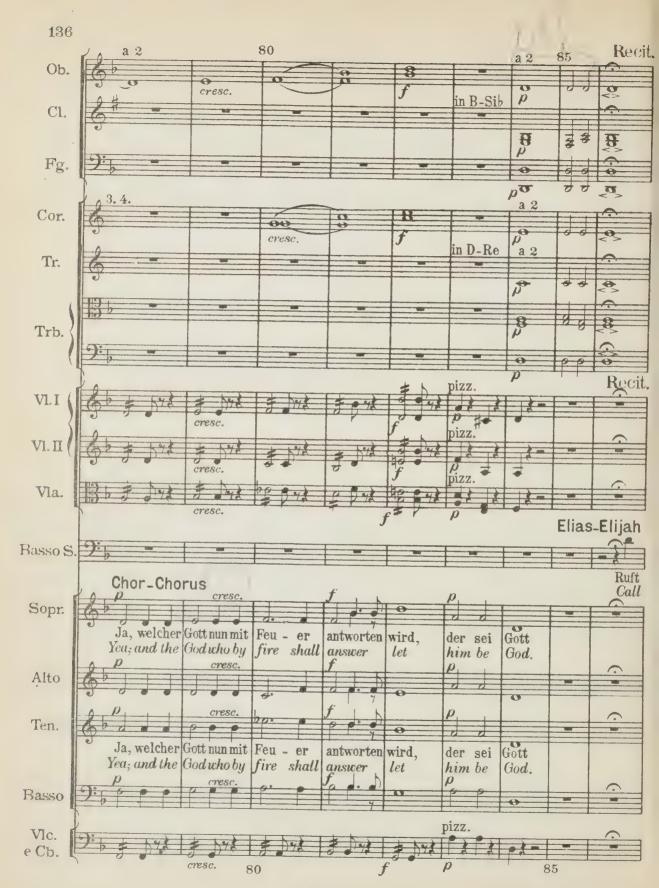


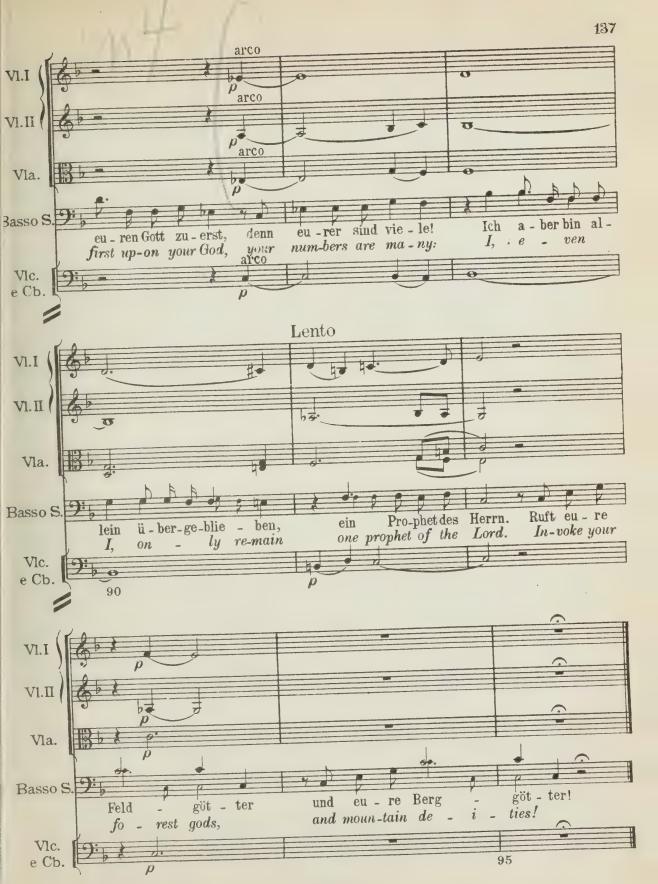


W. Ph.V. 29



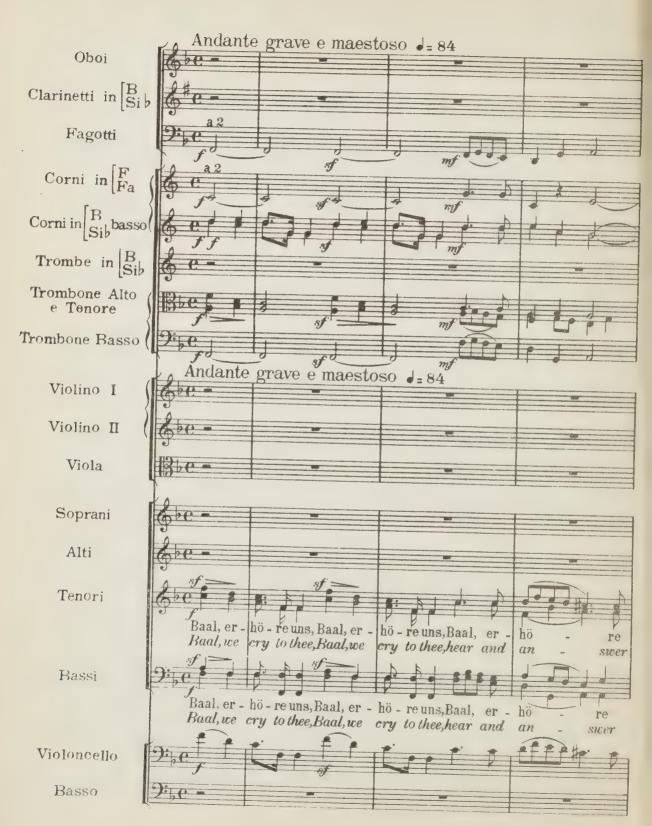
W. Ph.V. 29

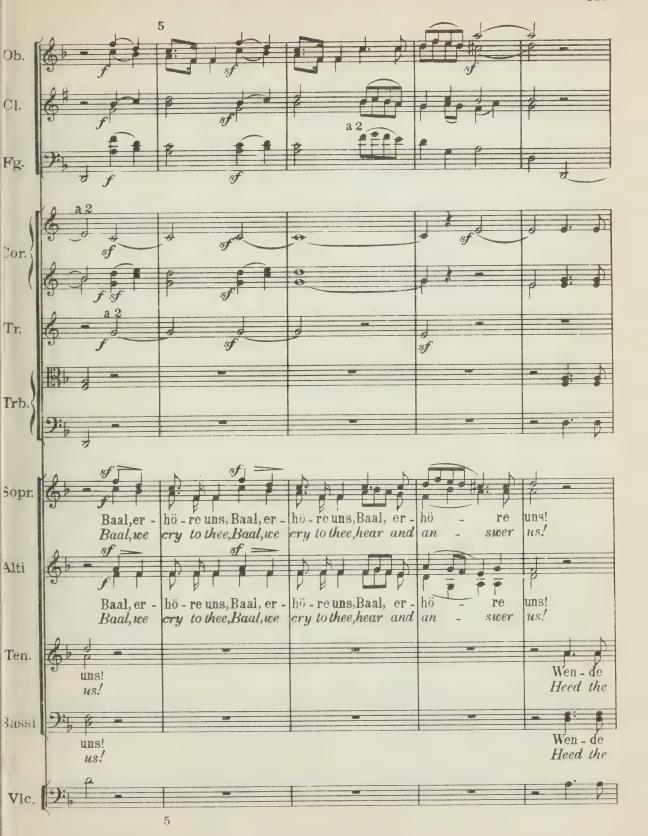


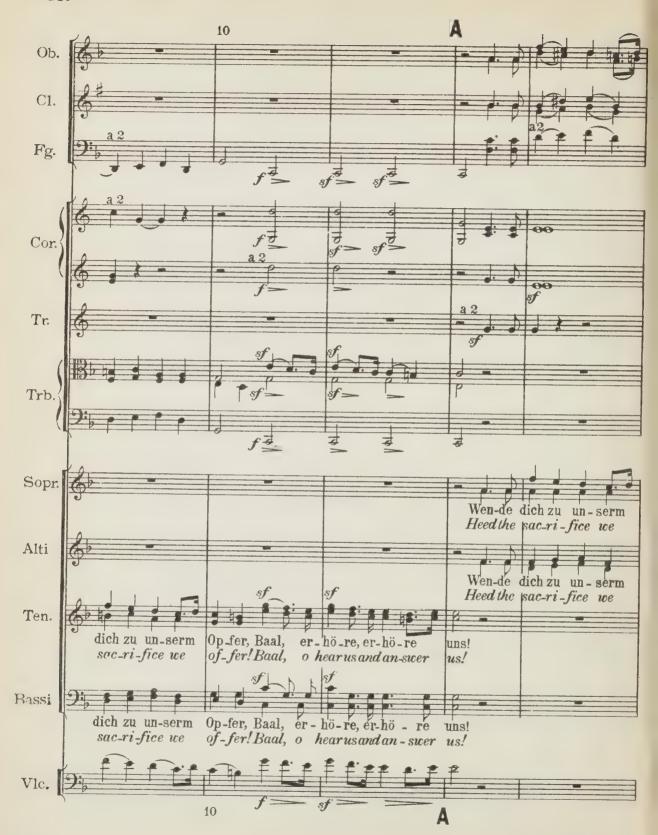


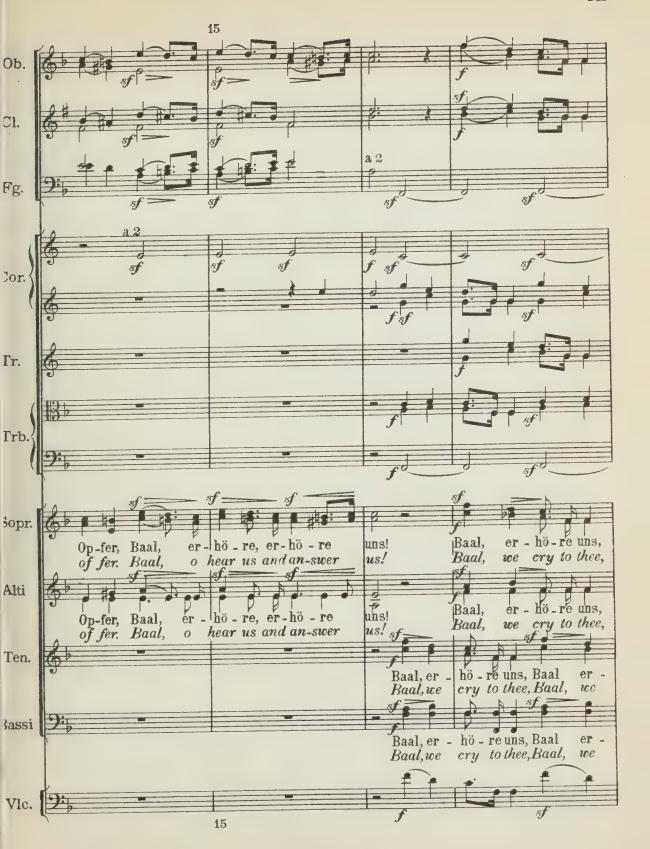
W. Ph. V. 29

## Nr 11 CHOR\_CHORUS

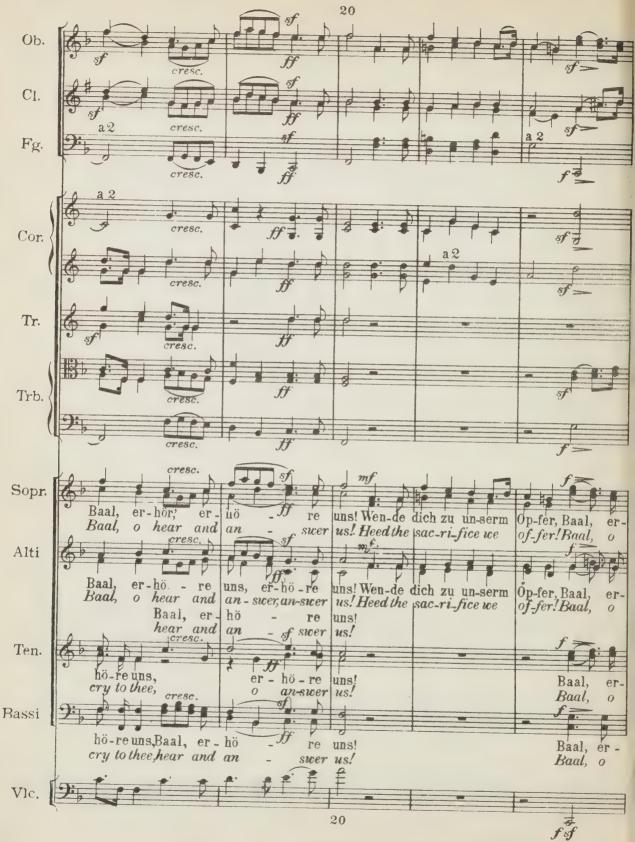




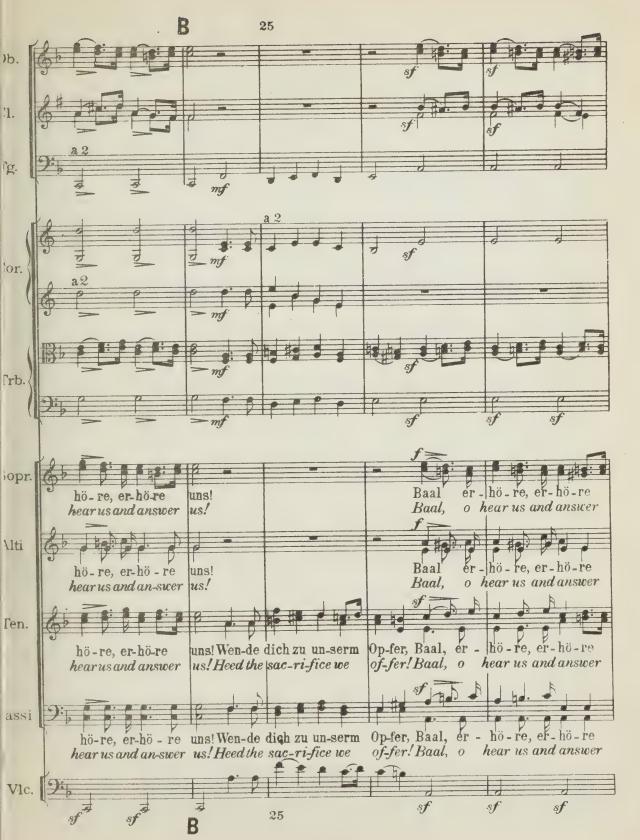




W. Ph. V. 29



W. Ph. V. 29



W. Ph. V. 29

30

hö - re uns, Baal,

cry to thee hear and

er - hö

an

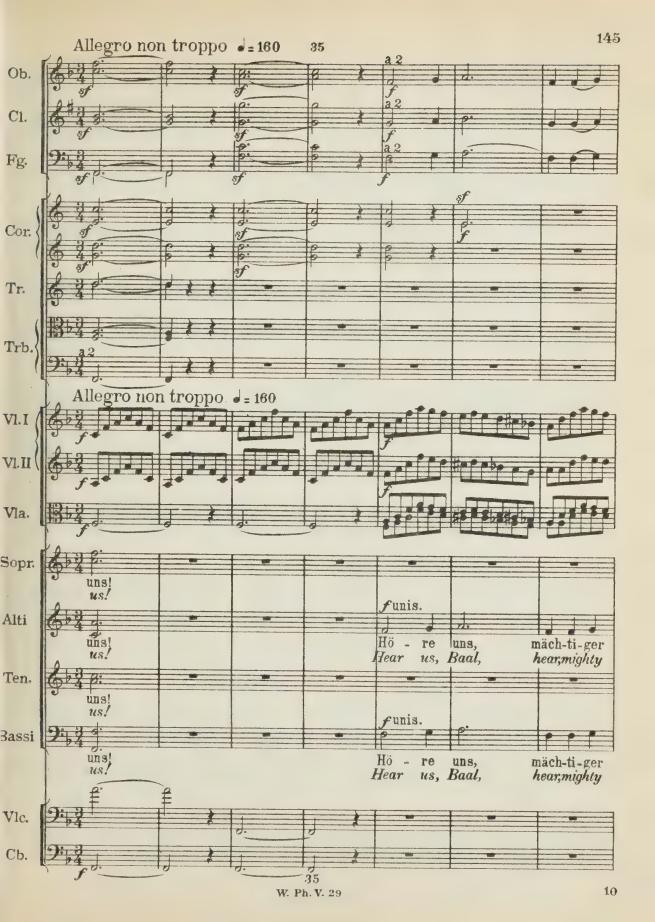
re

swer

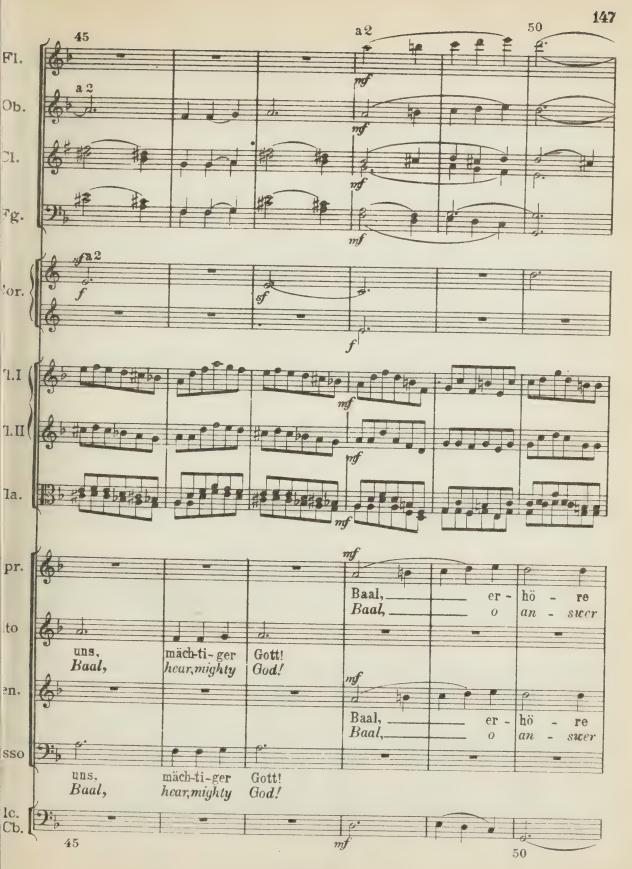
uns! Baal, er - hö - re uns, Baal,

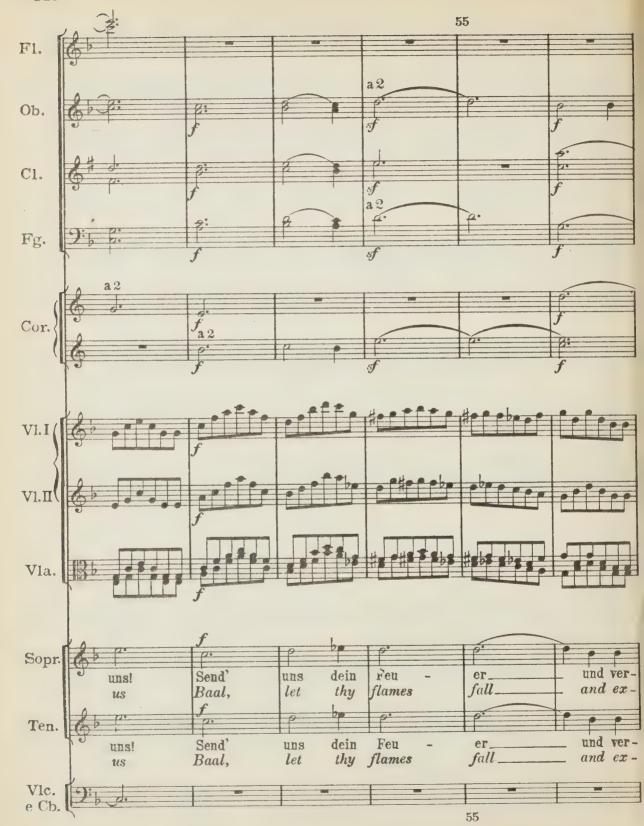
cry to thee, Baal,

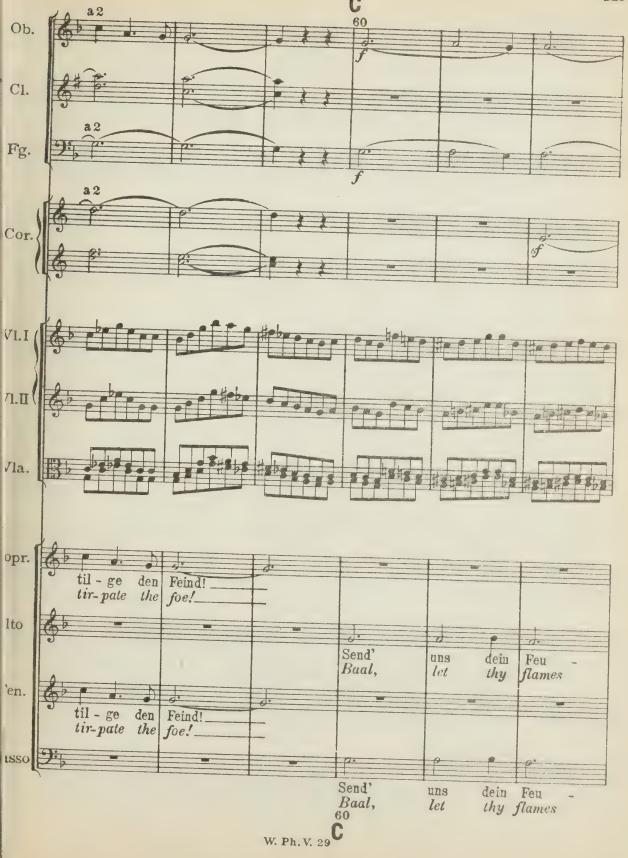
us! Baal, we



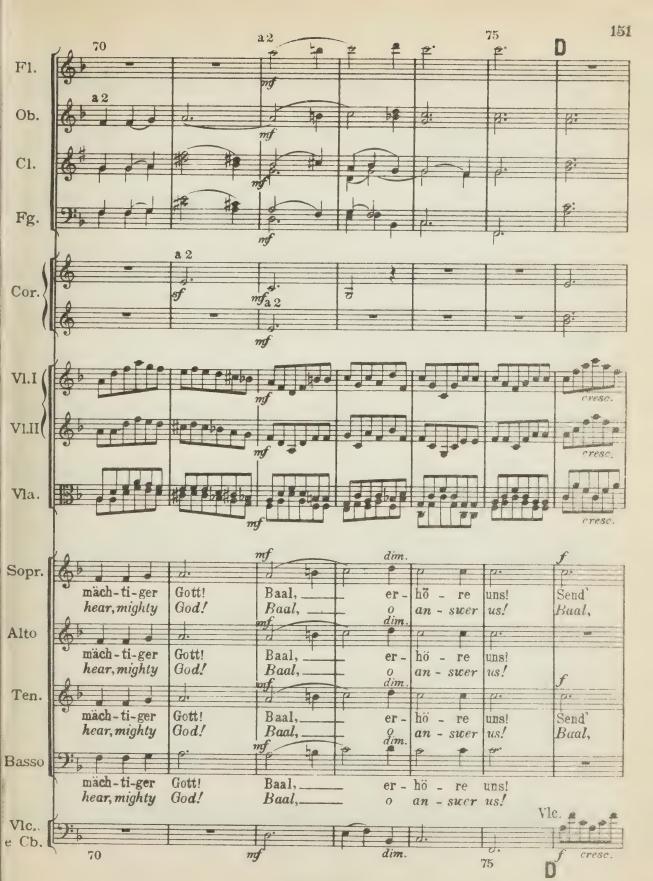






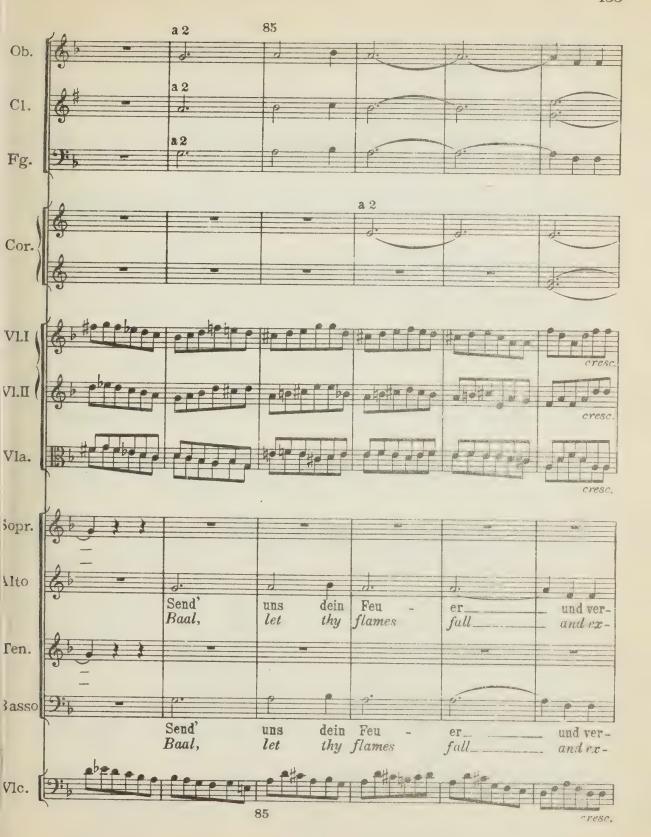




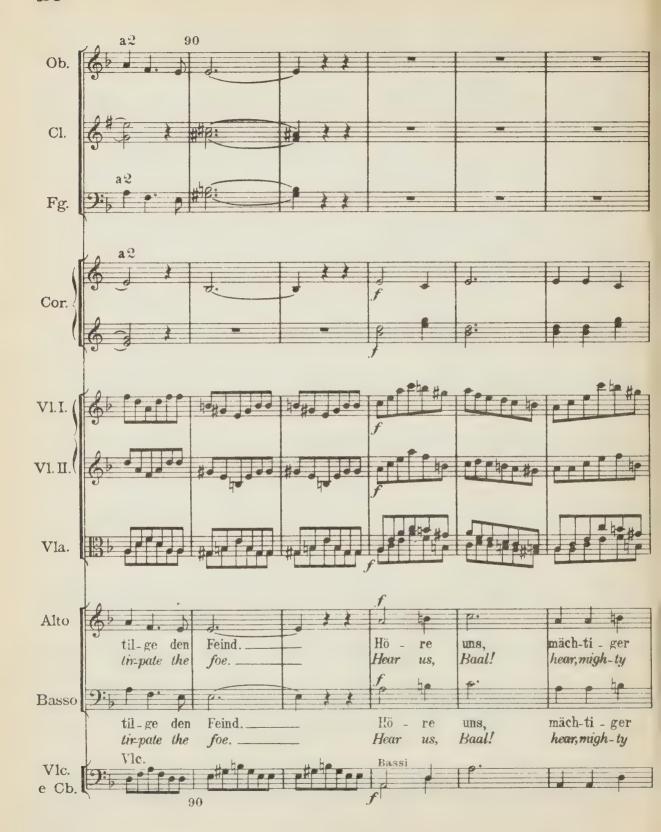


W. Ph. V. 29





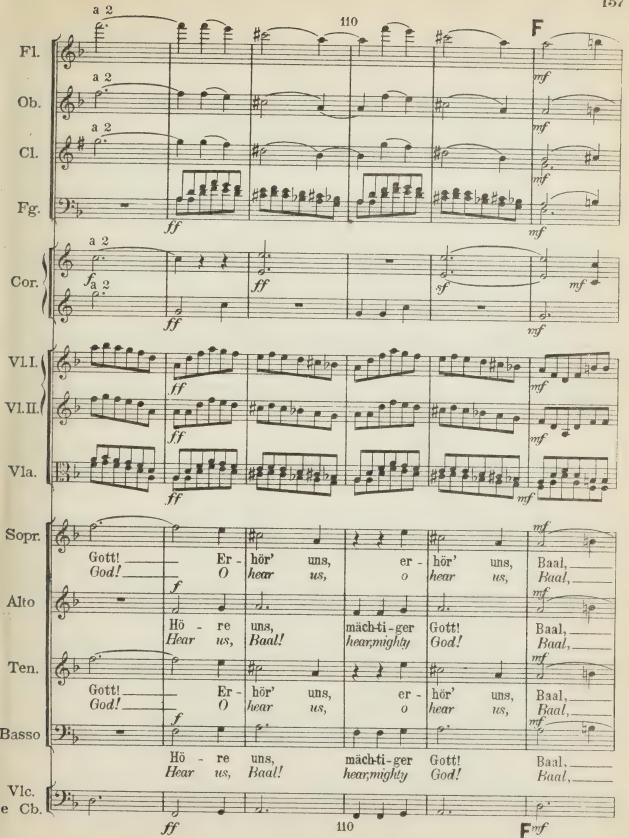
W. Ph. V. 29



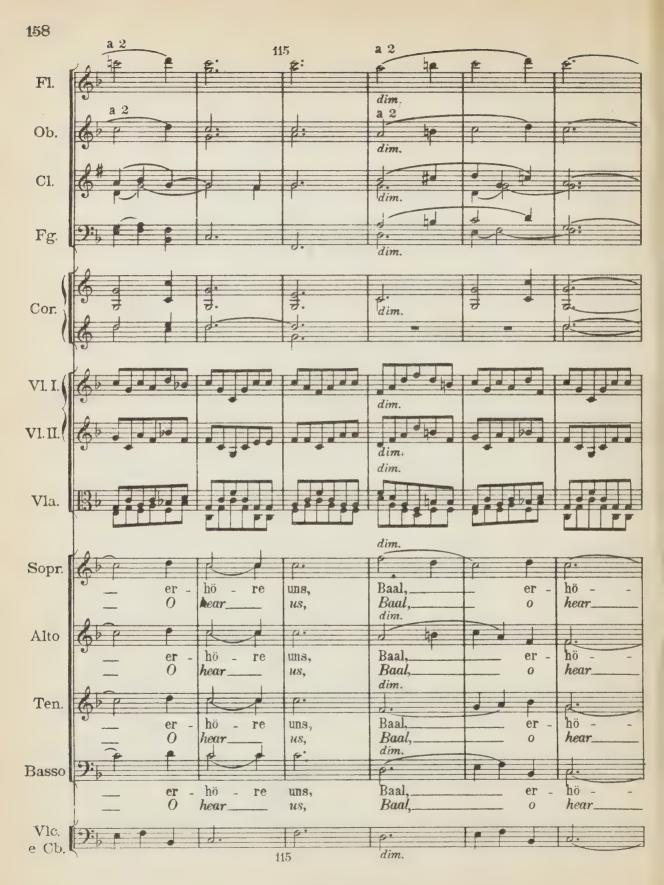


W. Ph. V. 29



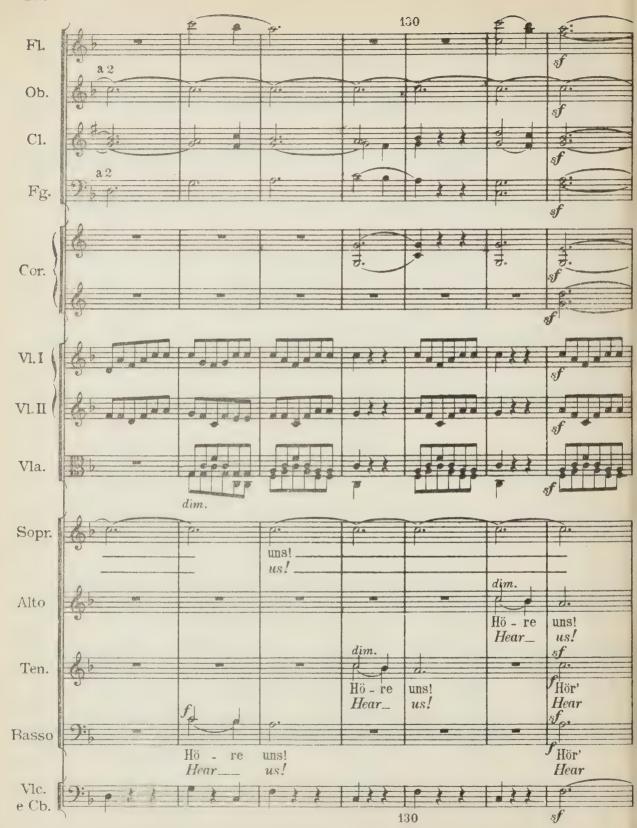


W. Ph. V. 29



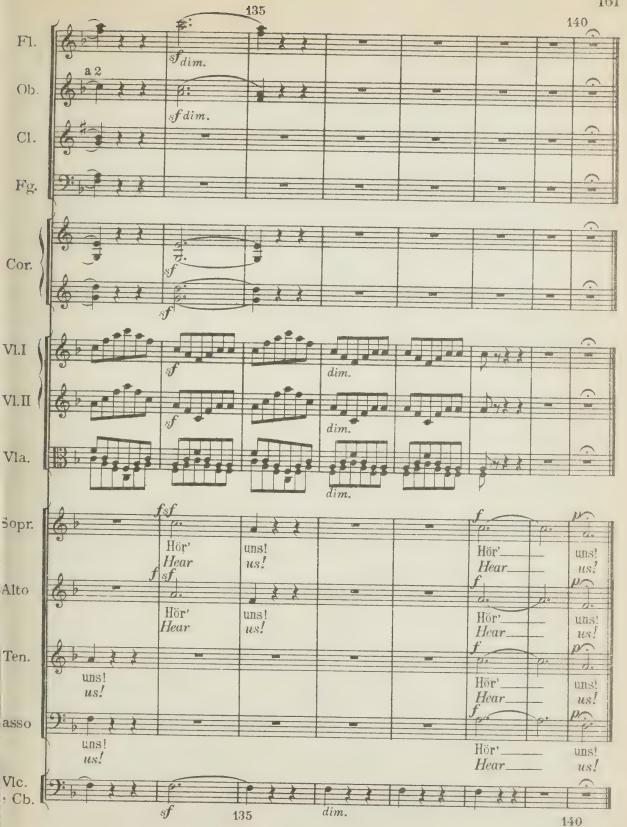


W. Ph. V. 29

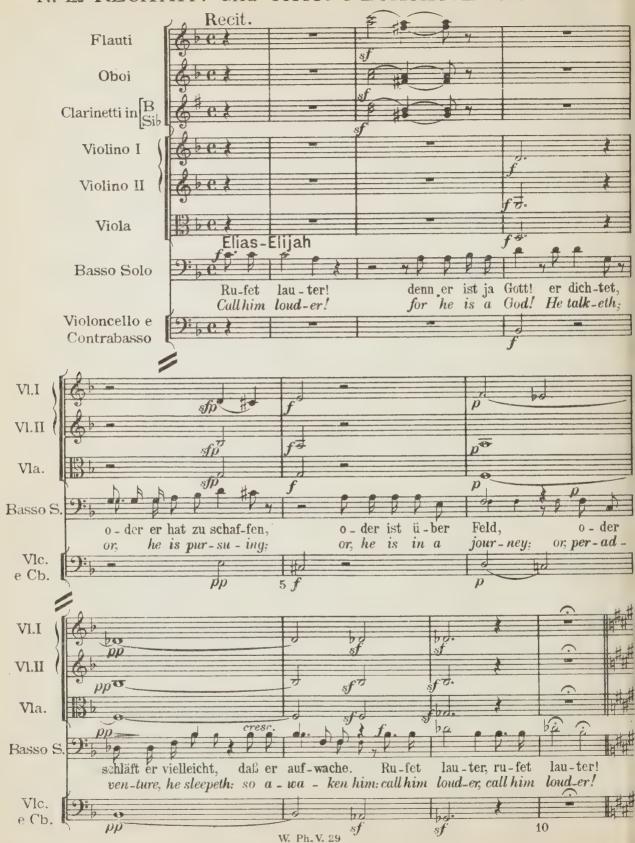


W. Ph.V. 29





## Nº 12 RECITATIV und CHOR-RECITATIVE and CHORUS



Baal, er - hö - re

cry, o

W. Ph. V. 29

Hear our

uns,

Baal!

wa-che

now a - rise.

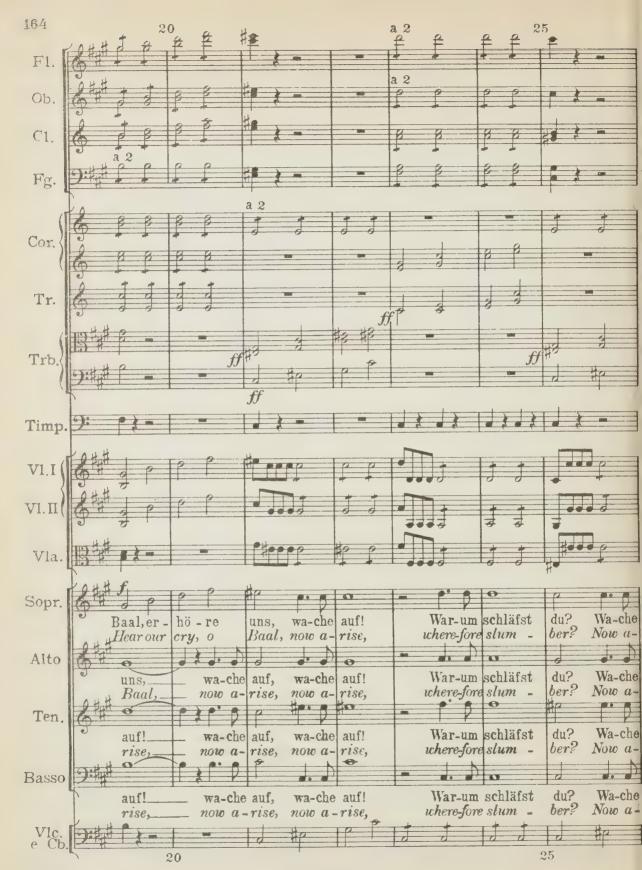
auf!\_

SSO

11+

wa-che

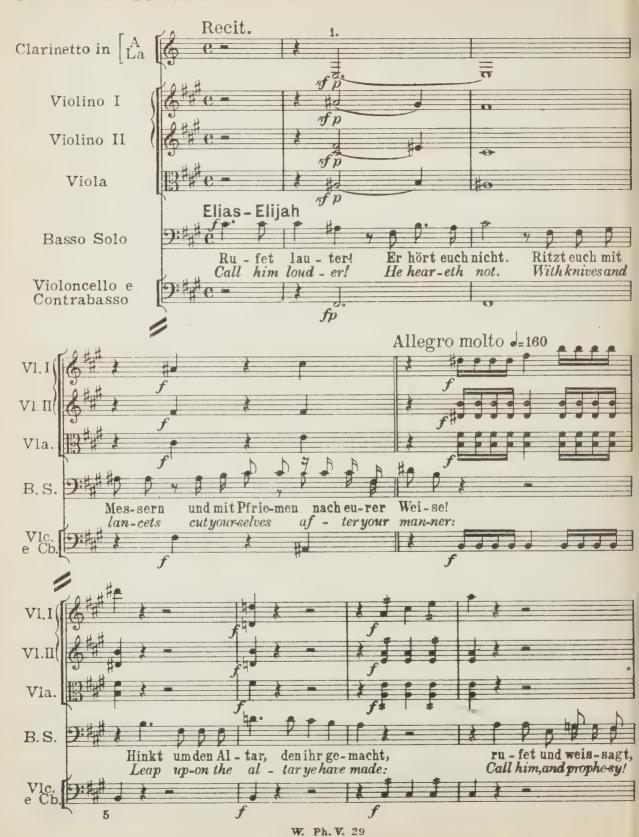
now a -



W. Ph. V. 29



## Nº 13 RECITATIV und CHOR - RECITATIVE and CHORUS





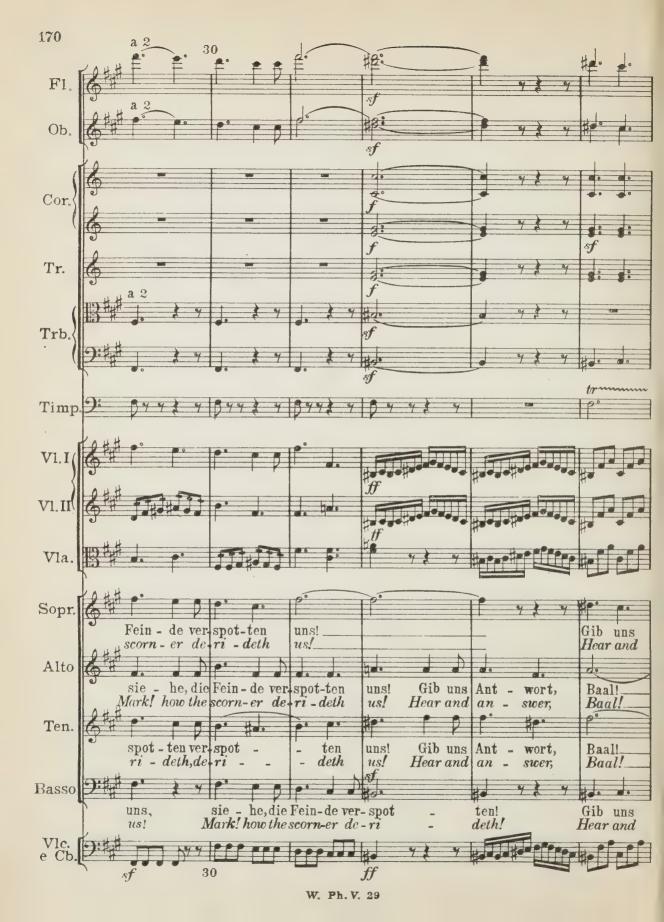


W. Ph. V. 29



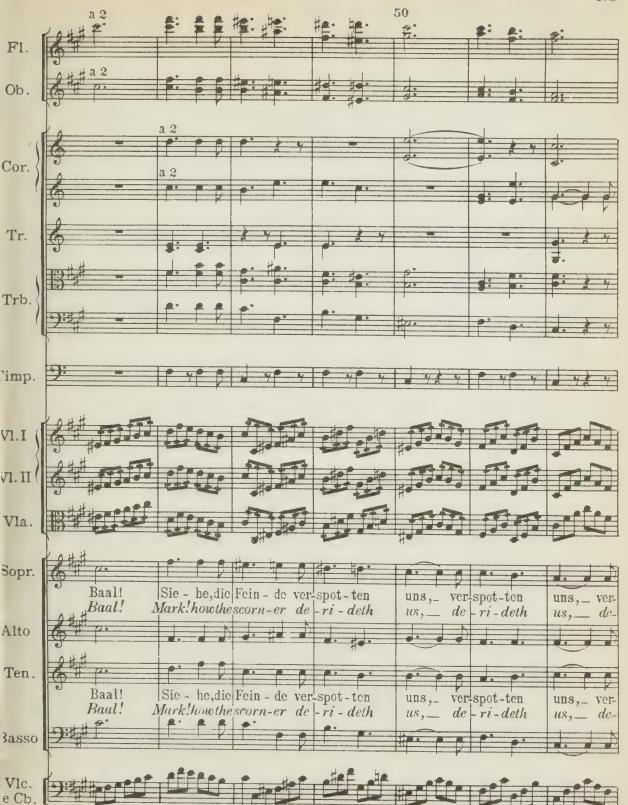


W. Ph. V. 29





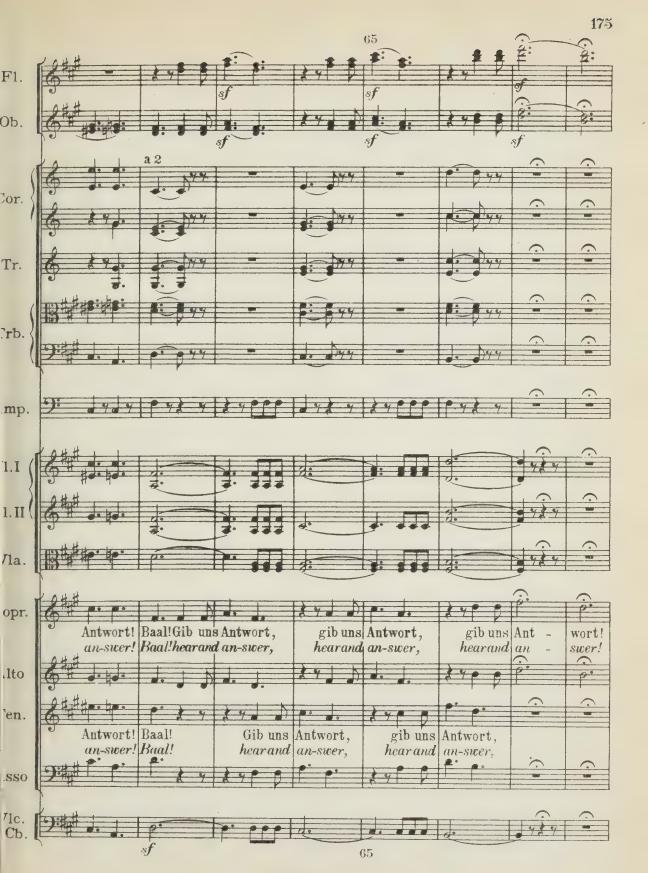




W. Ph.V. 29



W. Ph.V. 29



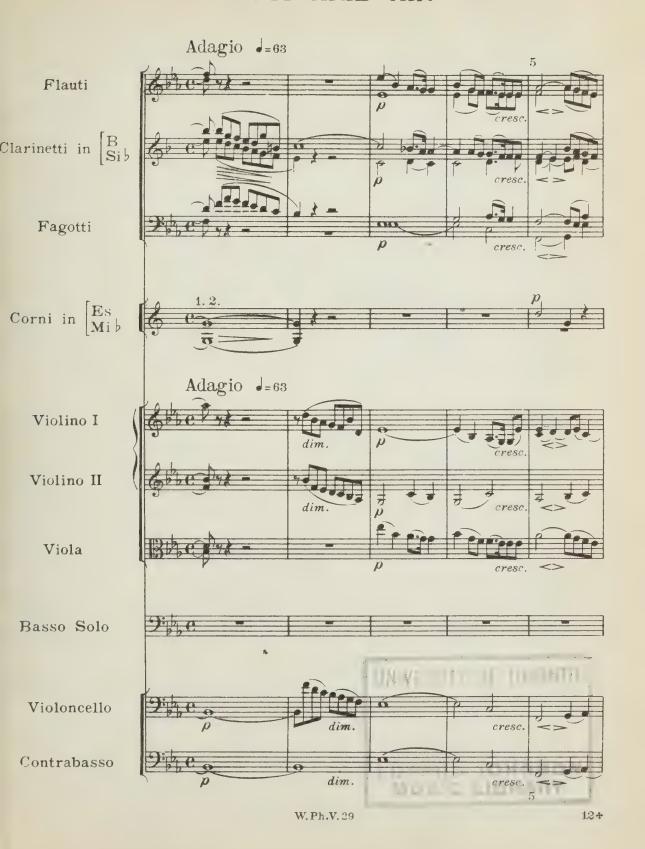
W. Ph.V. 29

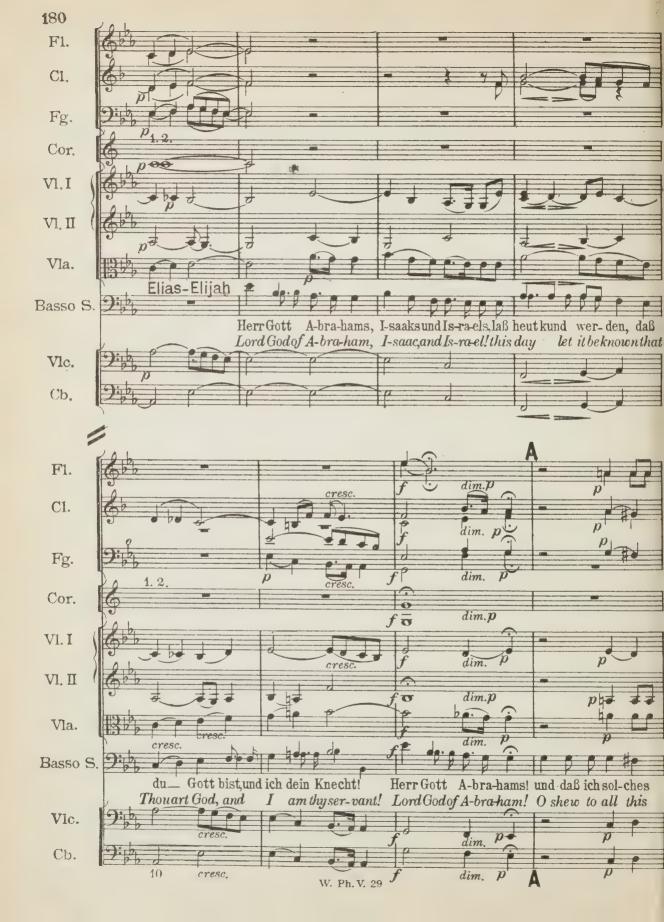


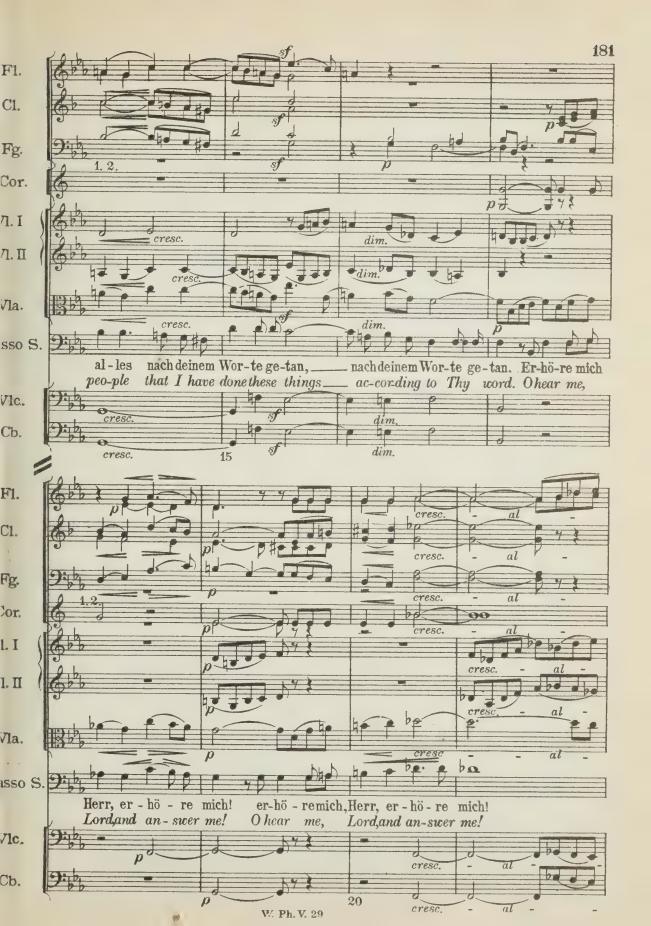


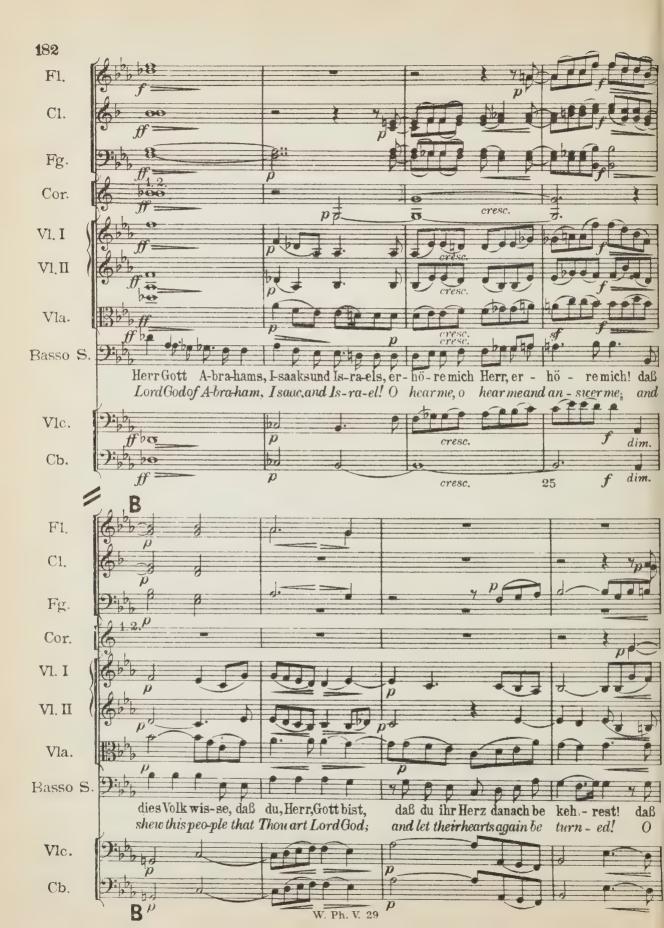


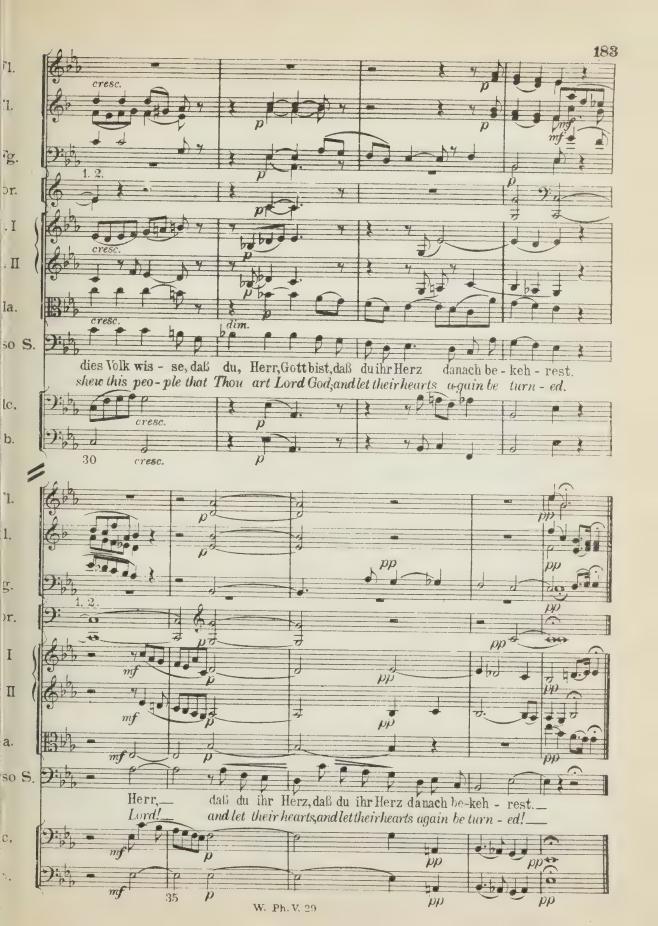
## Nº 14 ARIE - AIR



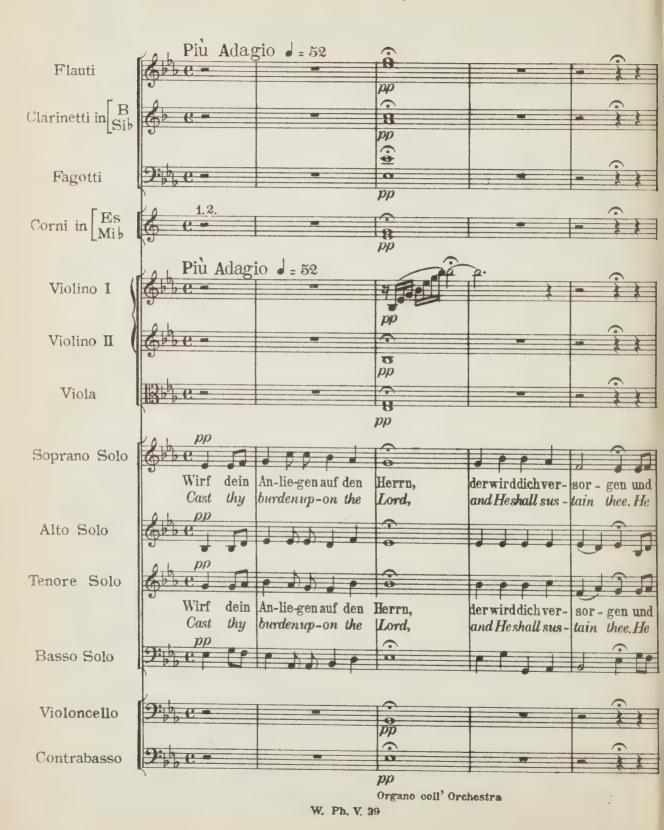


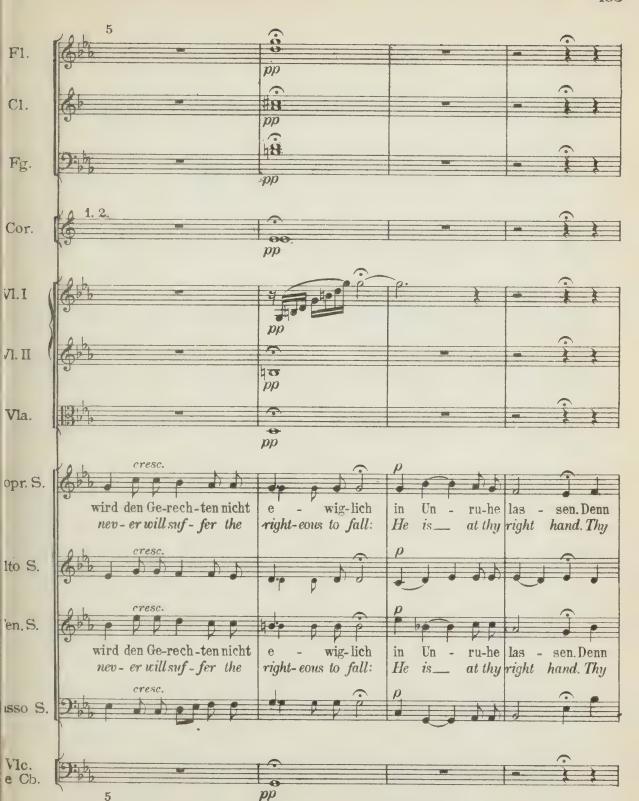




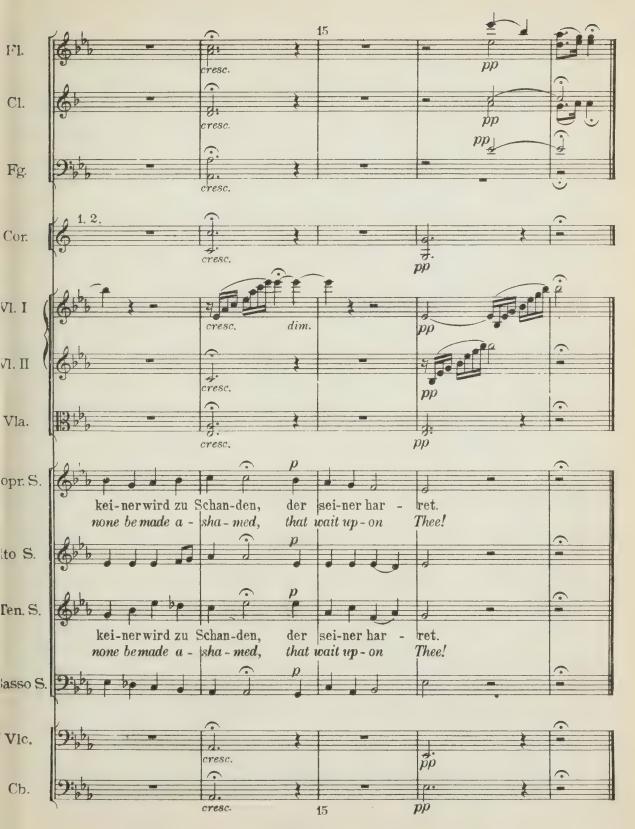


## Nº 15 QUARTETT-QUARTET



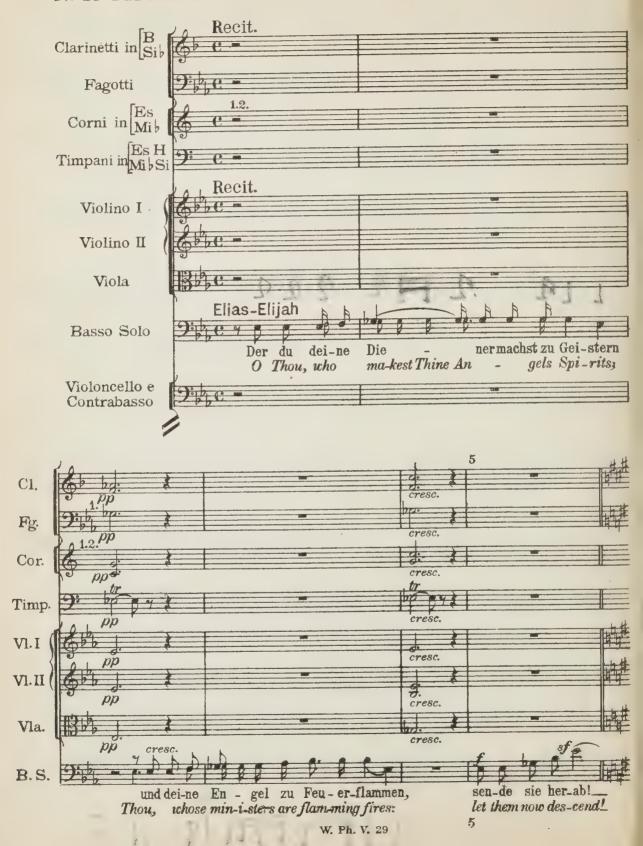


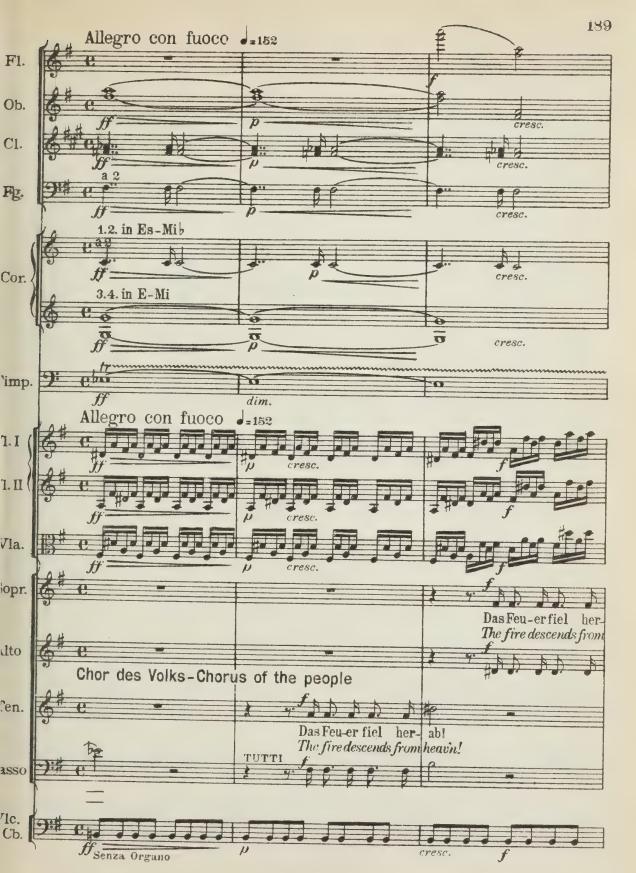




W. Ph. V. 29

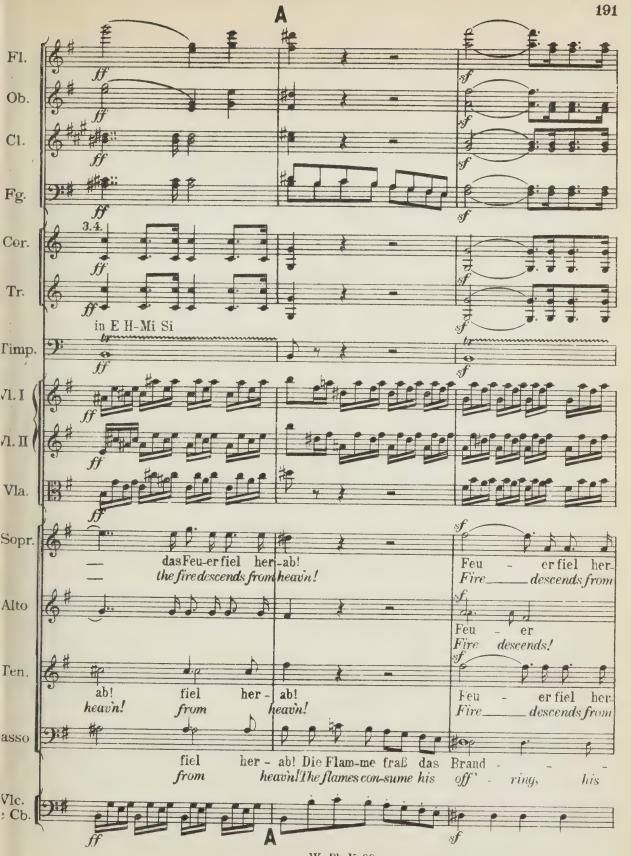
## Nº 16 RECITATIV und CHOR-RECITATIVE and CHORUS



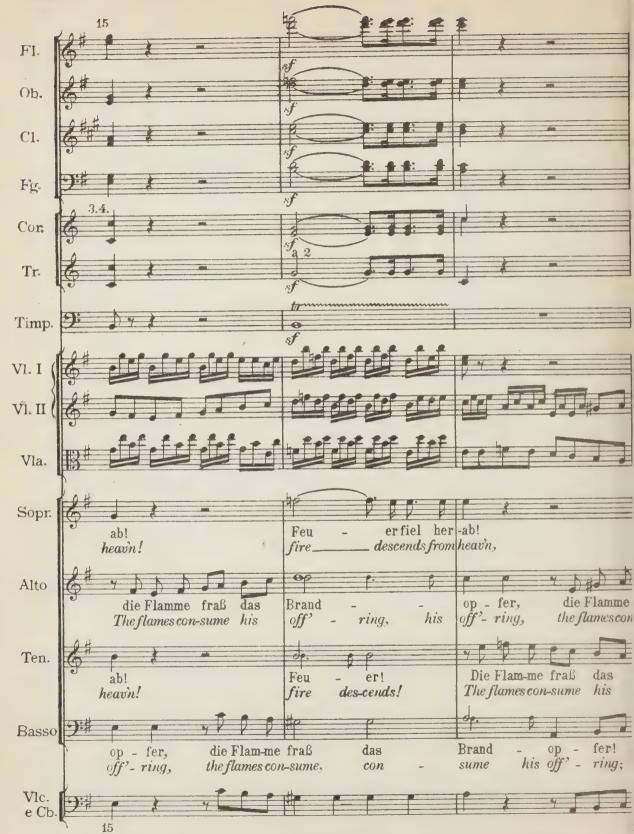


W. Ph. V. 29

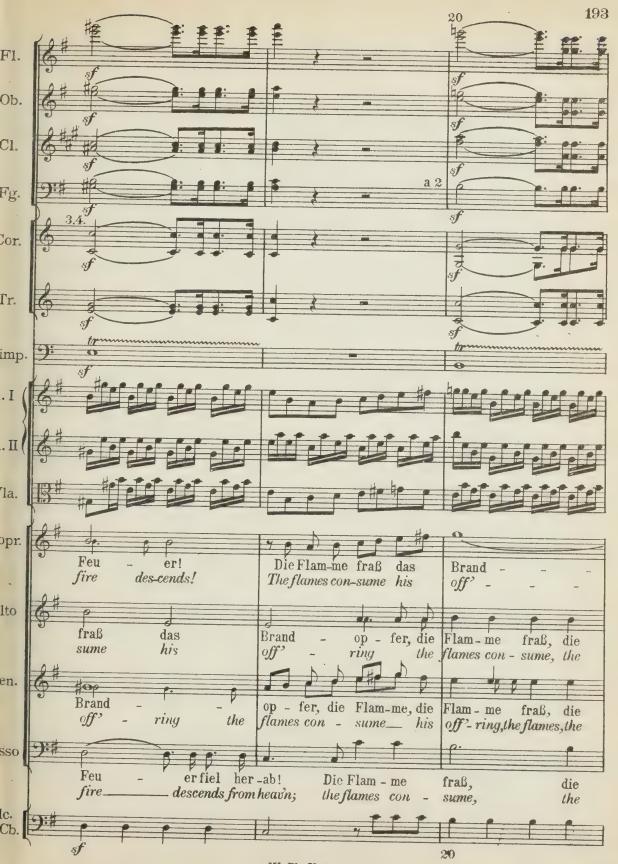
10



W. Ph. V. 29

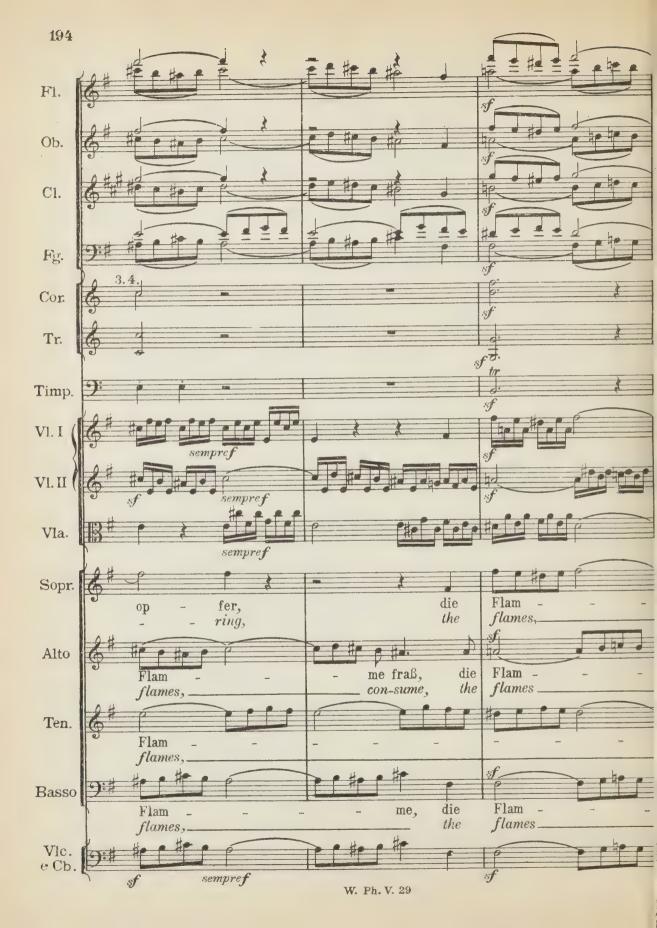


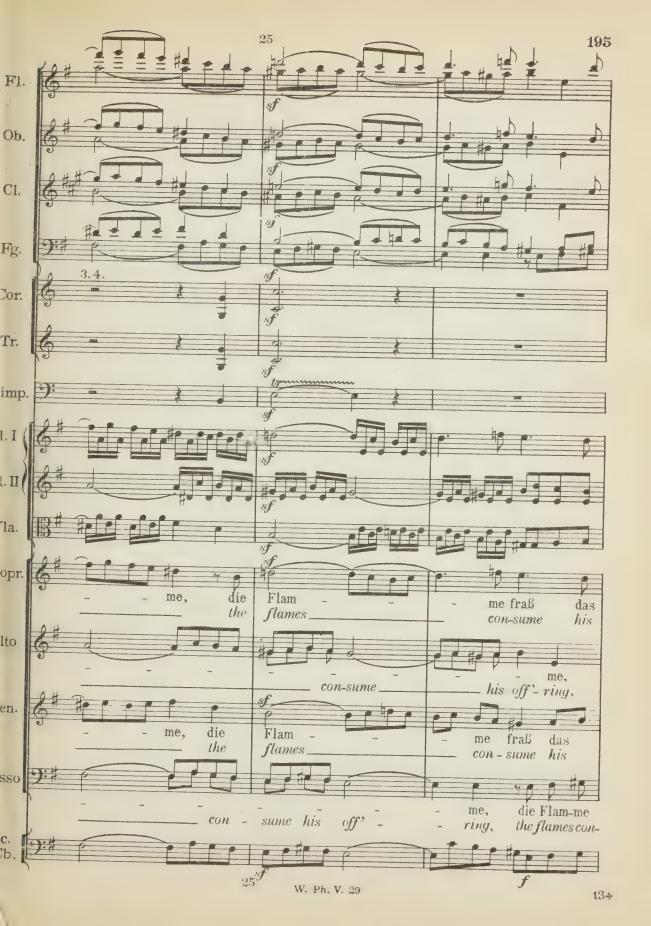
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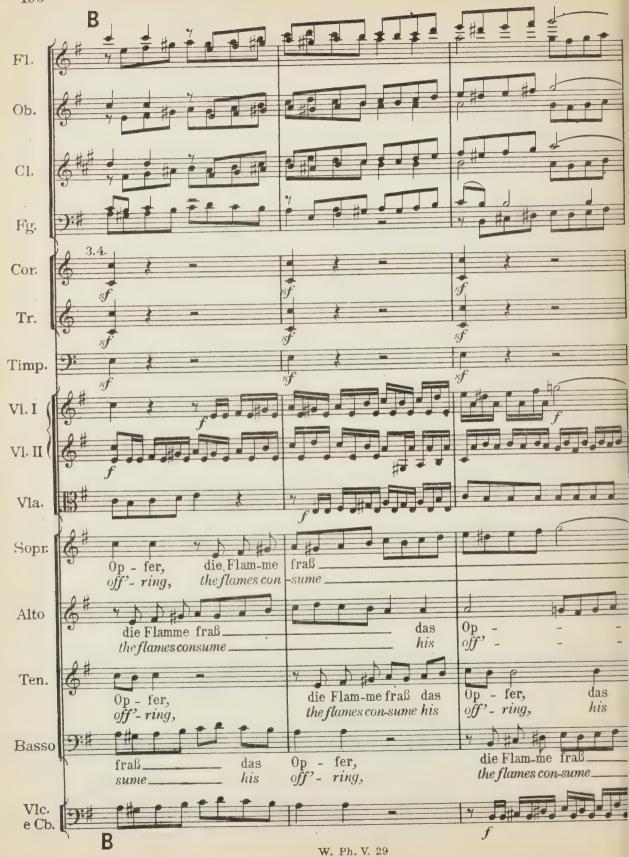


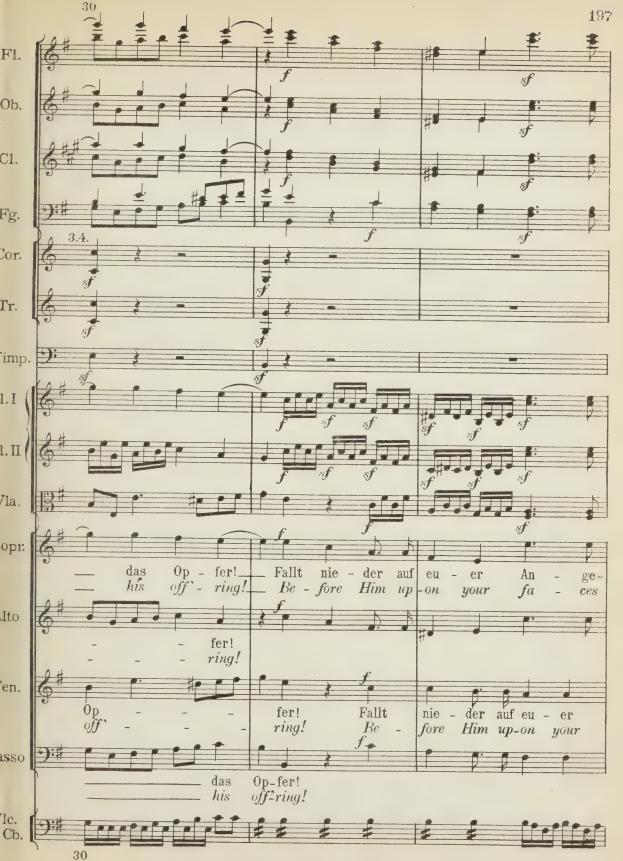
W. Ph. V. 29

13

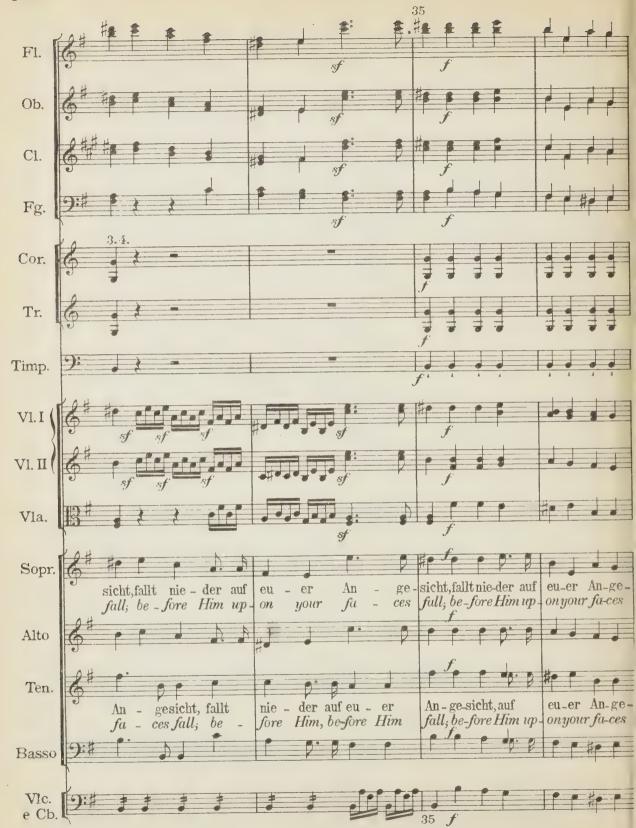




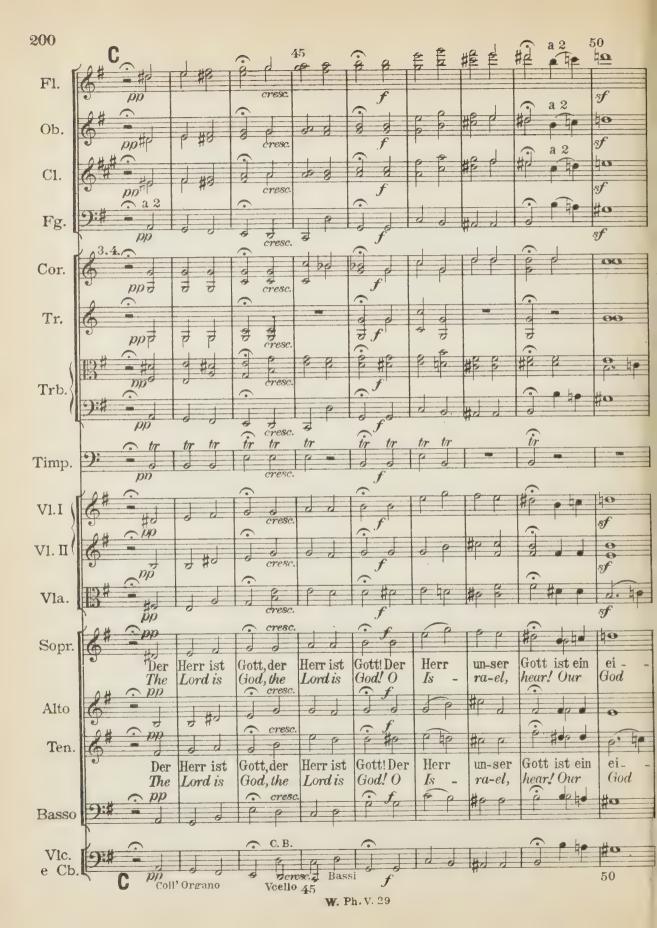


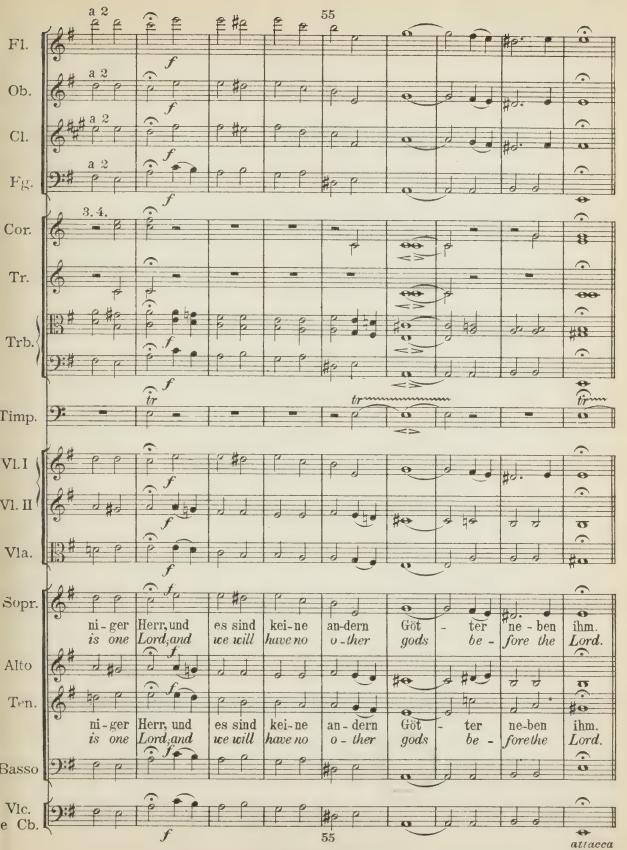


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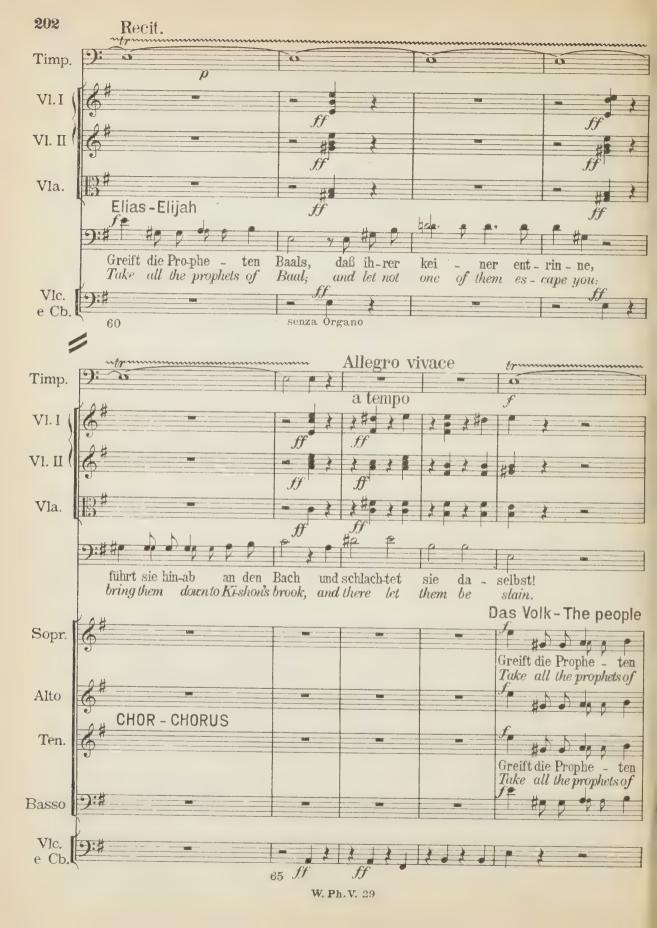








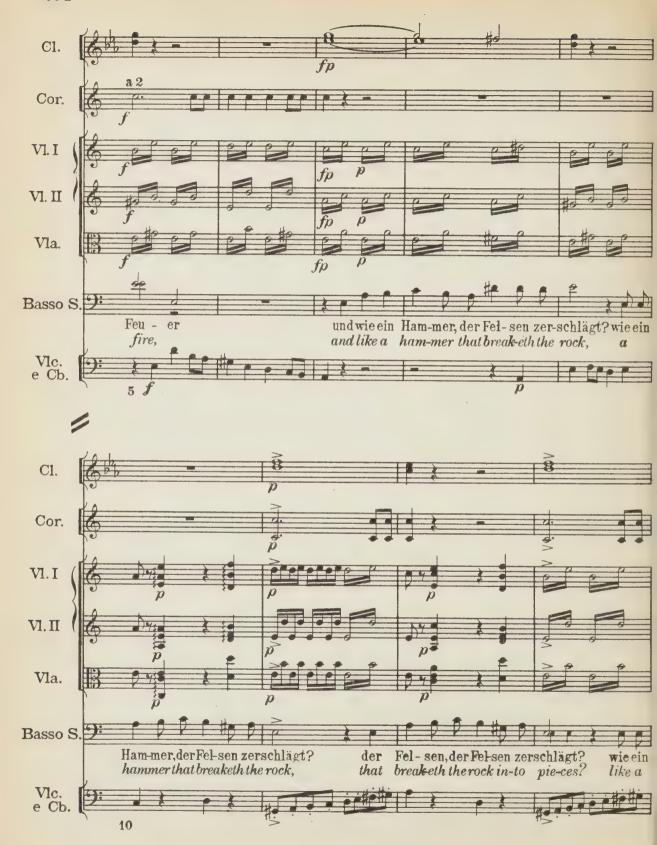
W. Ph.V. 29







W. Ph. V. 29

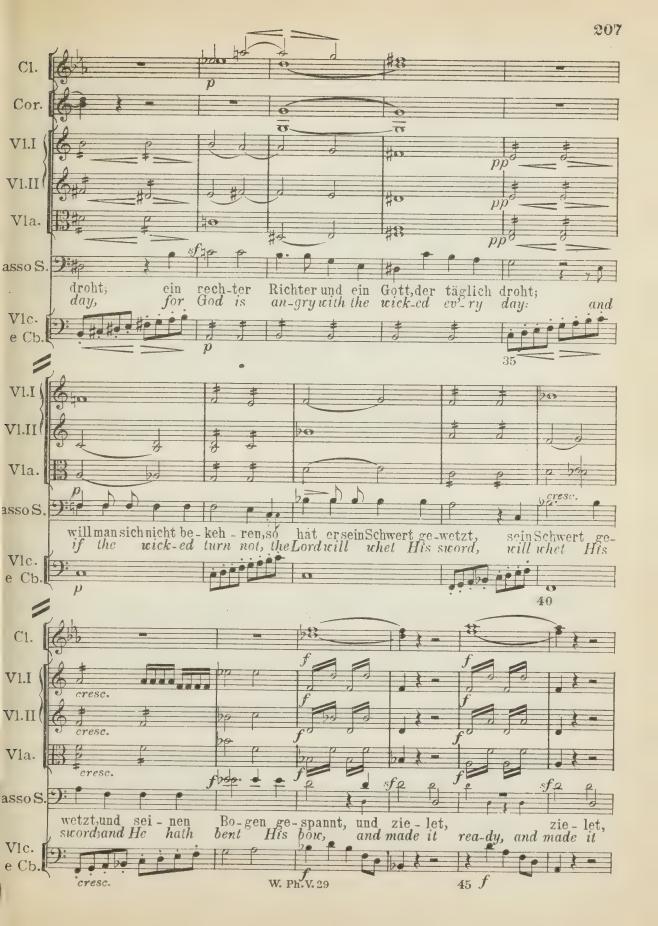


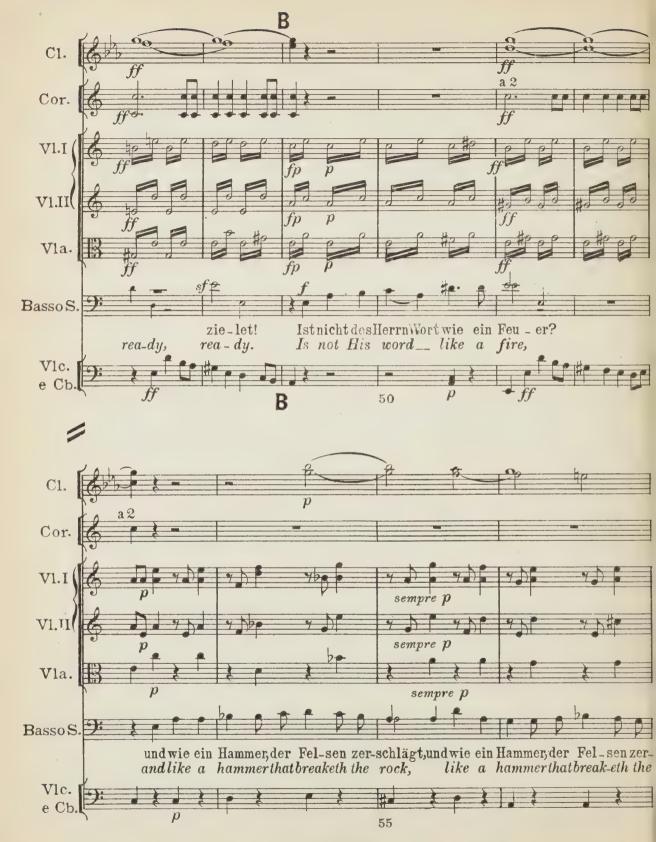


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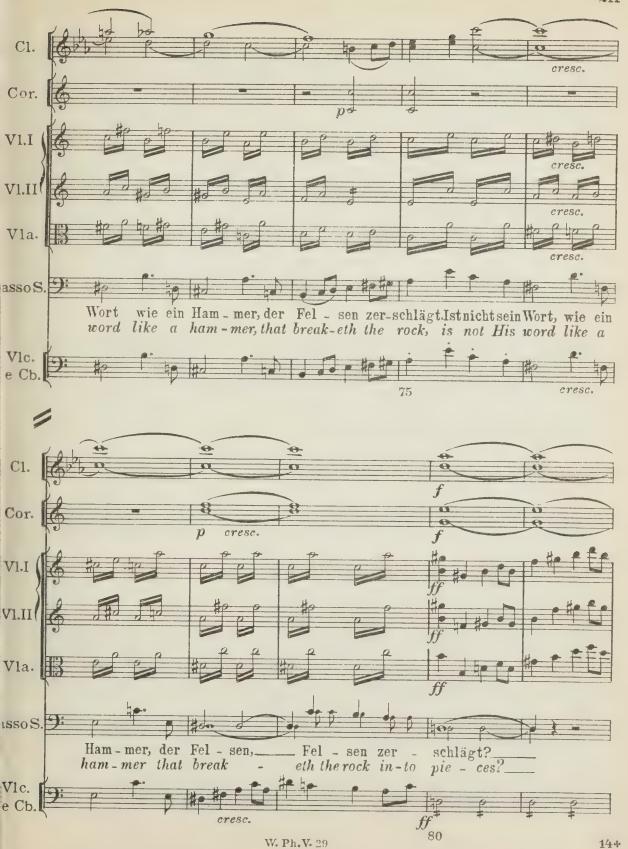
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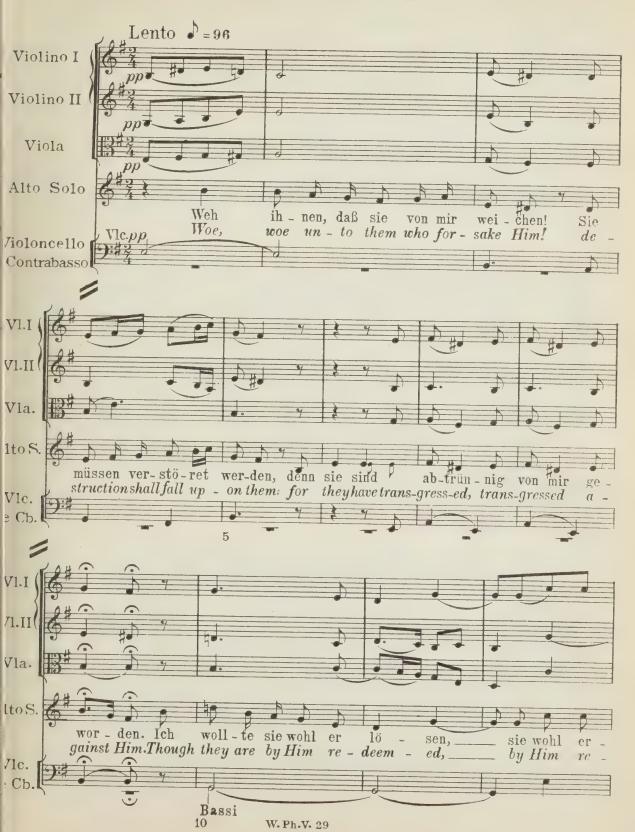




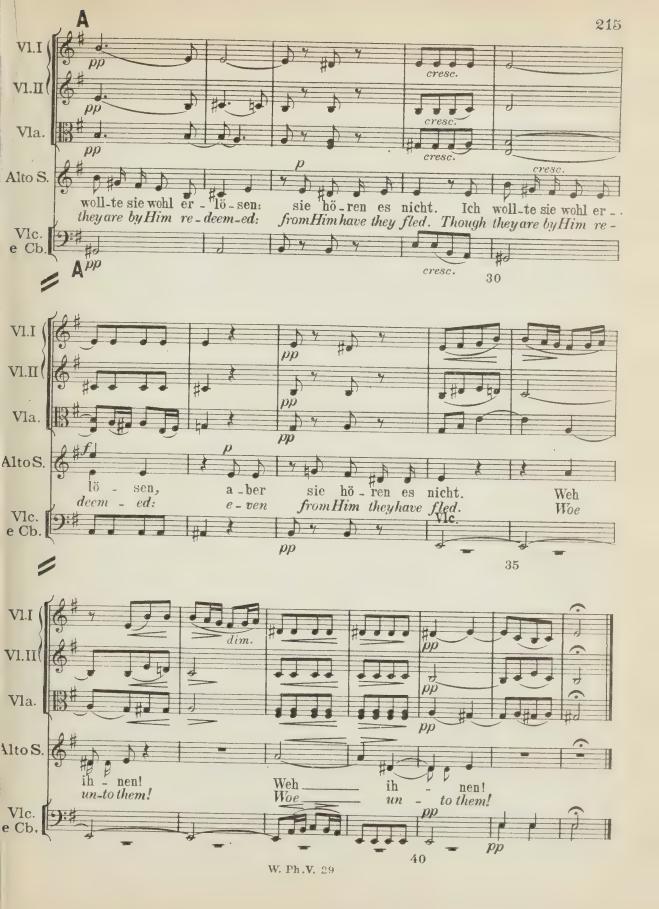


W. Ph.V. 29

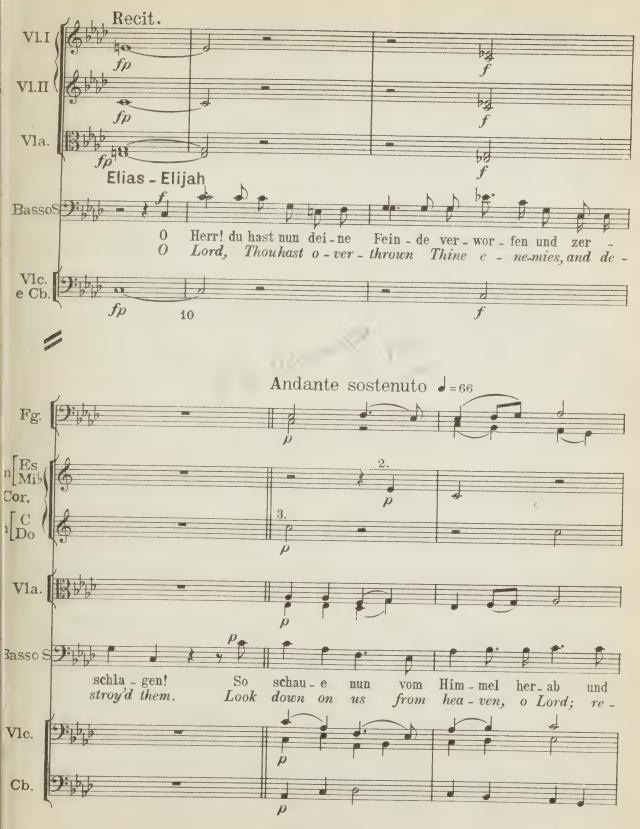
## Nº18 ARIOSO-AIR





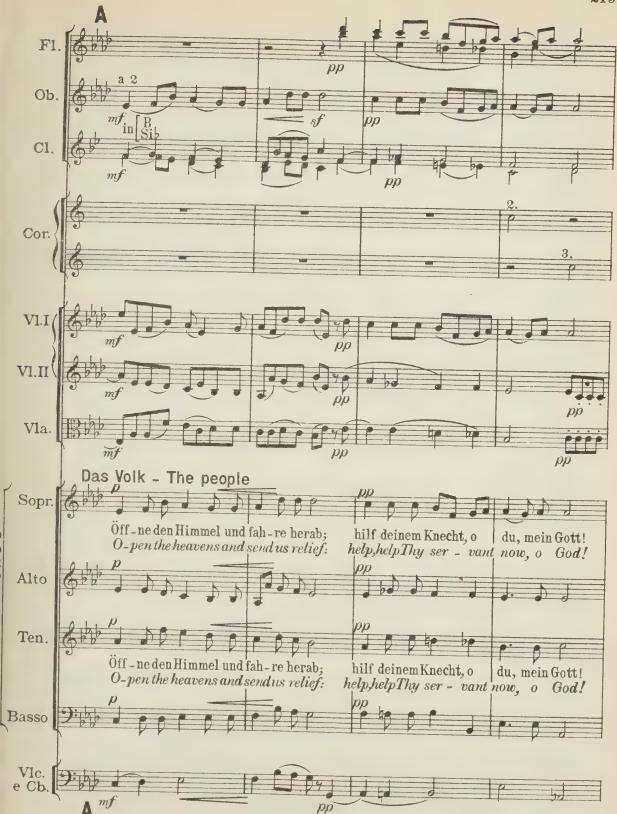






W. Ph. V. 29





W. Ph. V. 29

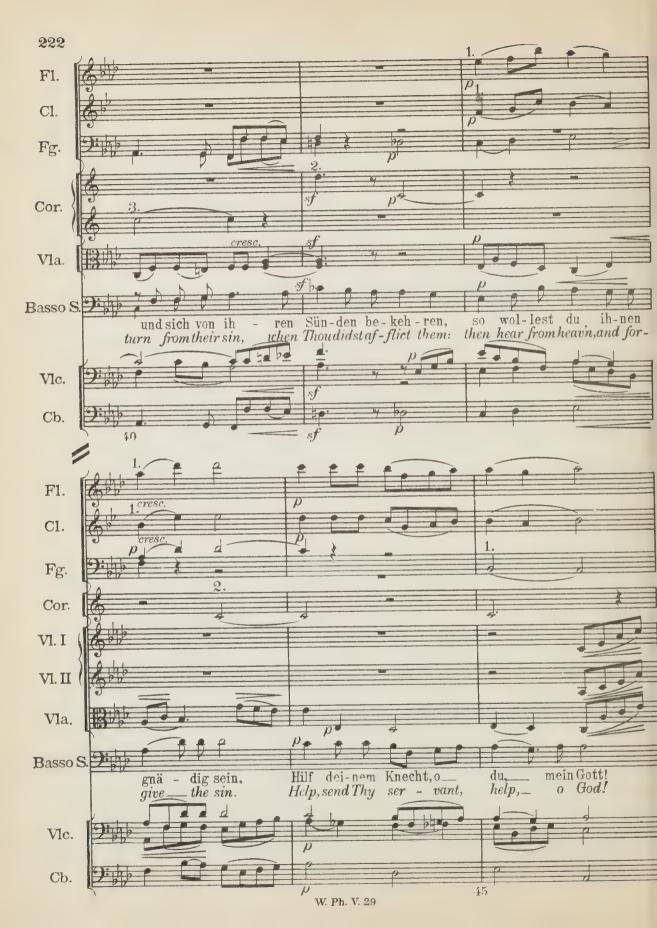
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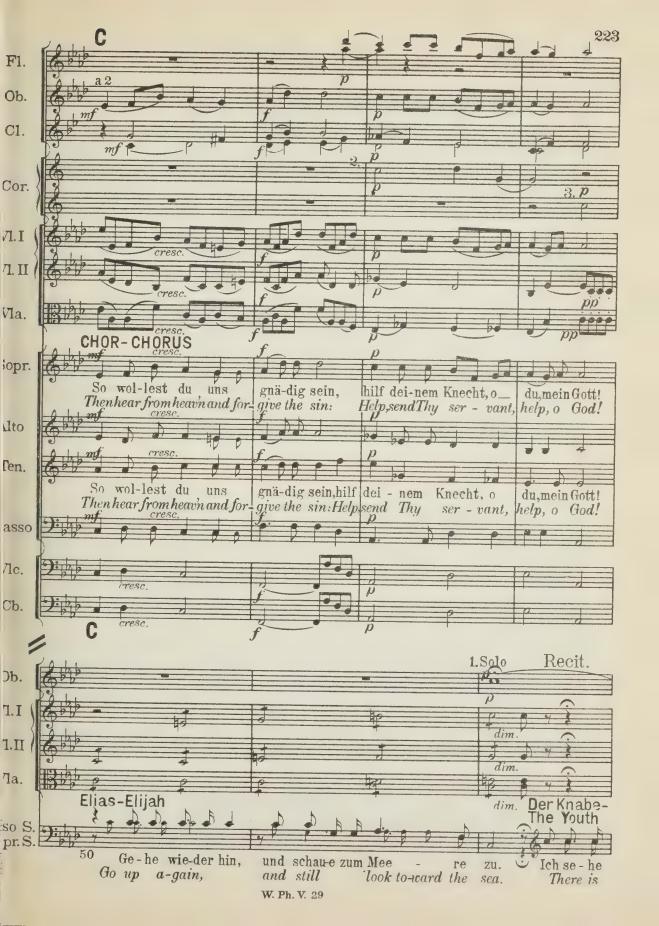
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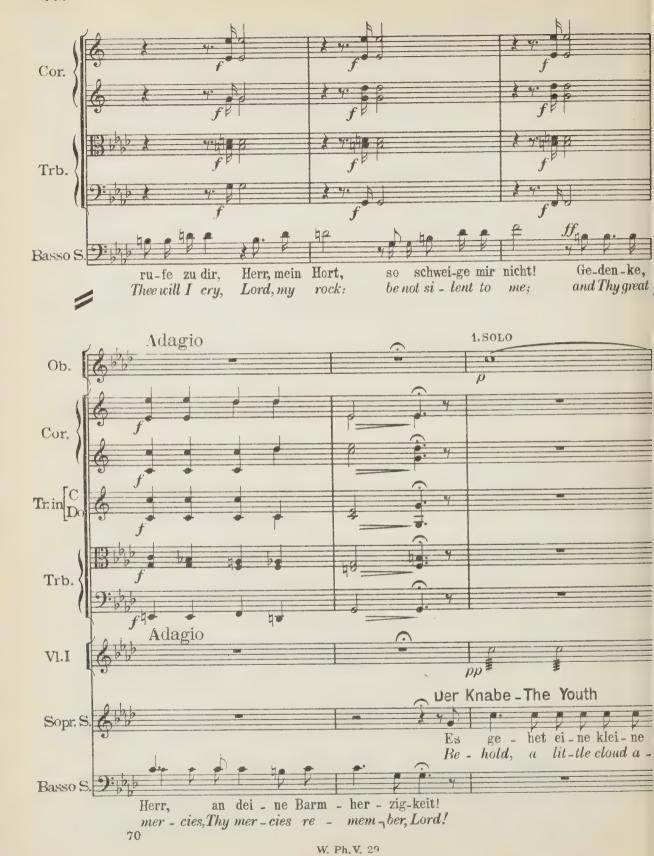
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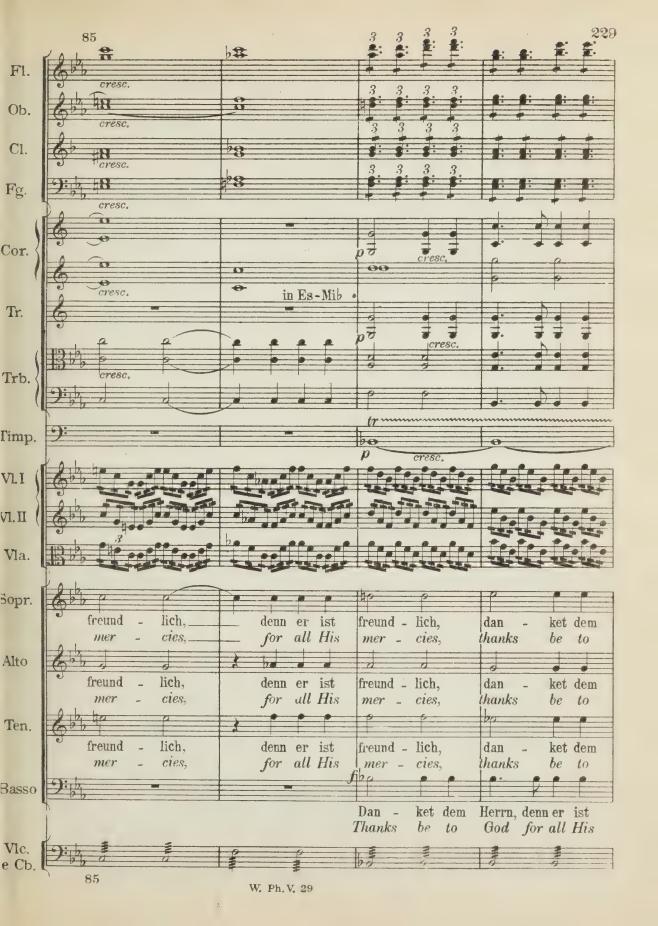


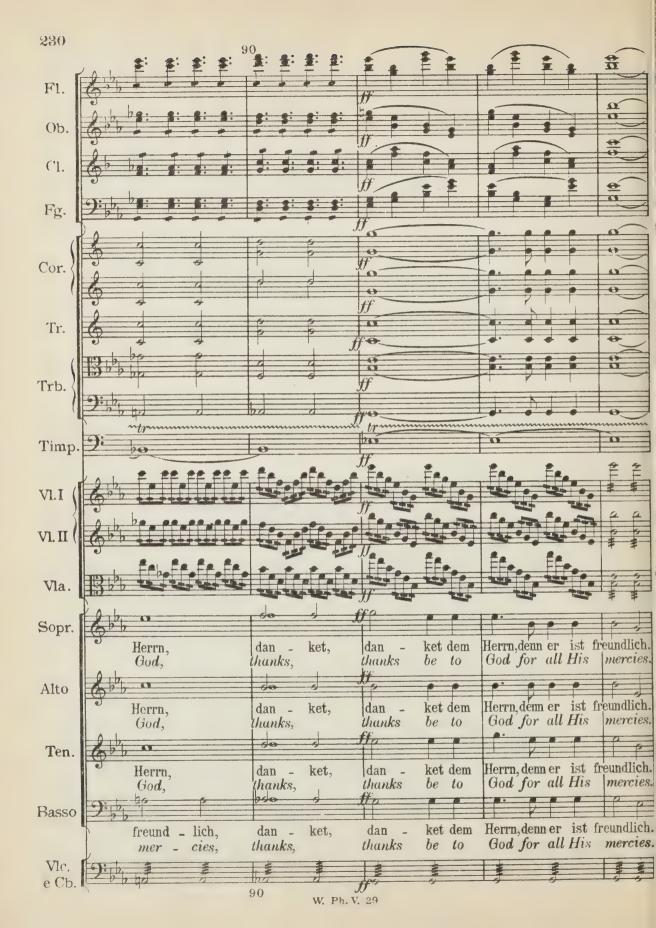


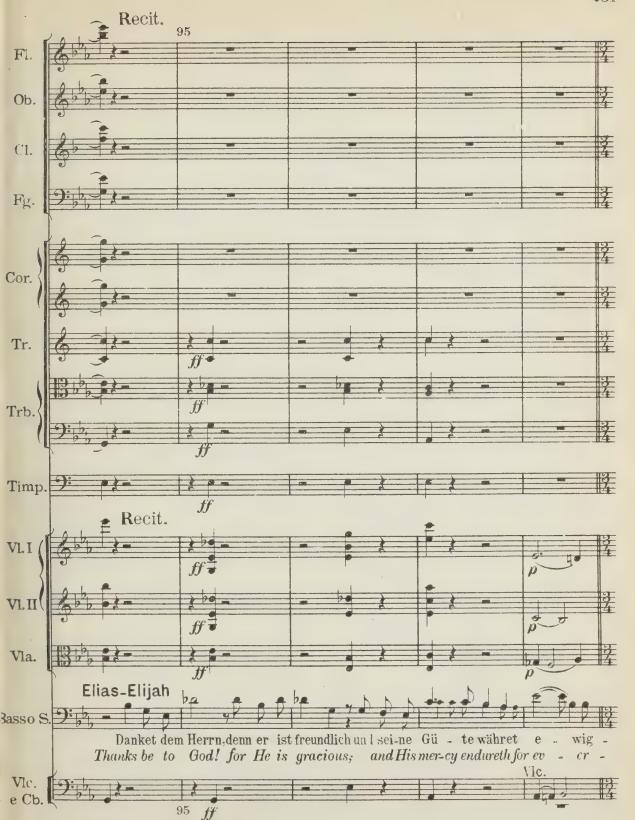






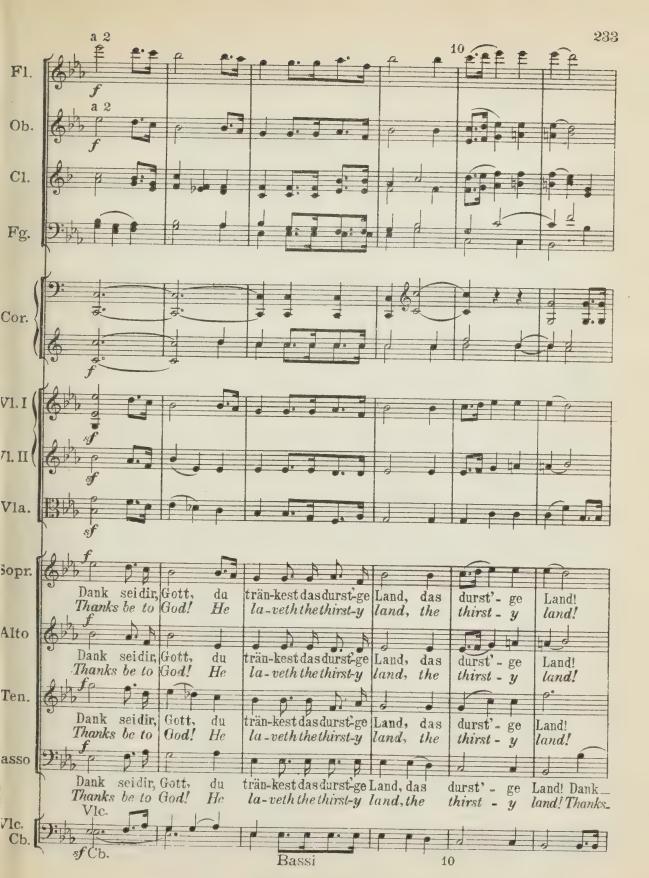


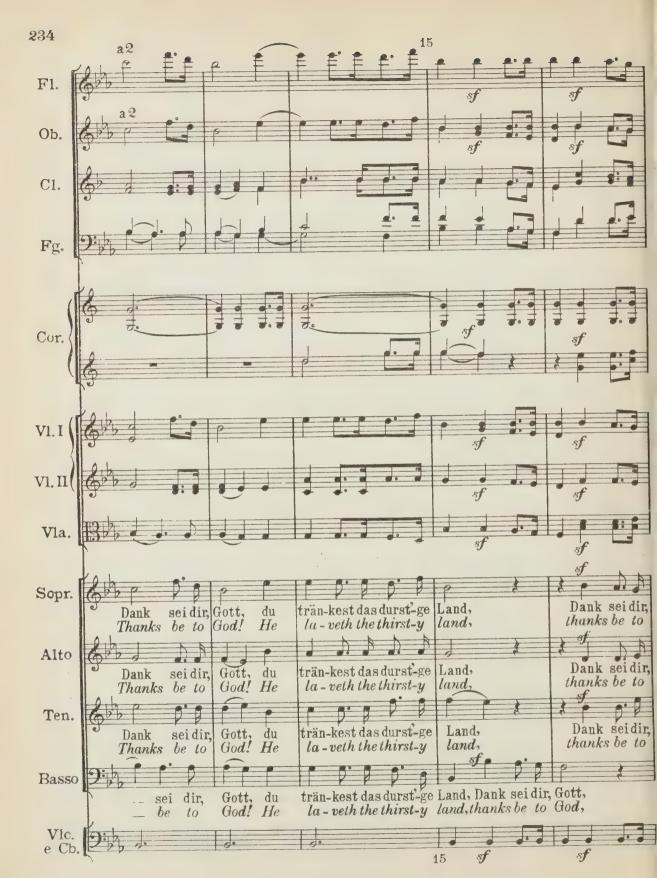


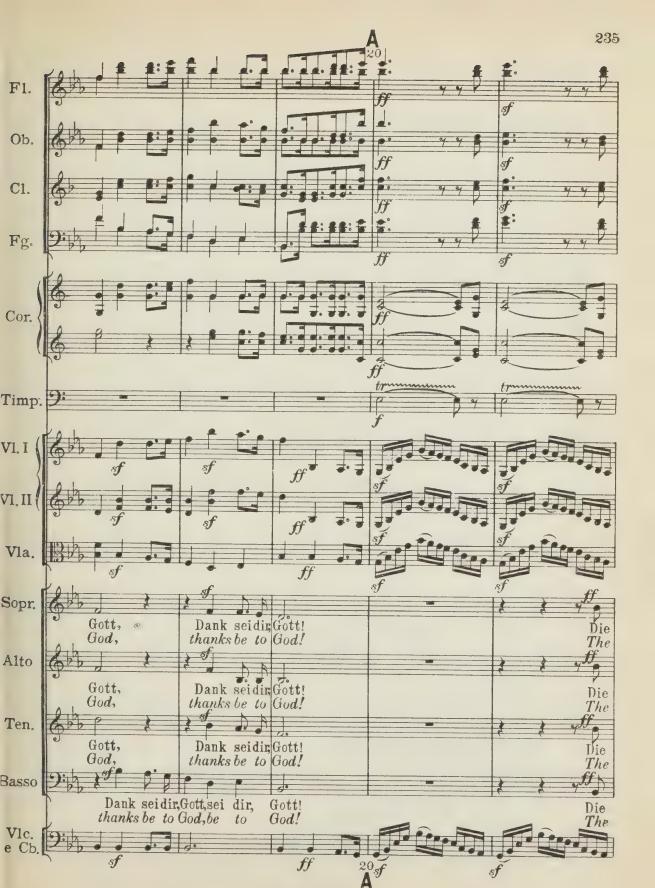


## Nº 20 CHOR-CHORUS.

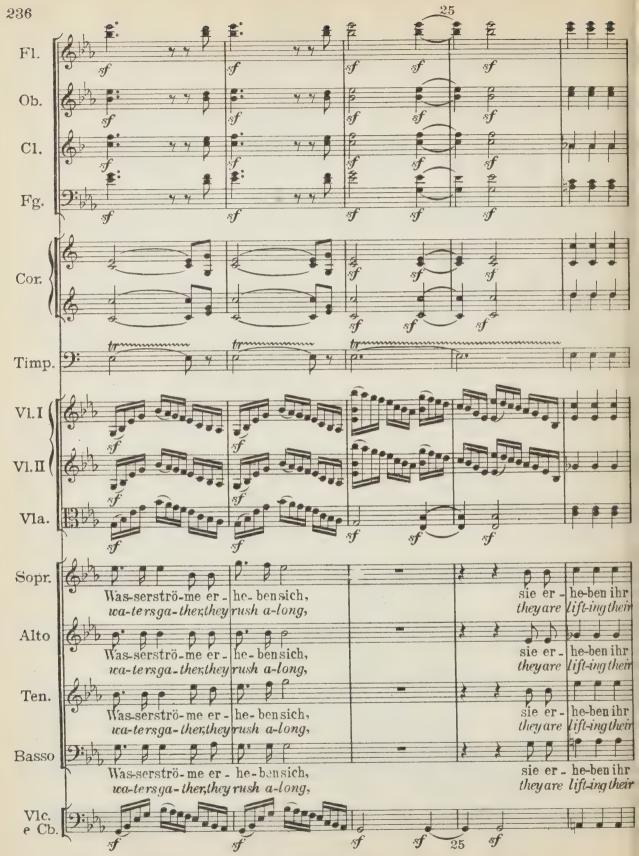




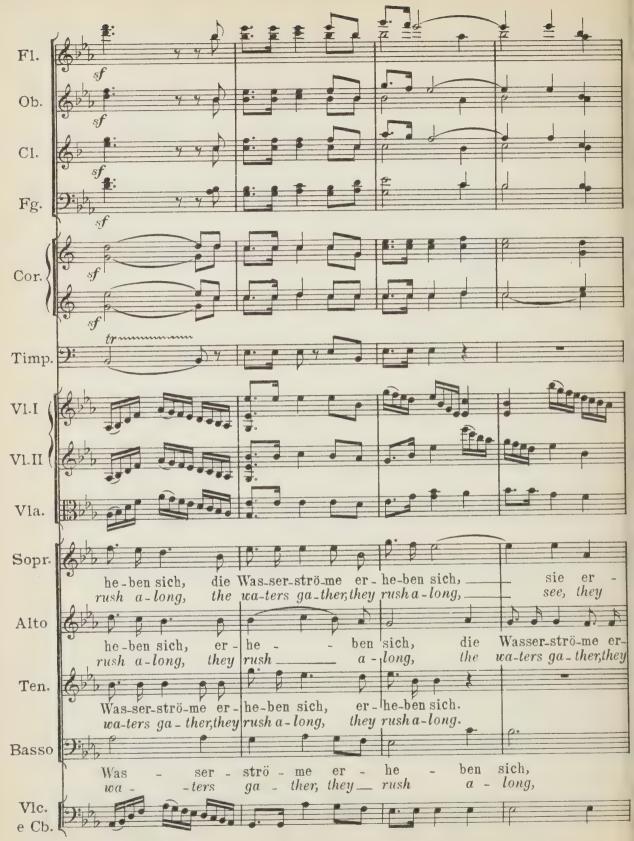




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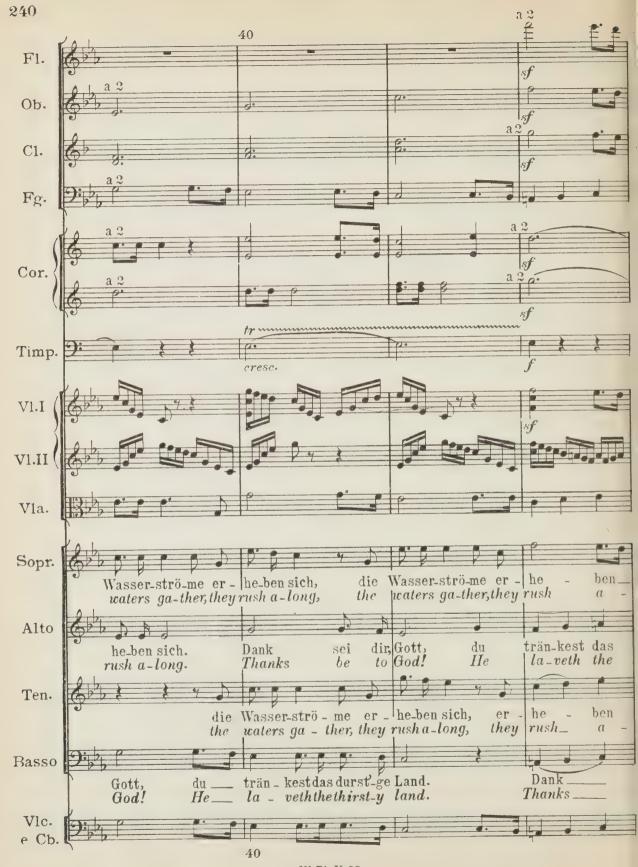




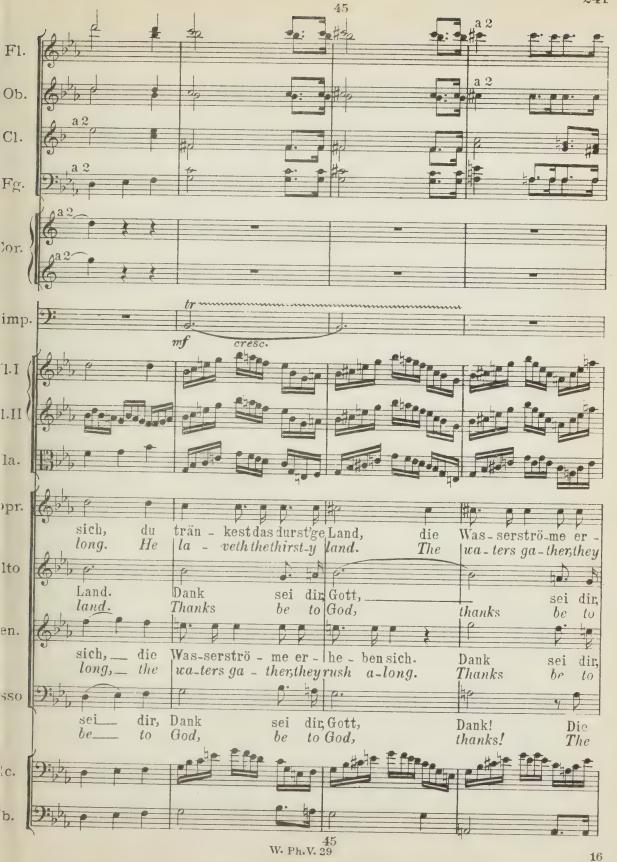
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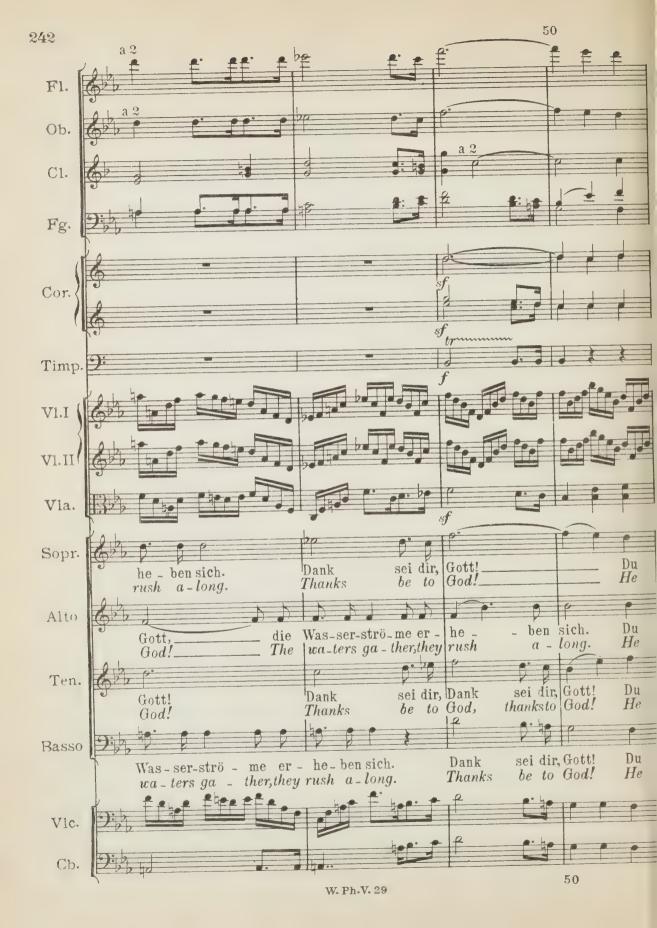


W. Ph.V. 29



W. Ph.V. 29





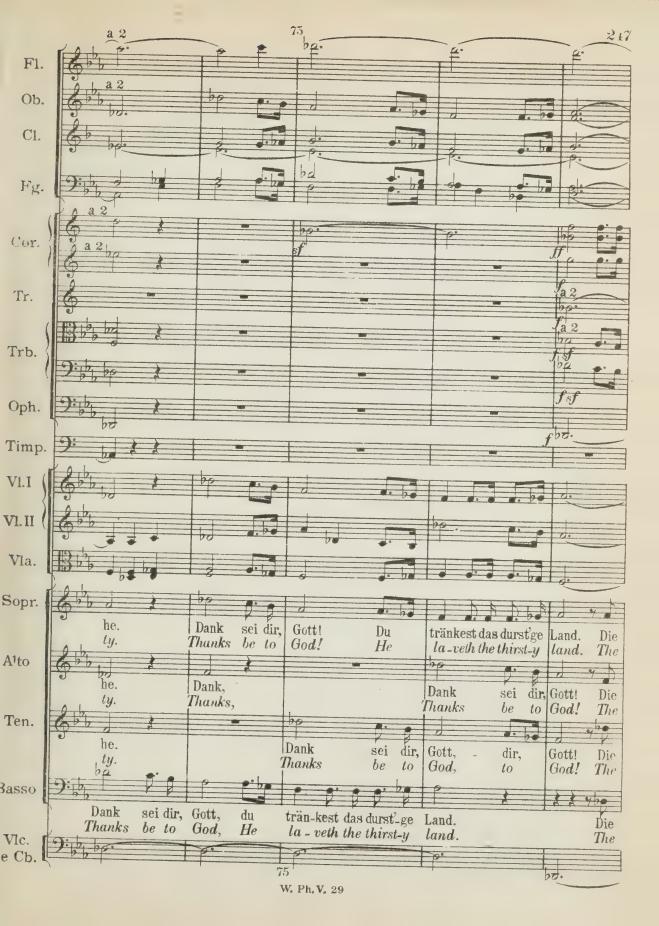




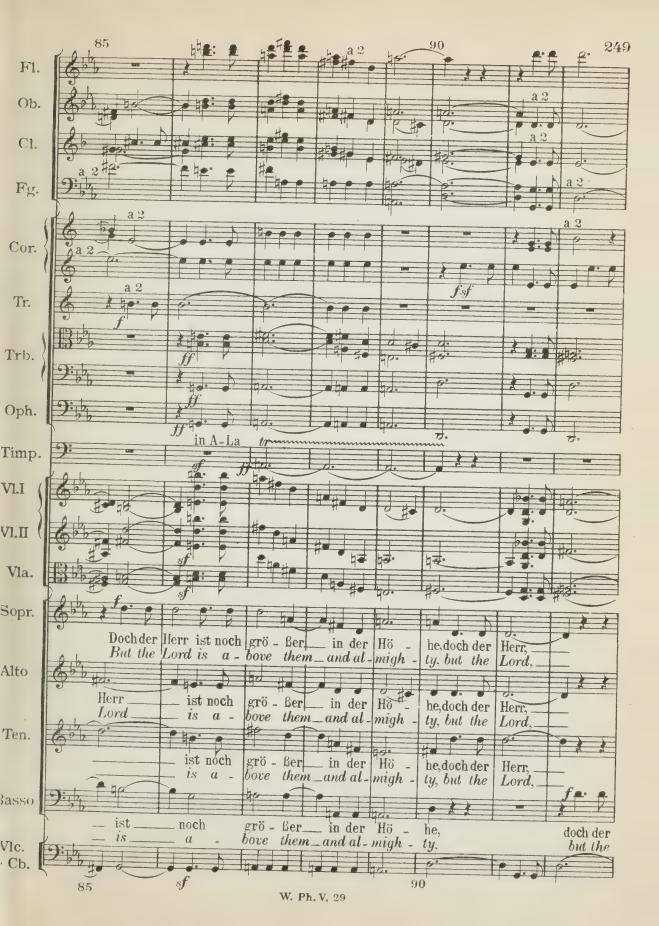


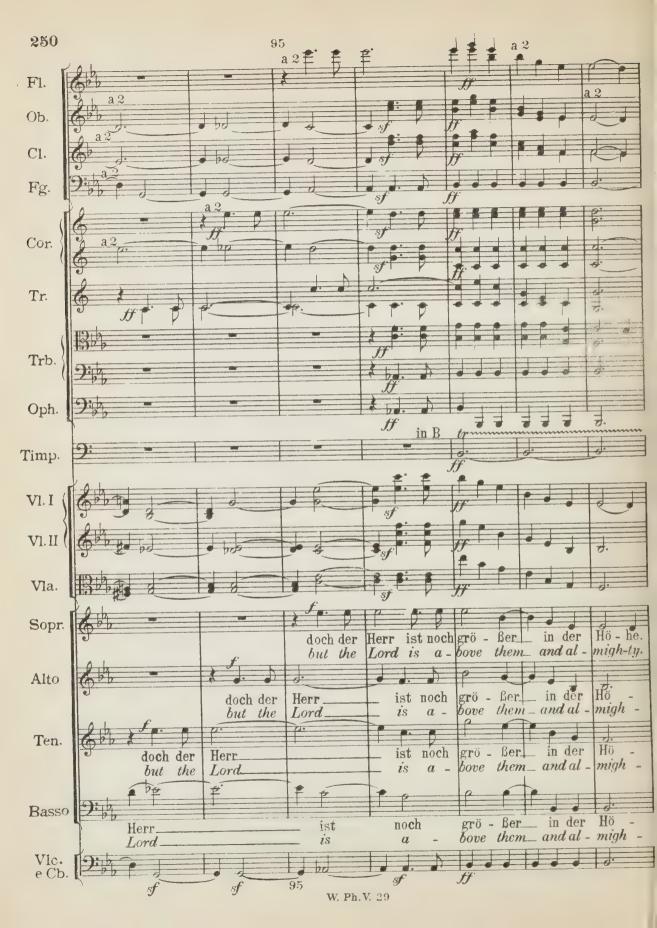
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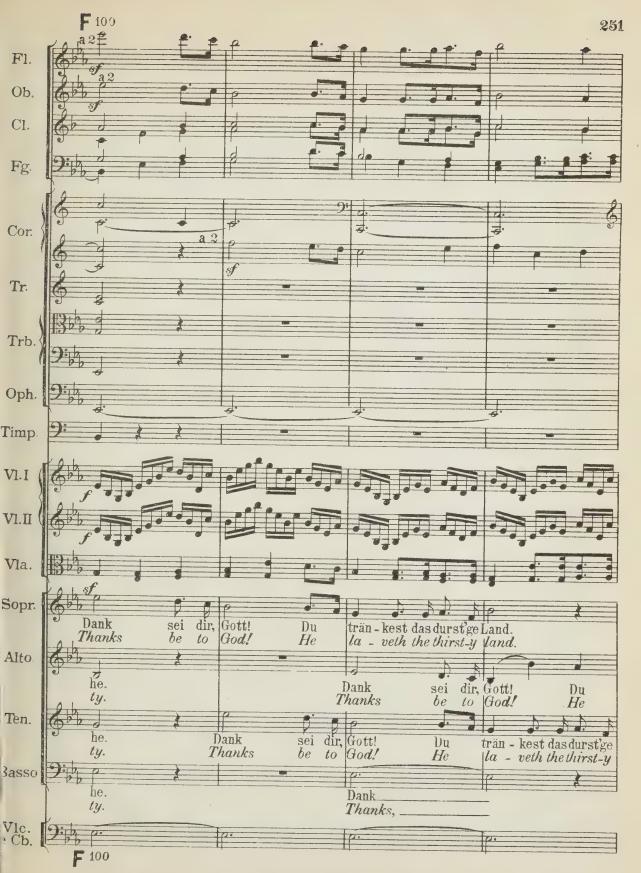










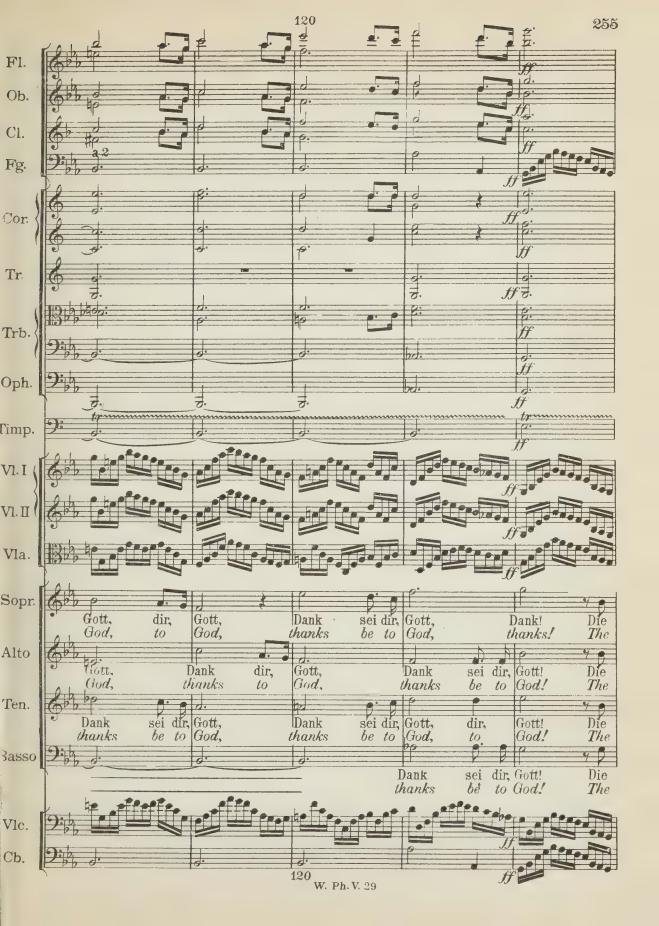


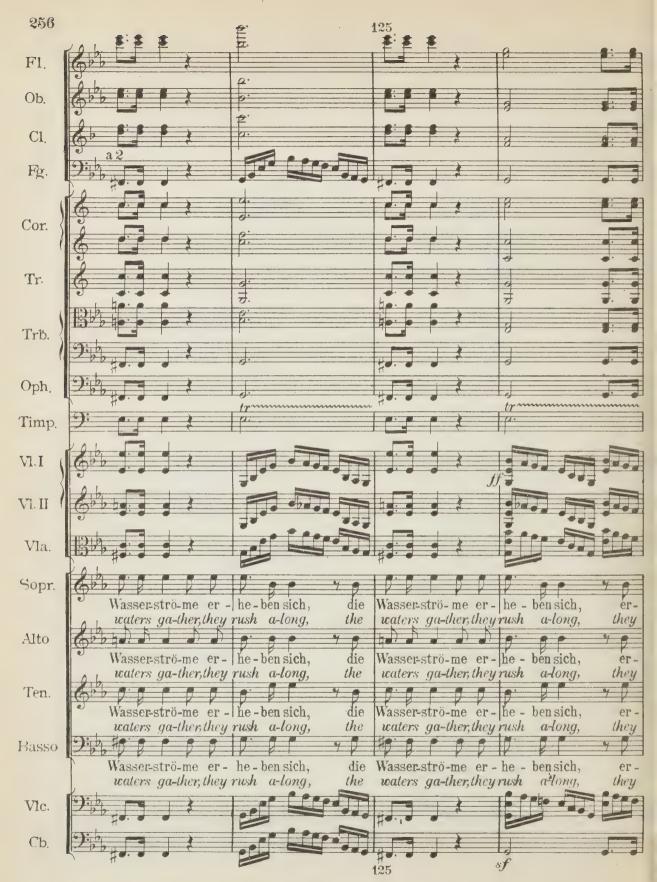


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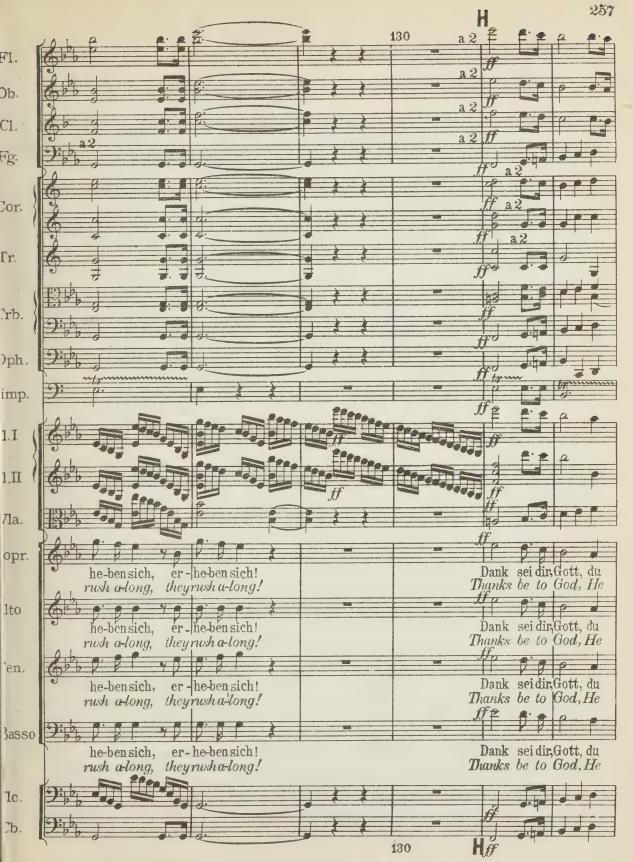


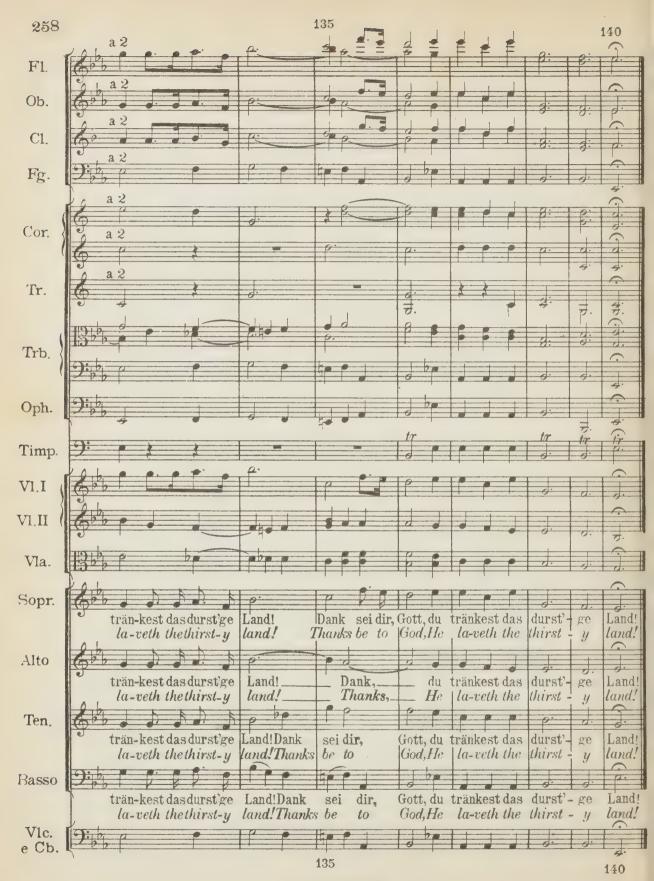






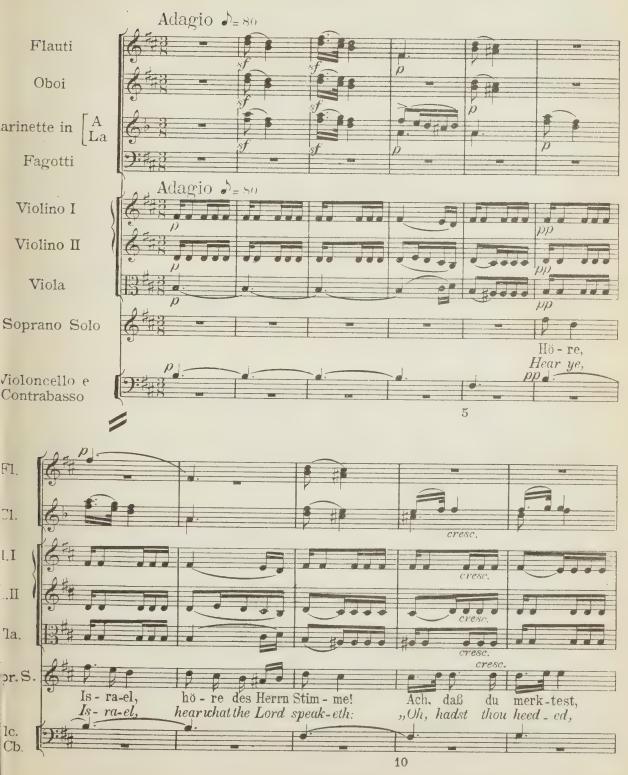
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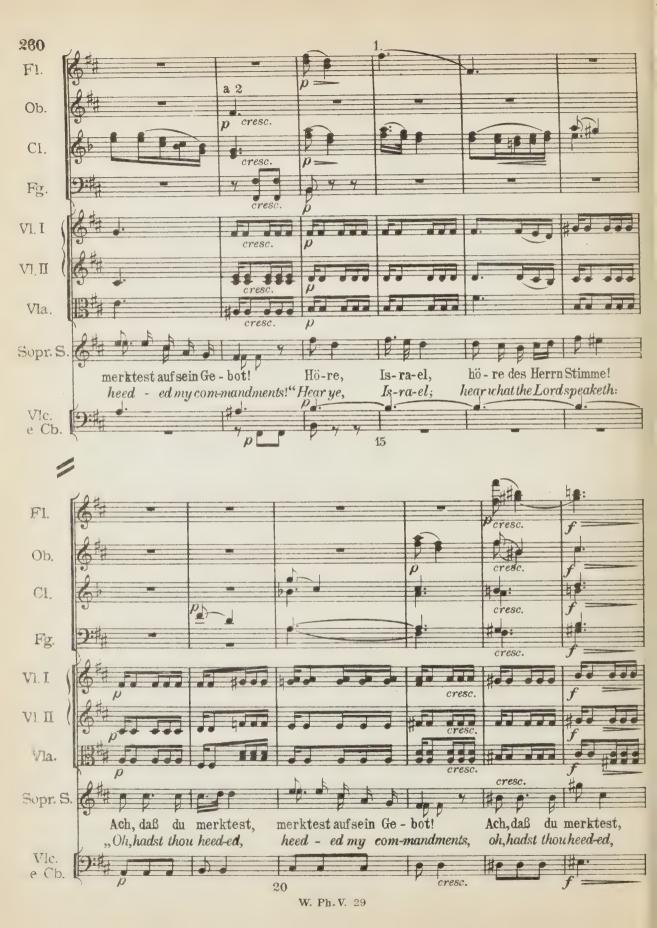




## Zweiter Teil - Part II

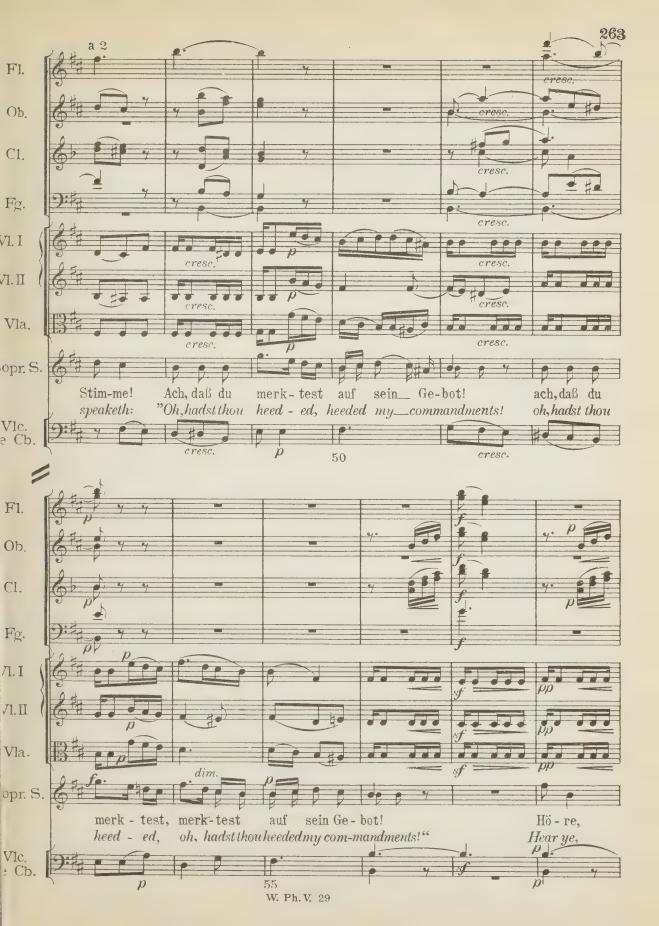
## Nº 21 ARIE - AIR









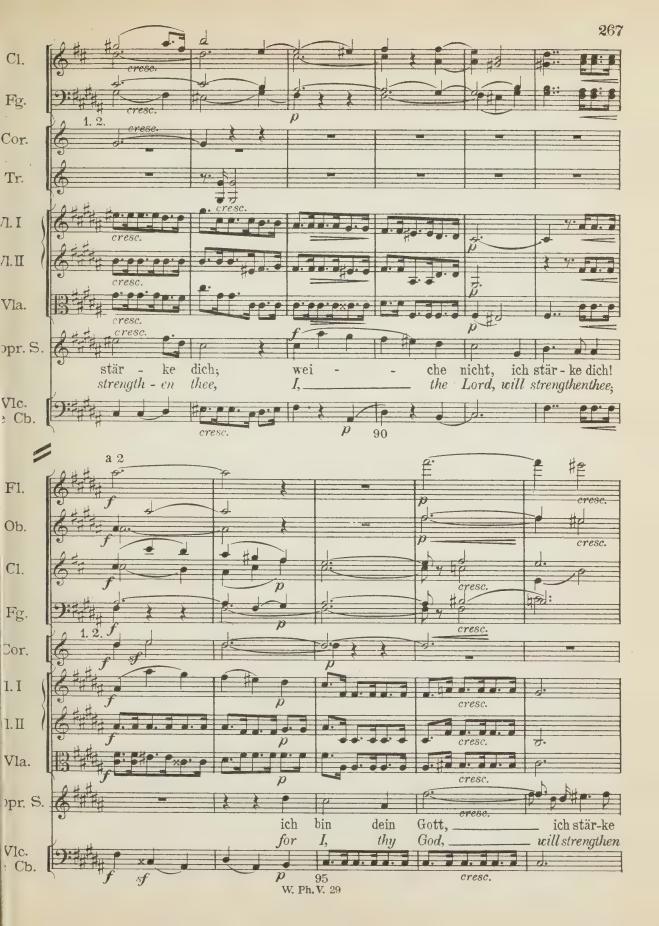




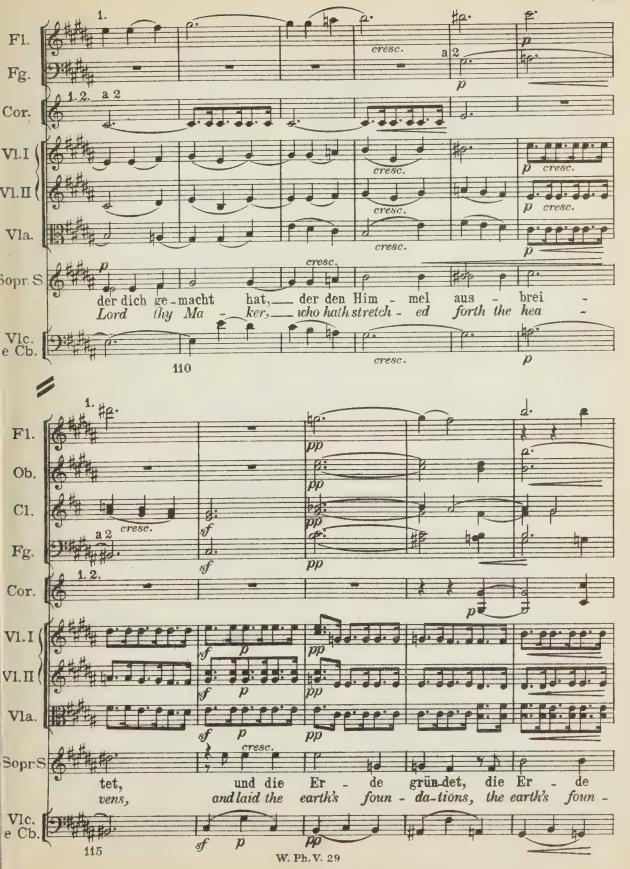
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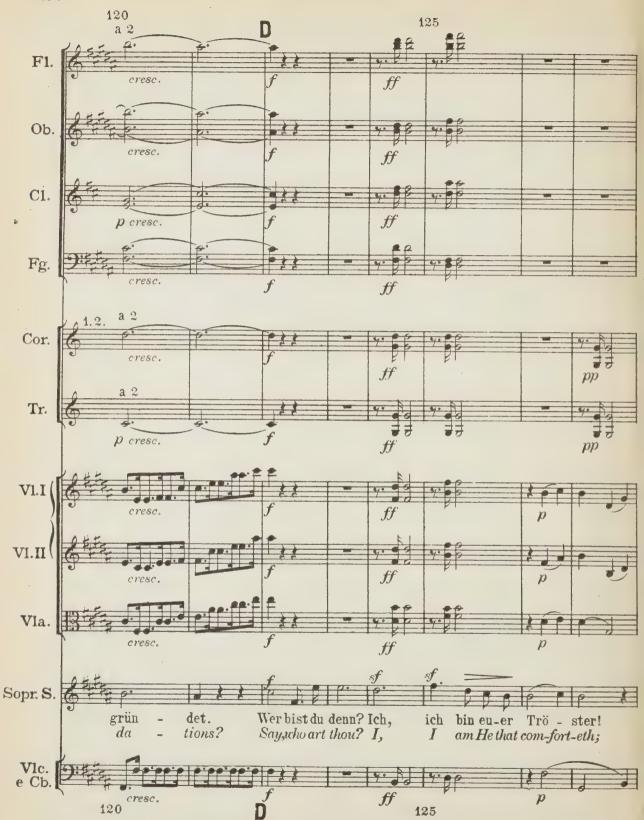




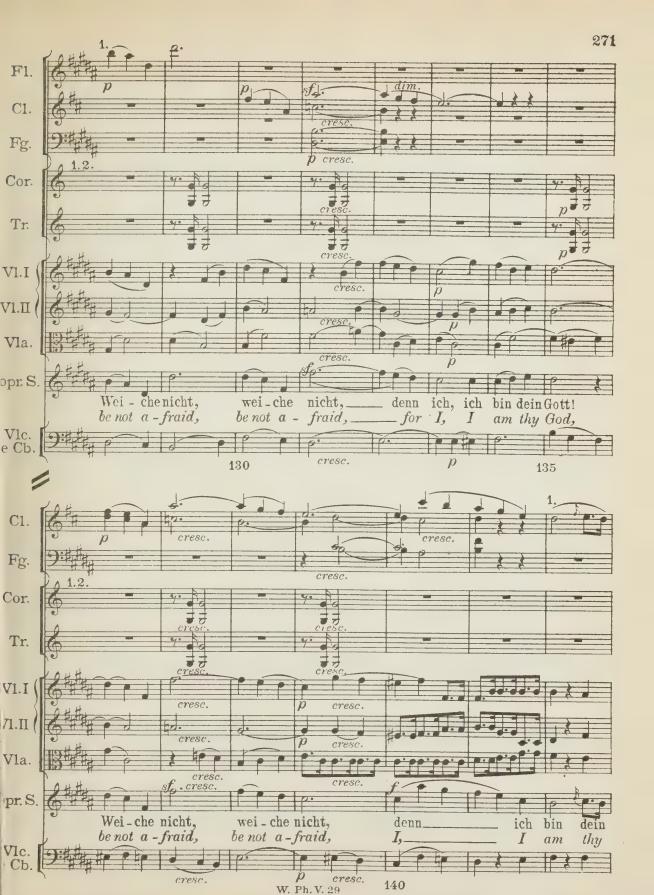




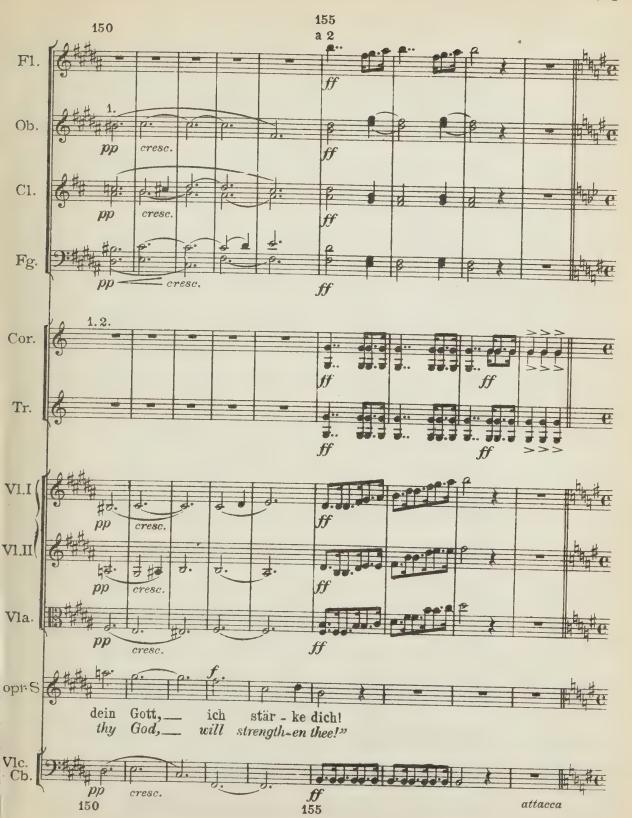




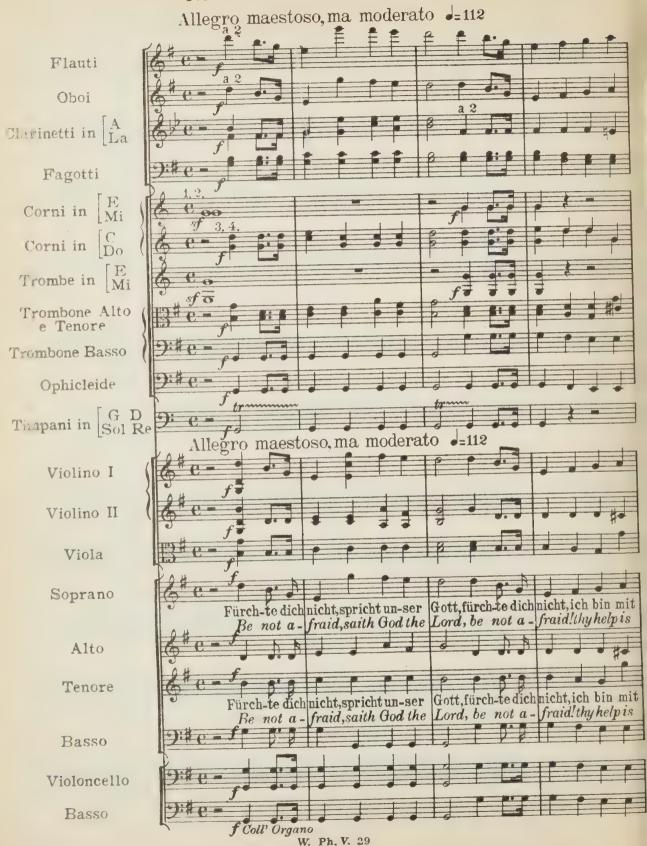
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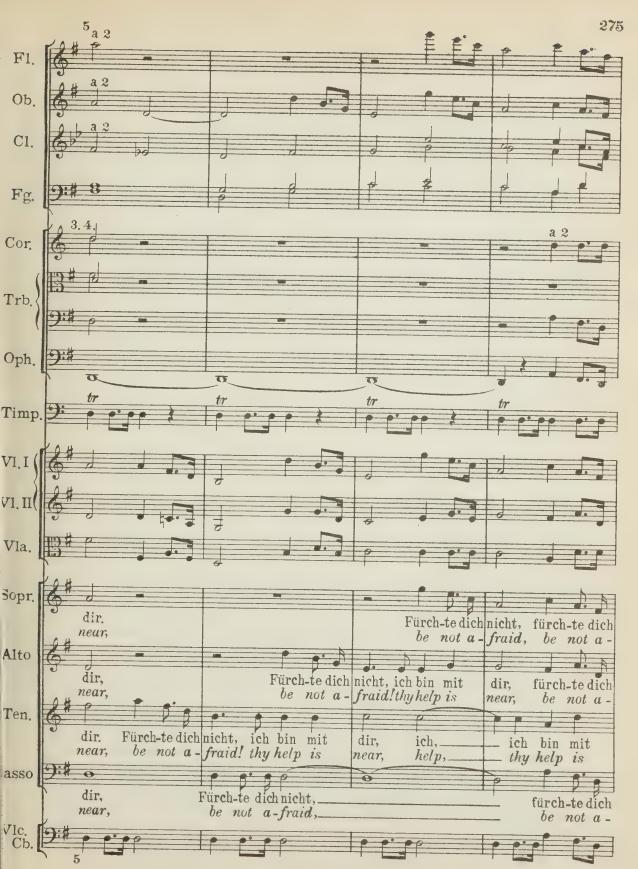






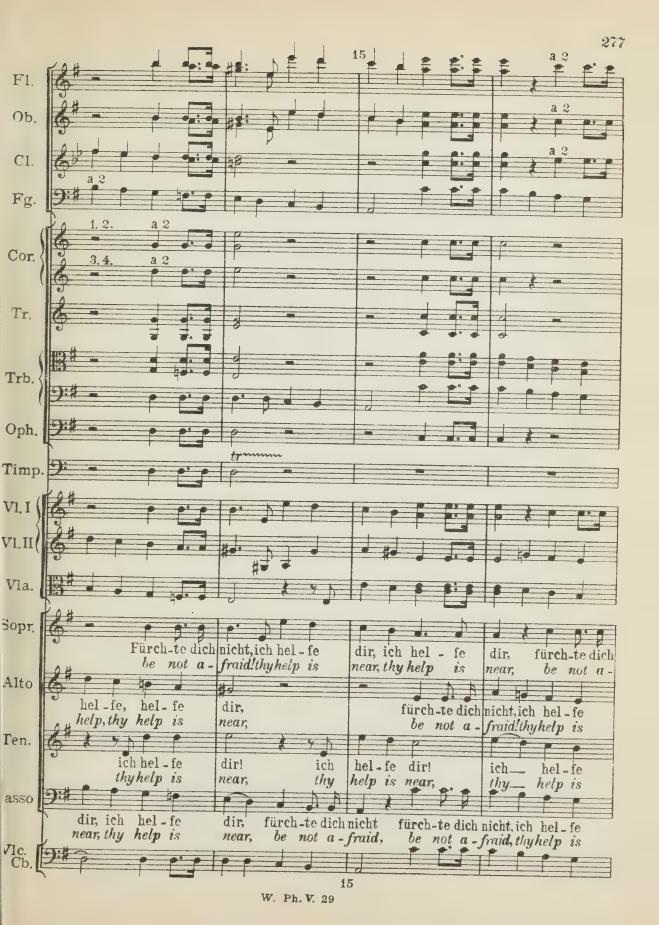
## Nº 22 CHOR-CHORUS





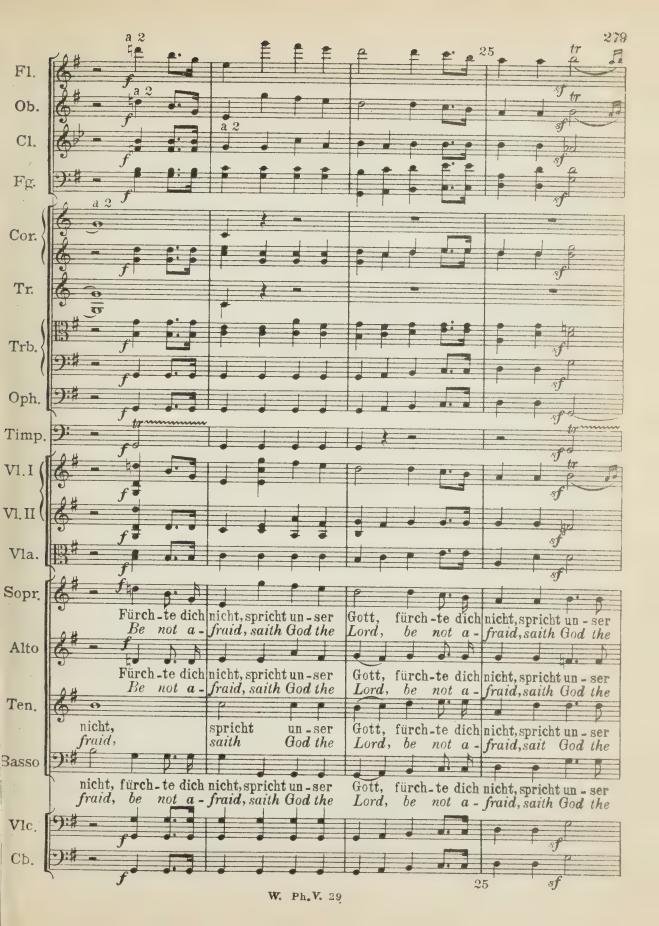


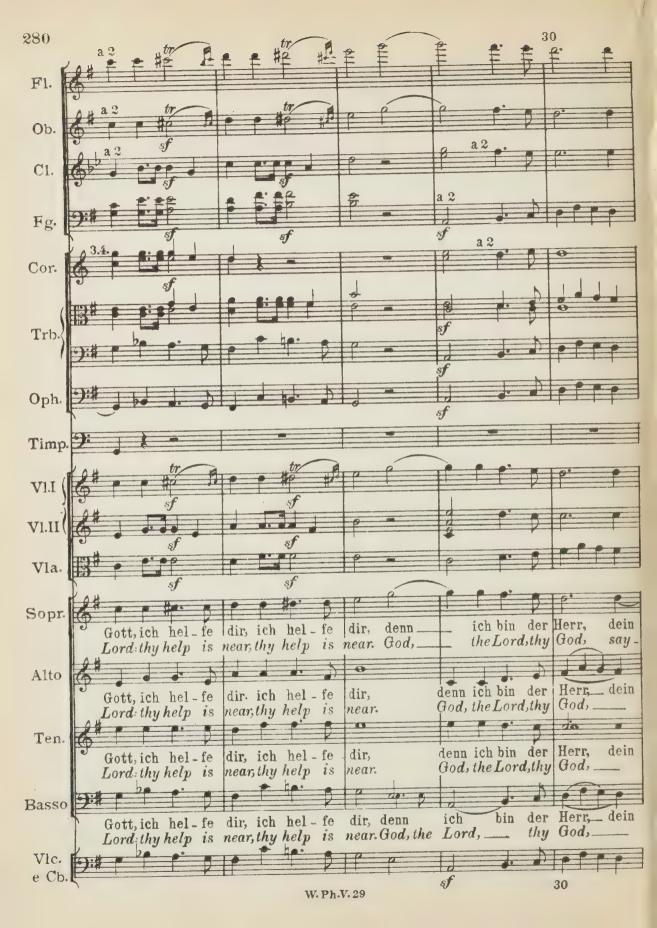
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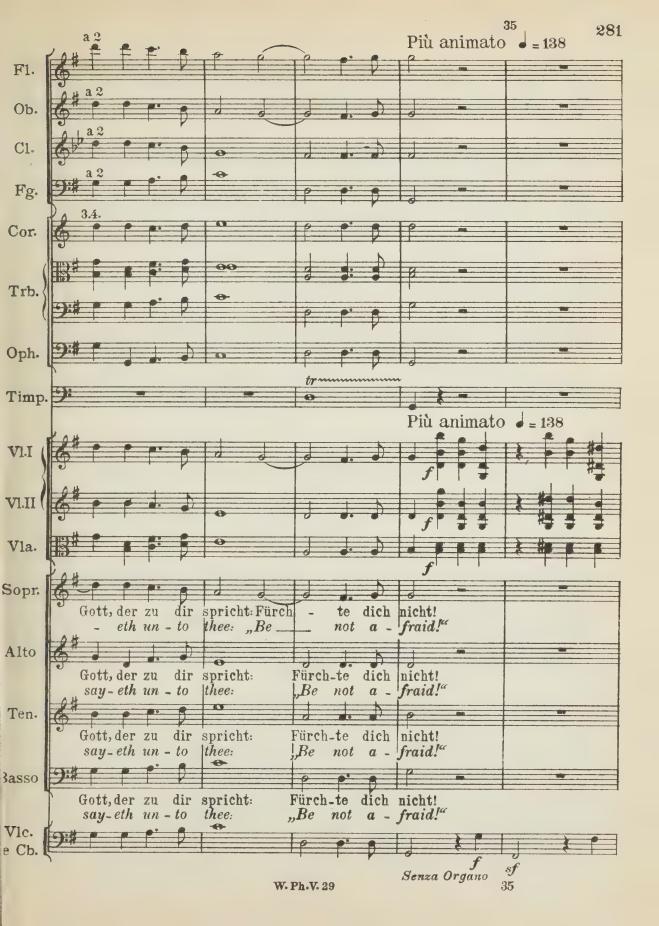


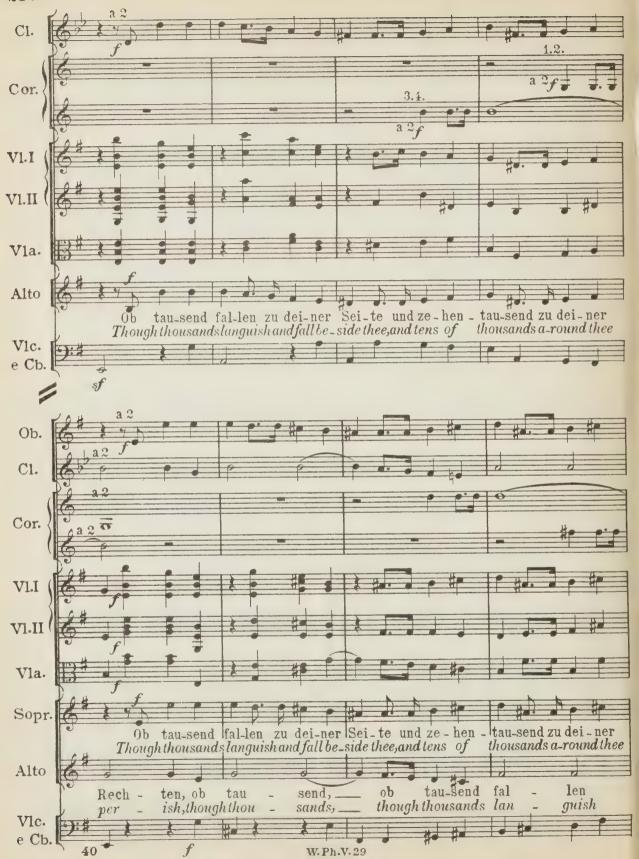


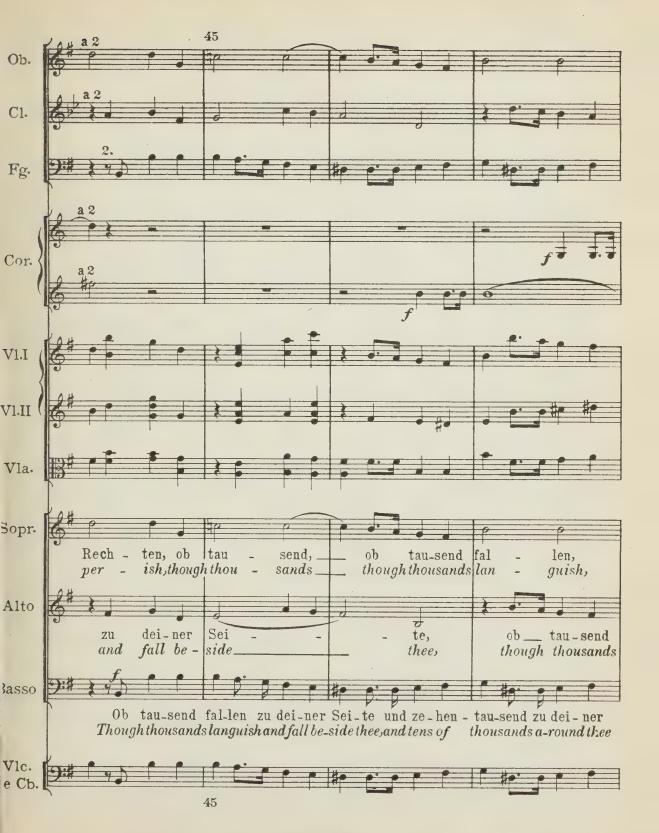
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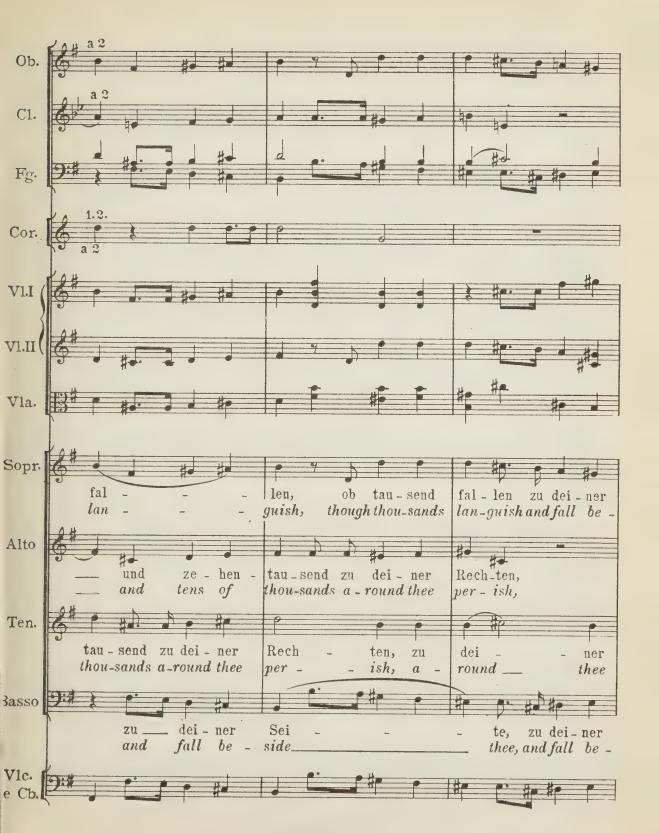


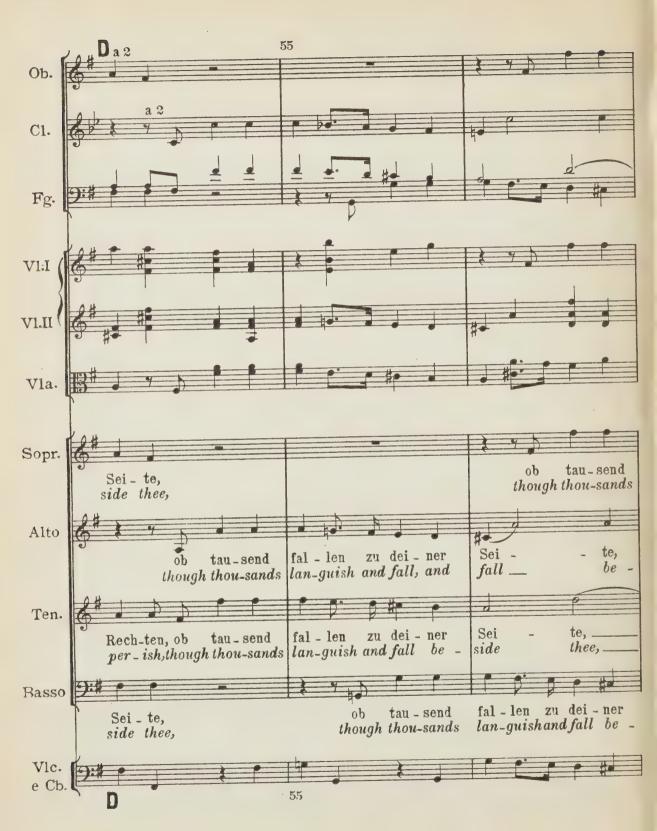




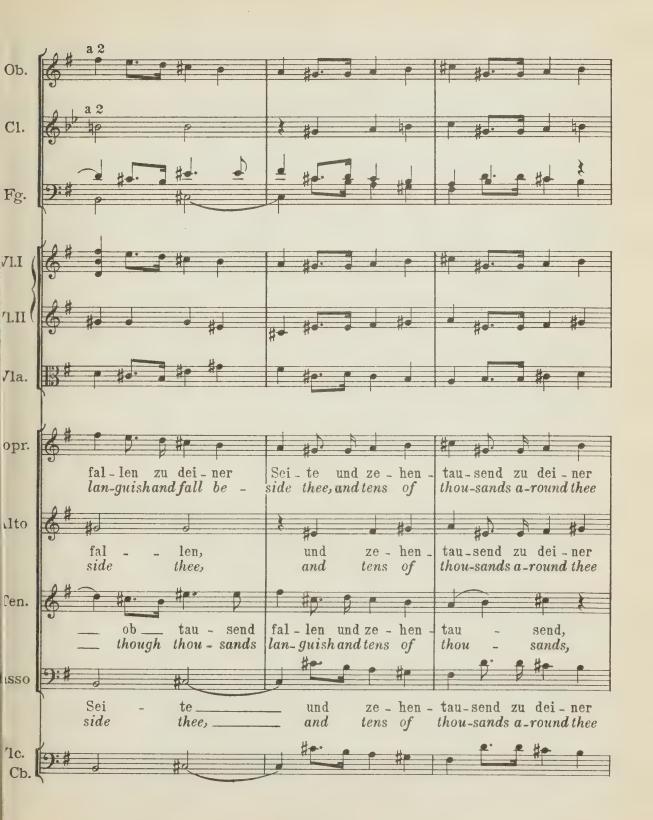


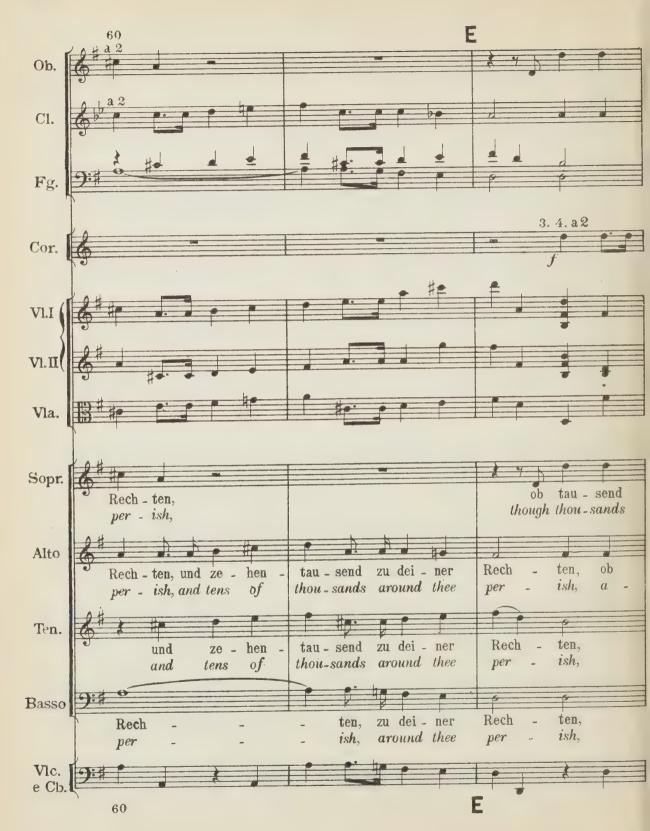


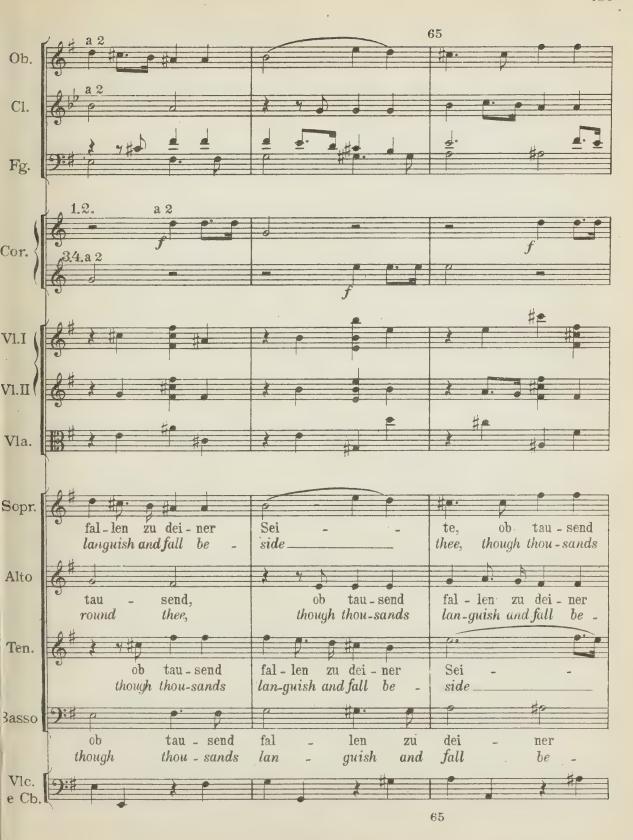


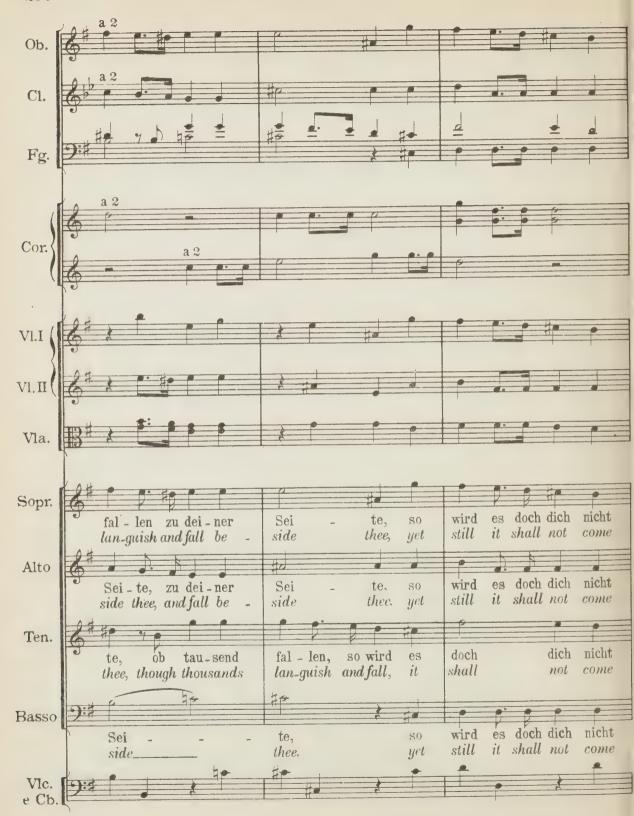


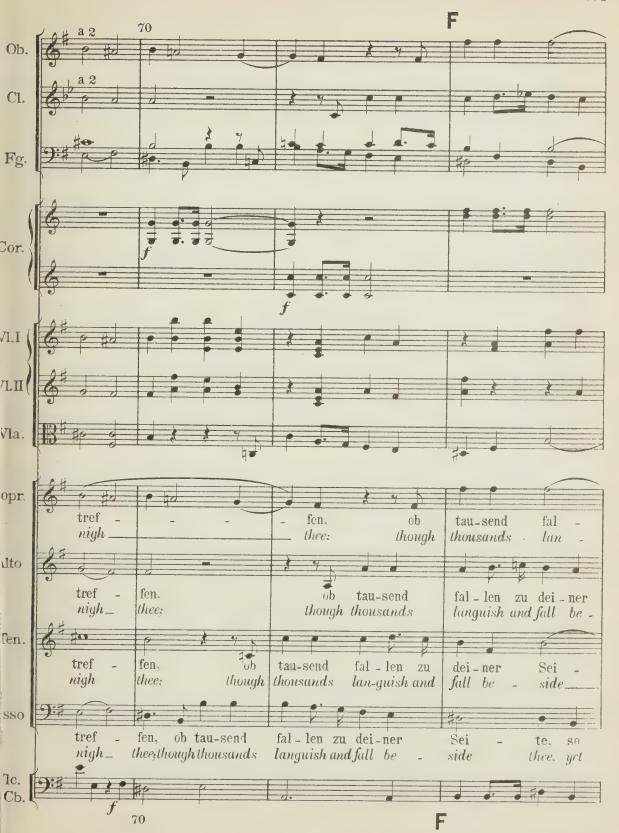
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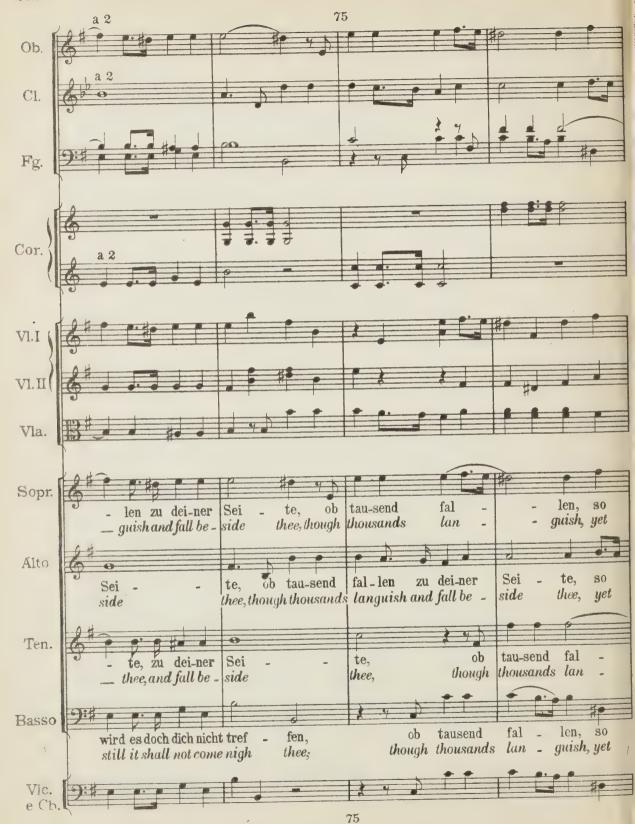


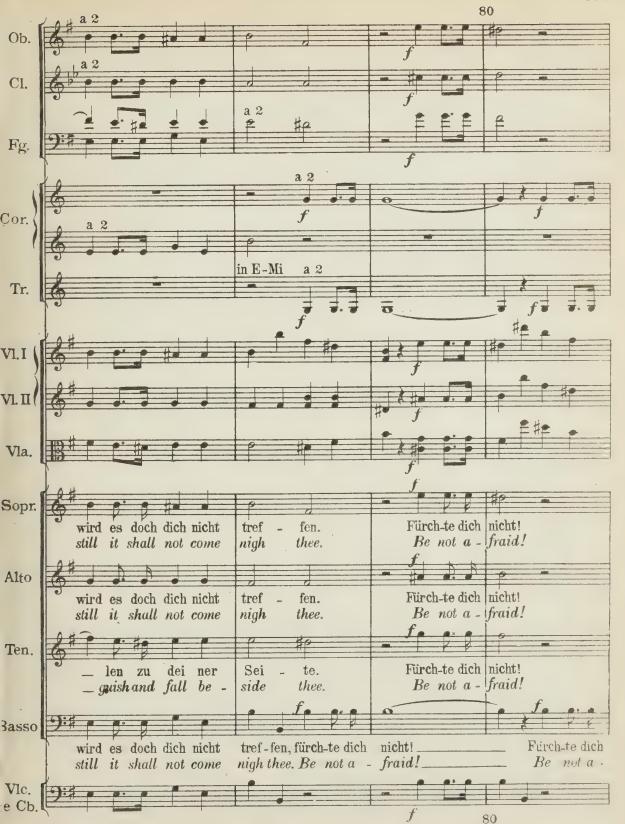




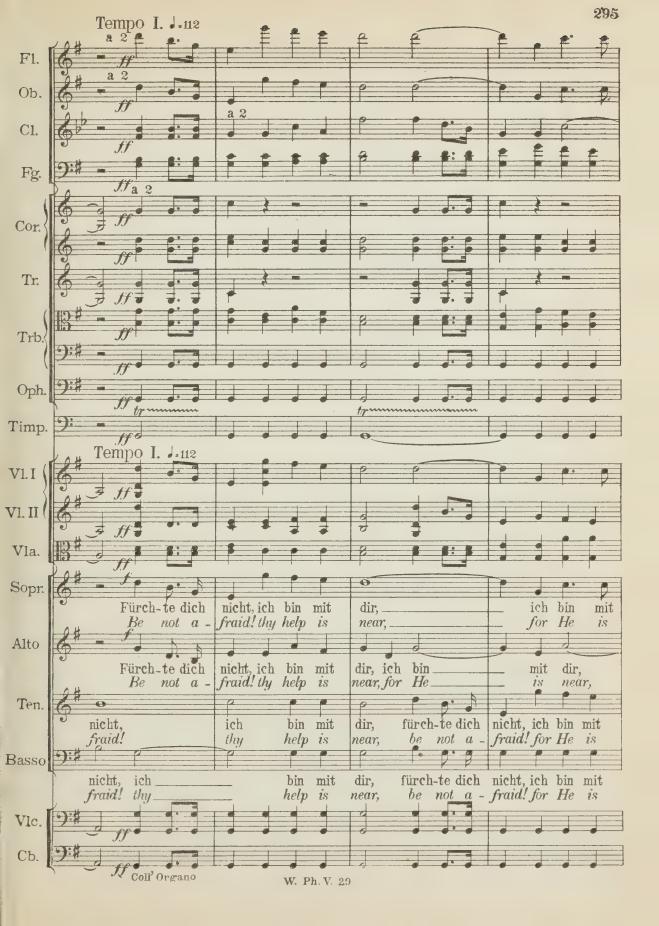


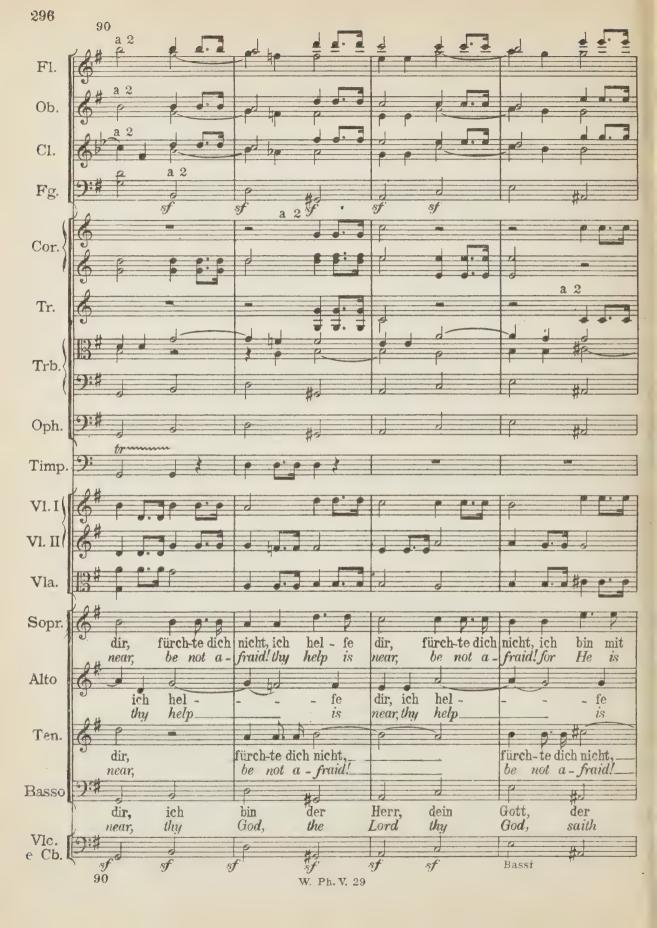


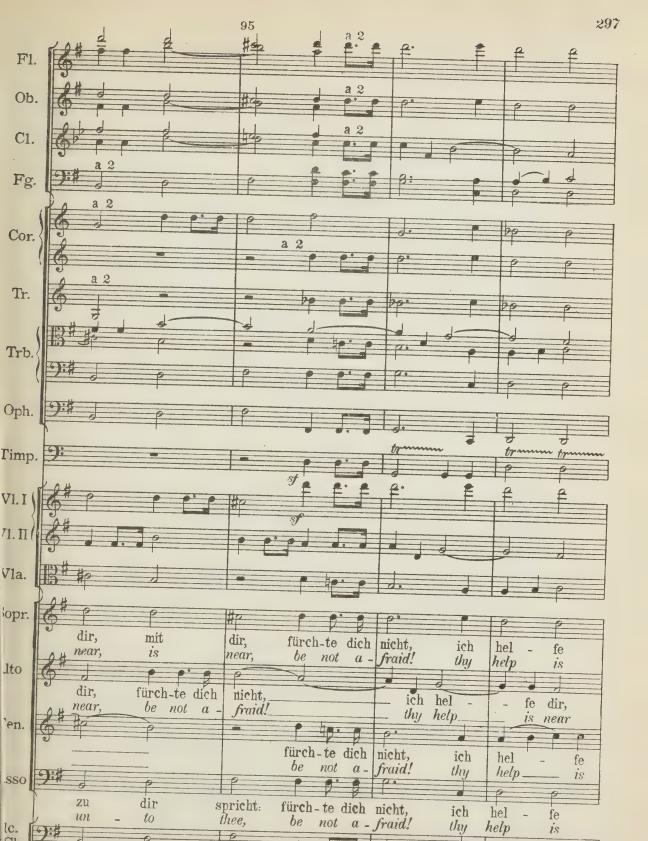






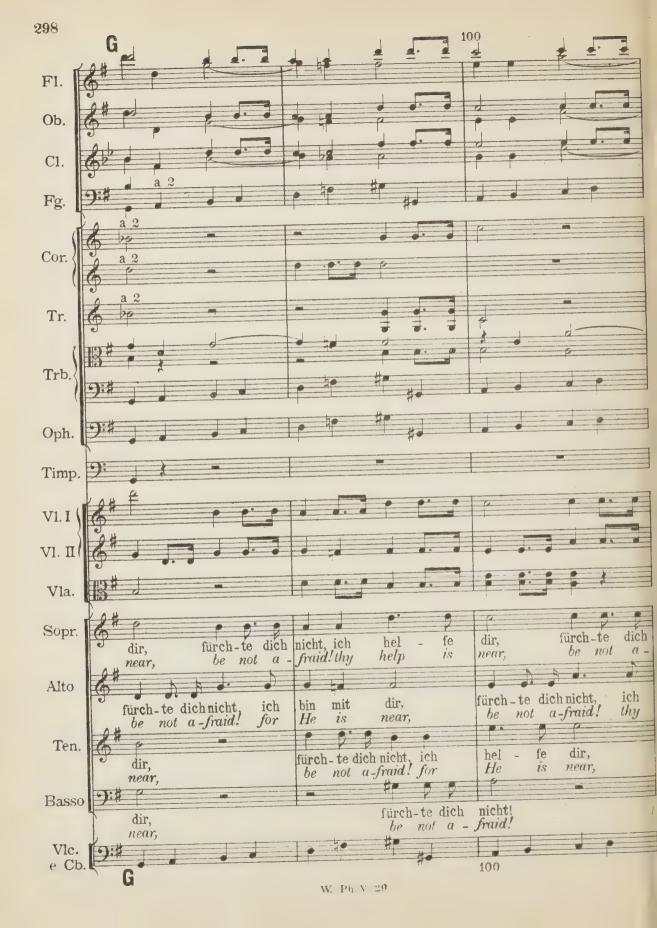


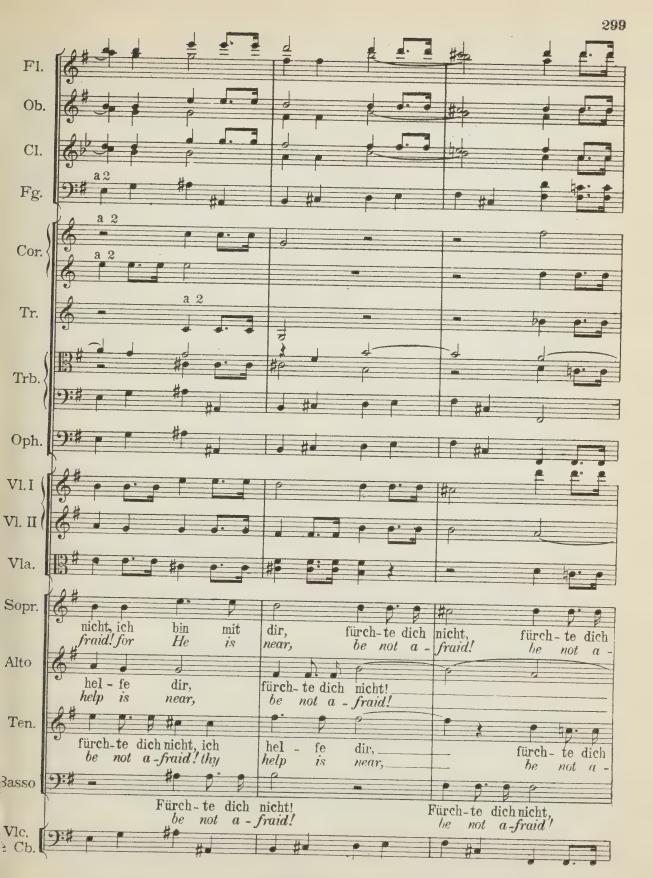




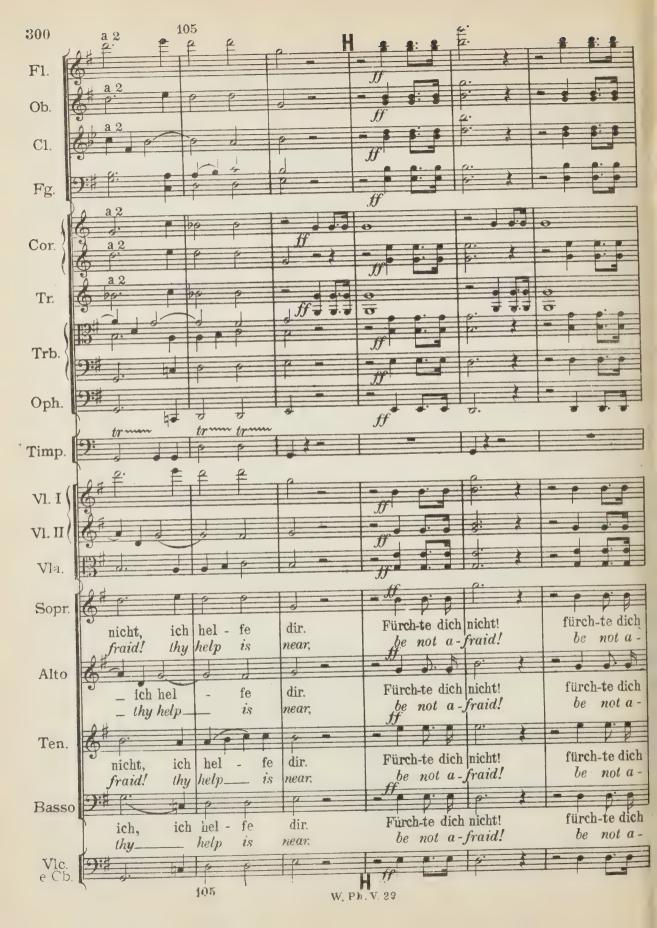
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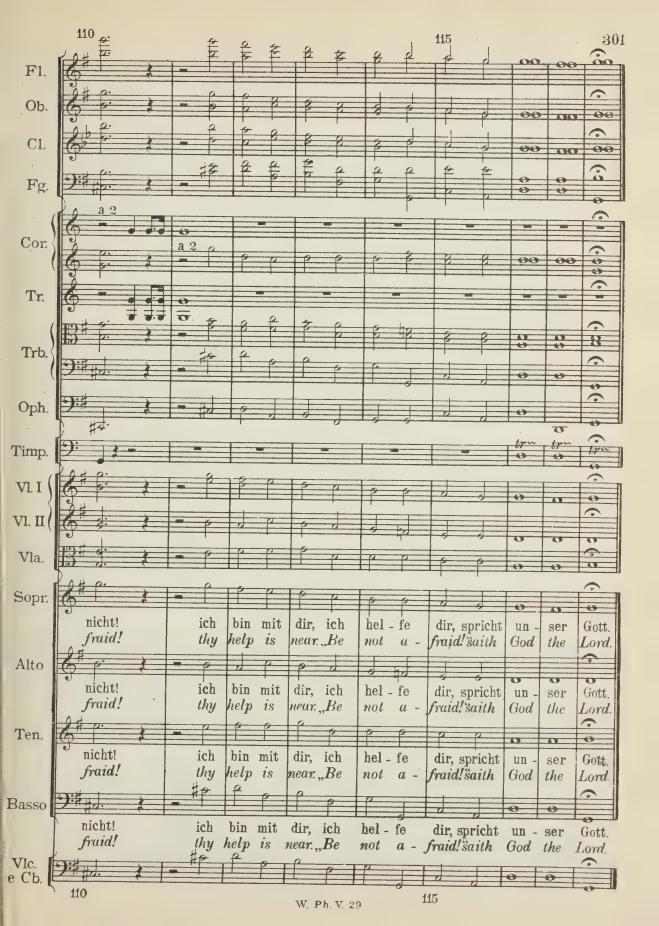
95



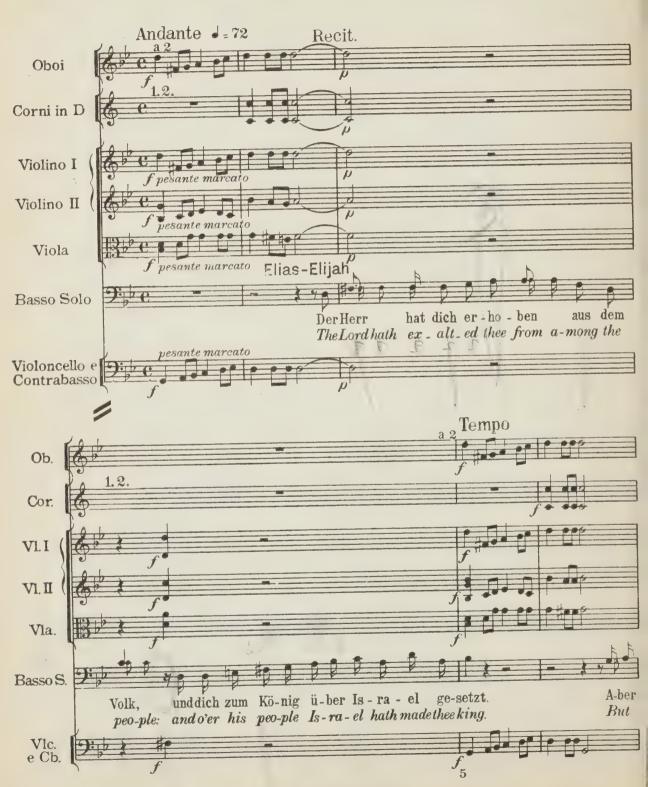


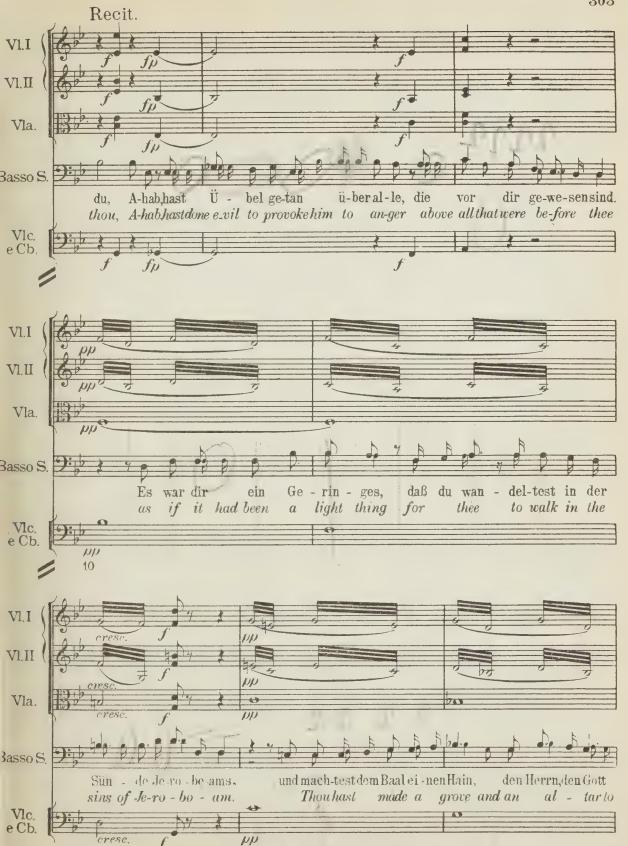
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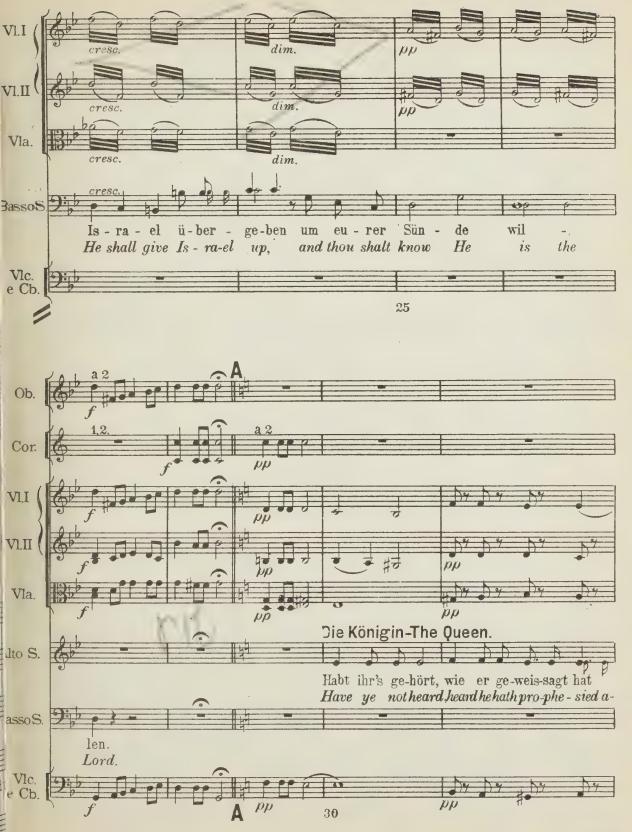
## Nº 23 RECITATIV und CHOR-RECITATIVE and CHORUS

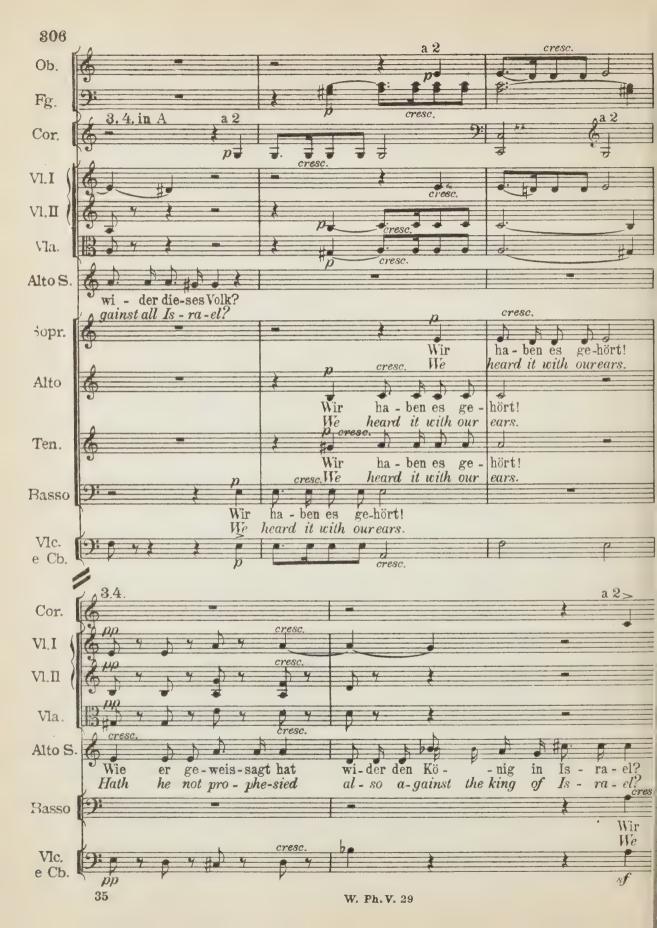




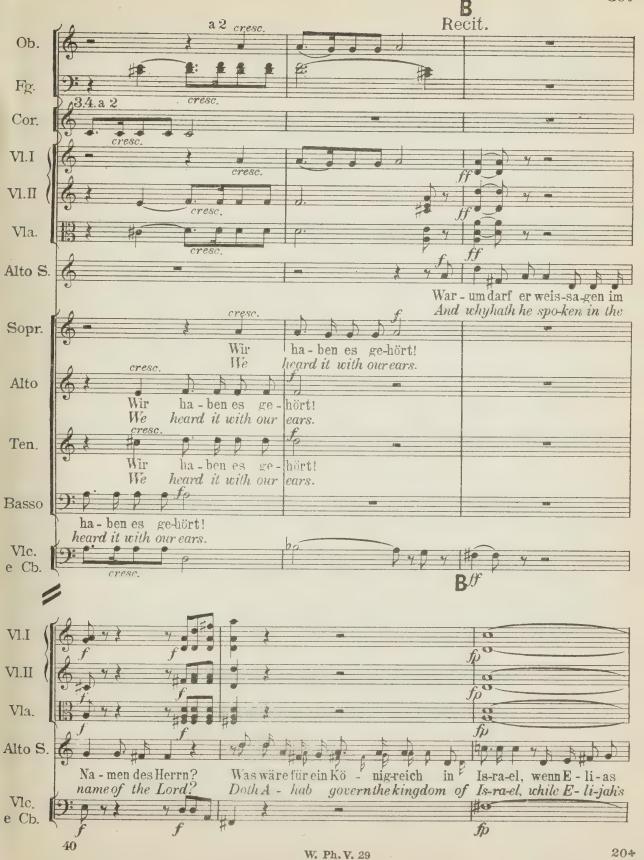
W. Ph. V. 29

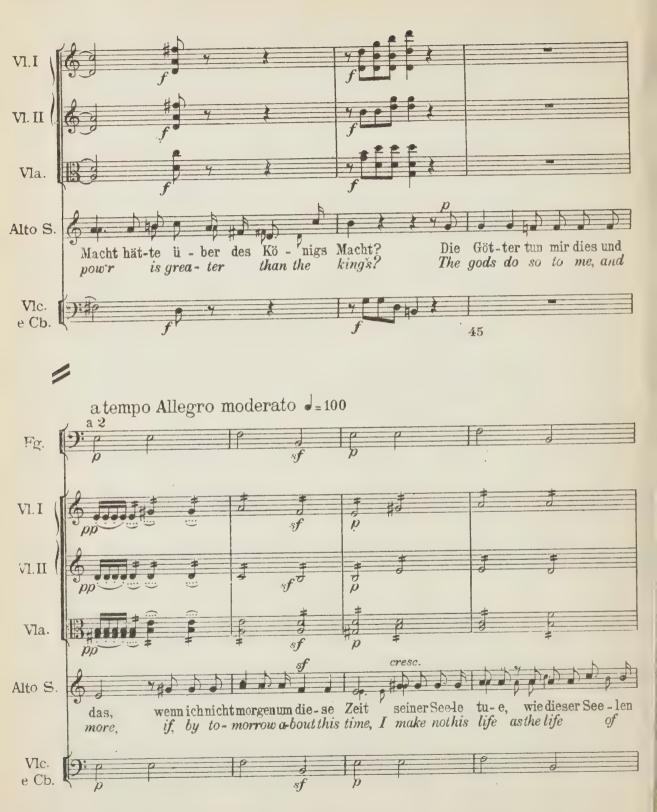


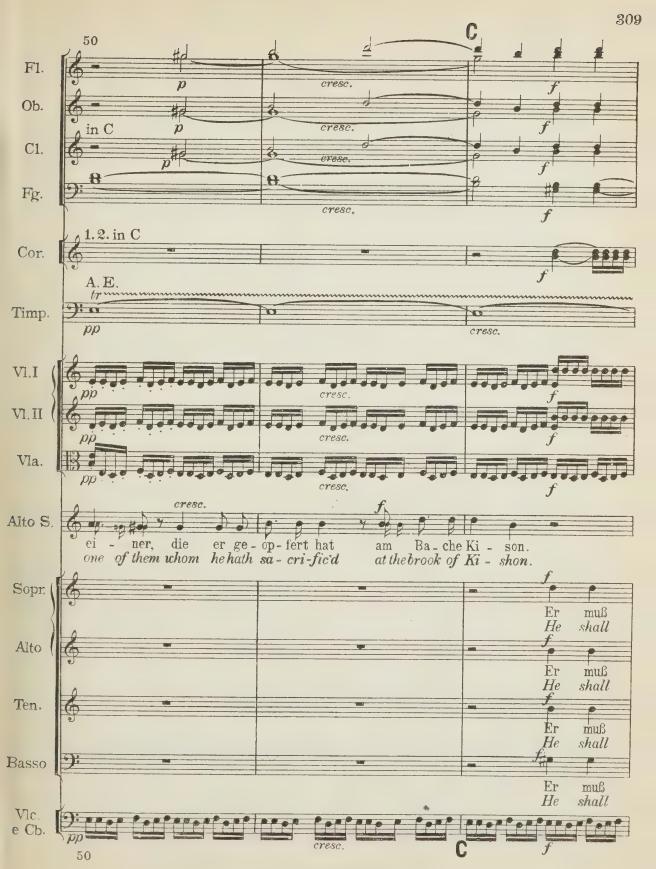








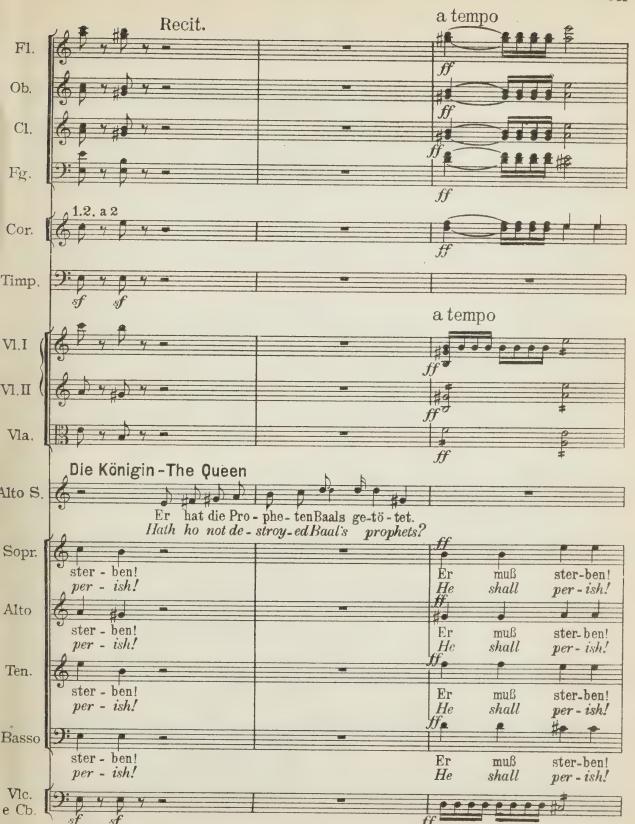




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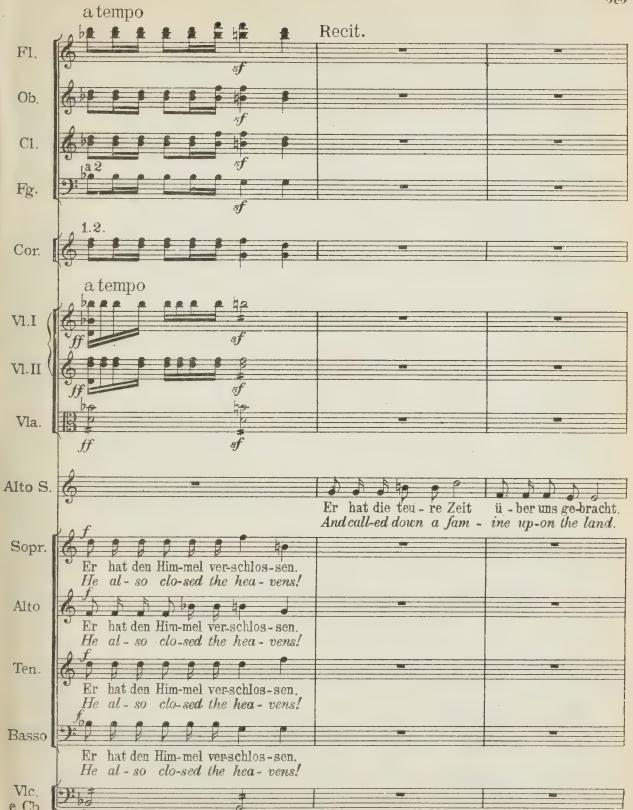


W. Ph. V. 29



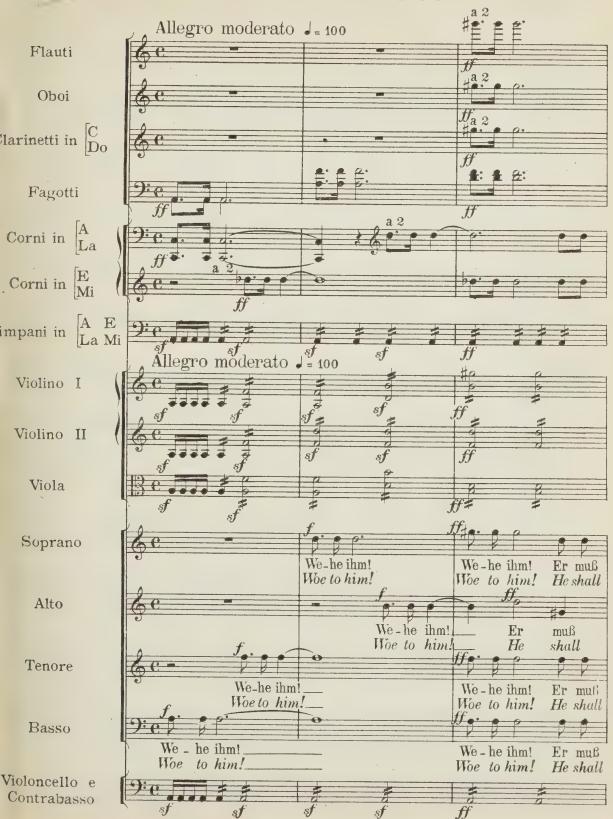
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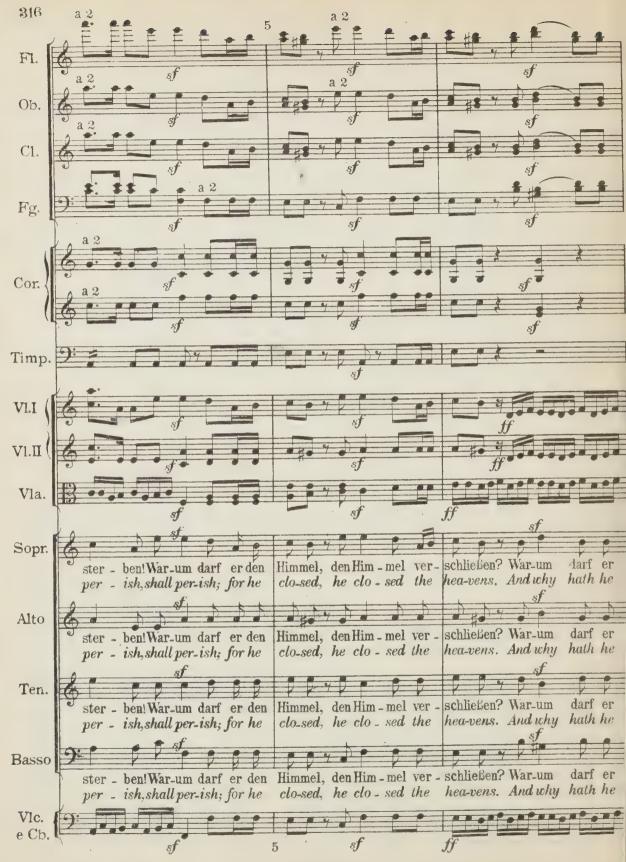




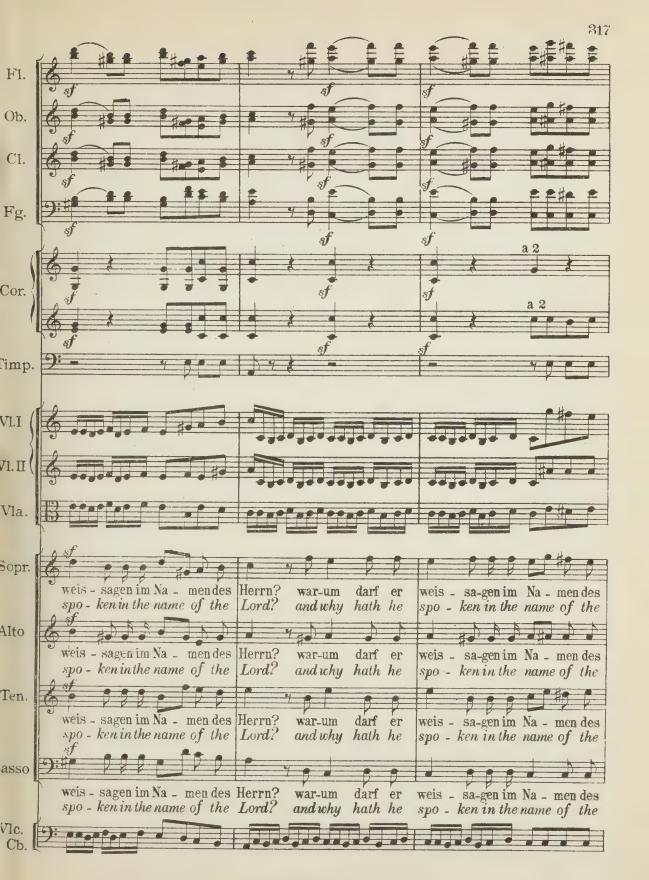


# Nº 24 CHOR-CHORUS

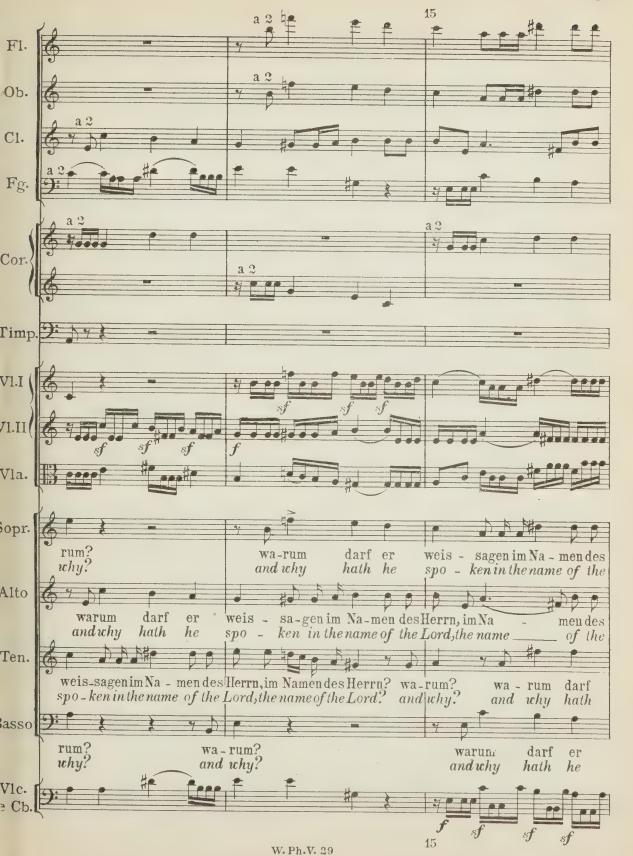




W. Ph. V. 29





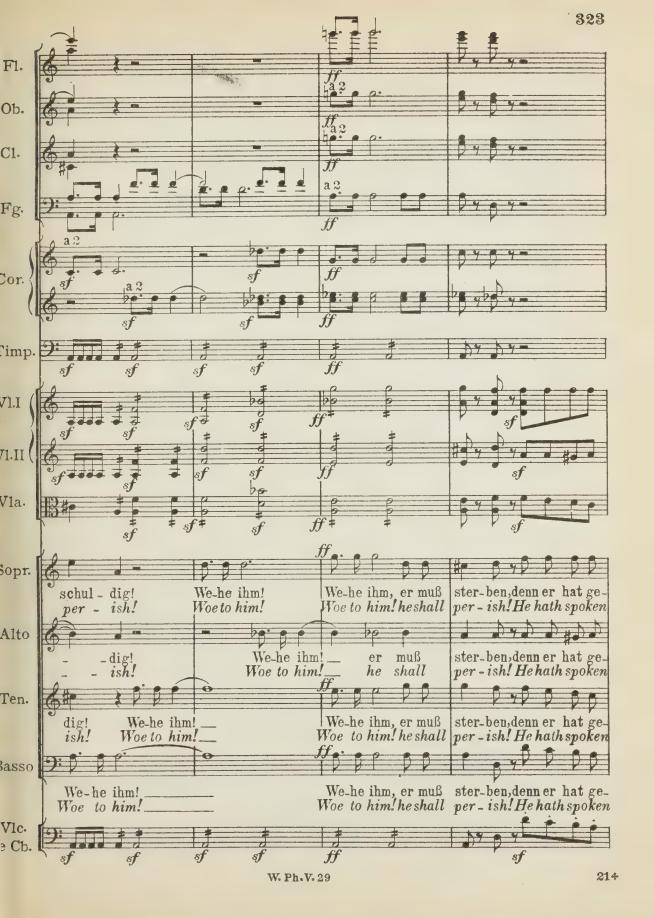


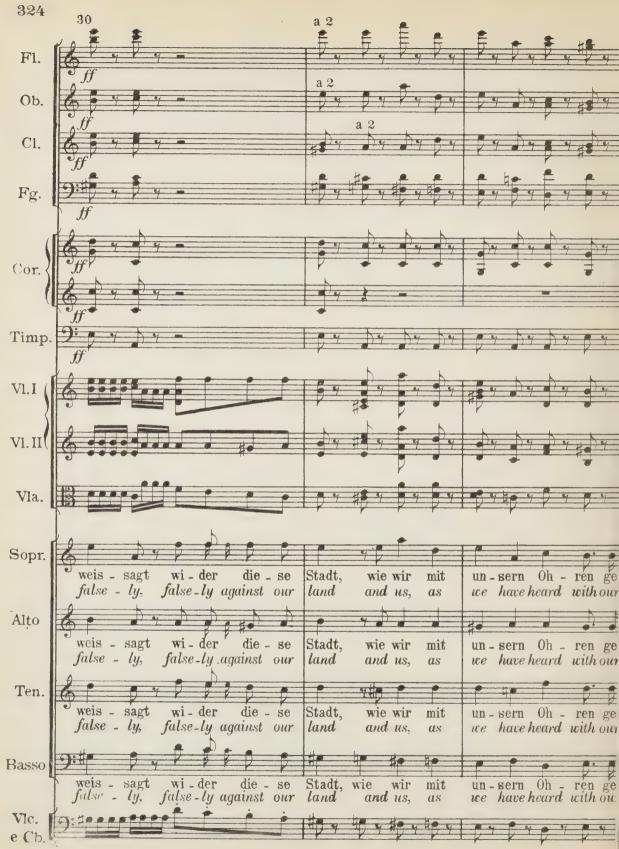


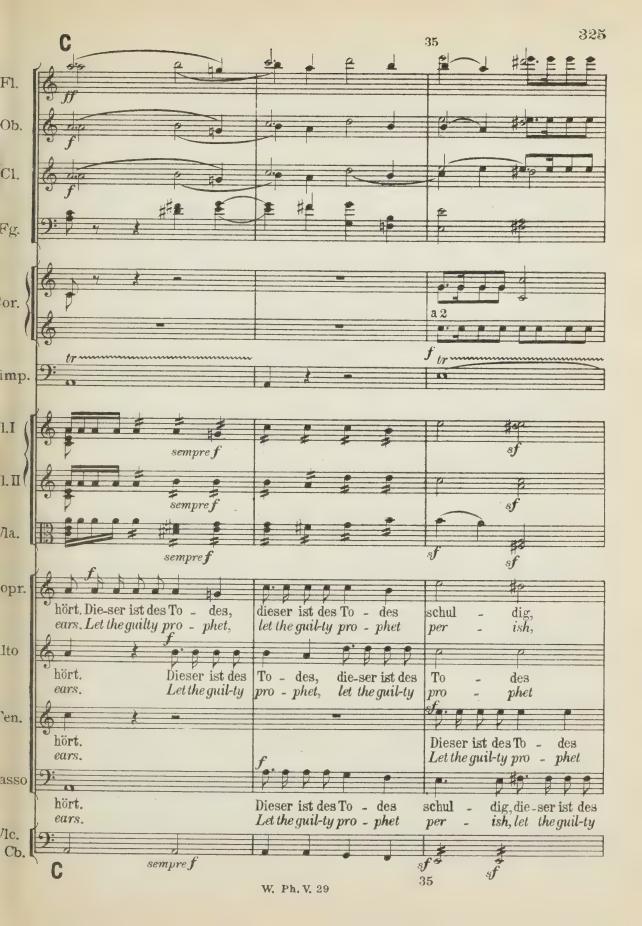


25

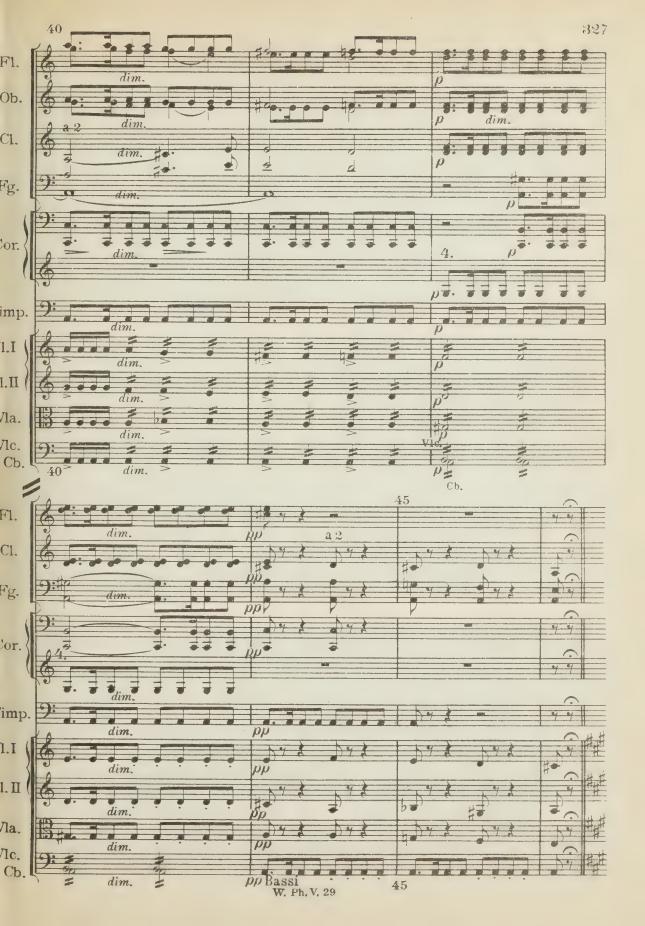
Vlc. e Cb.



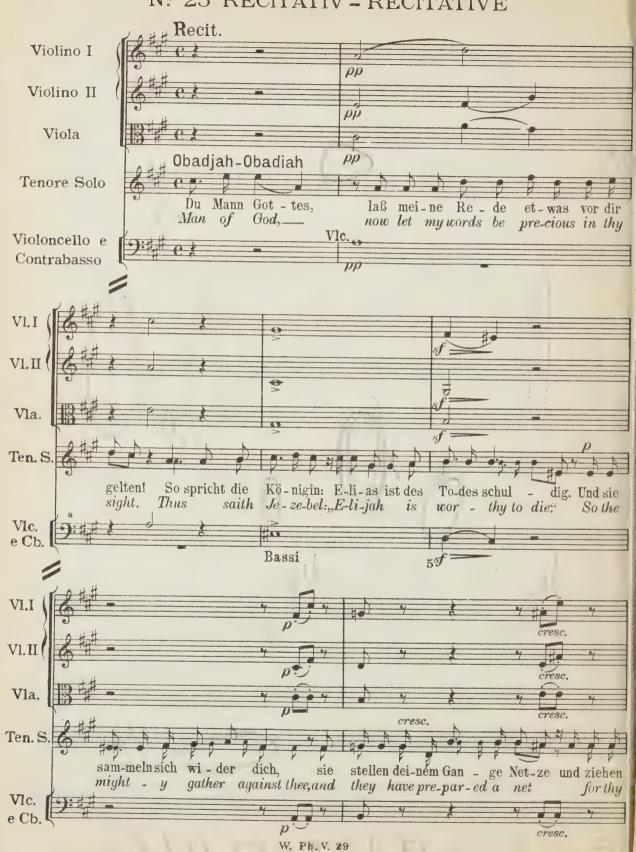


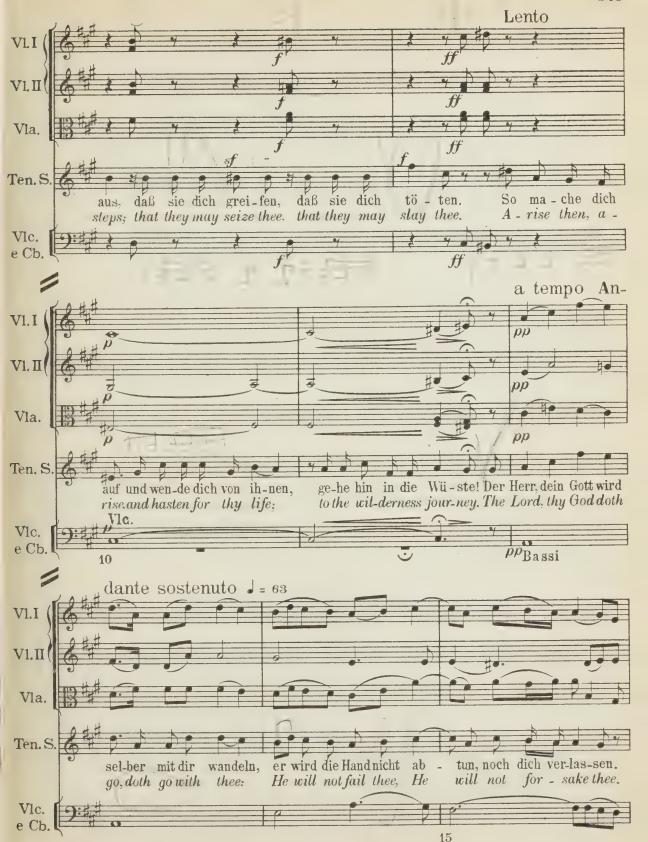


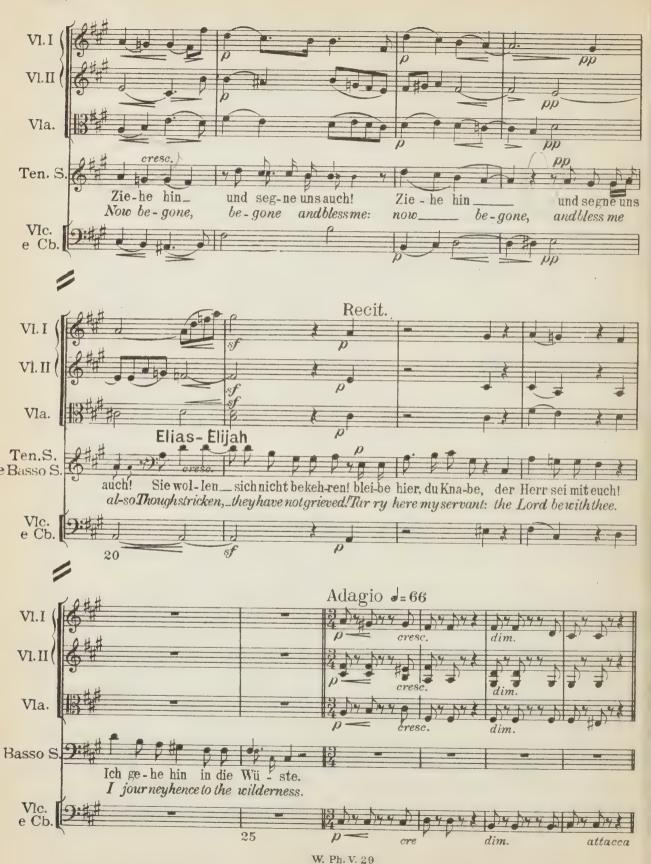




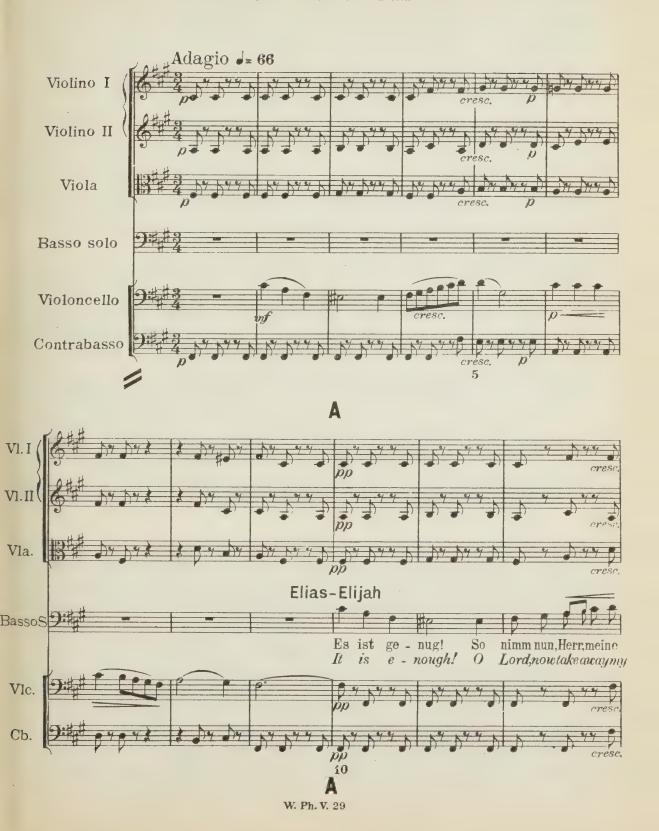
## Nº 25 RECITATIV - RECITATIVE

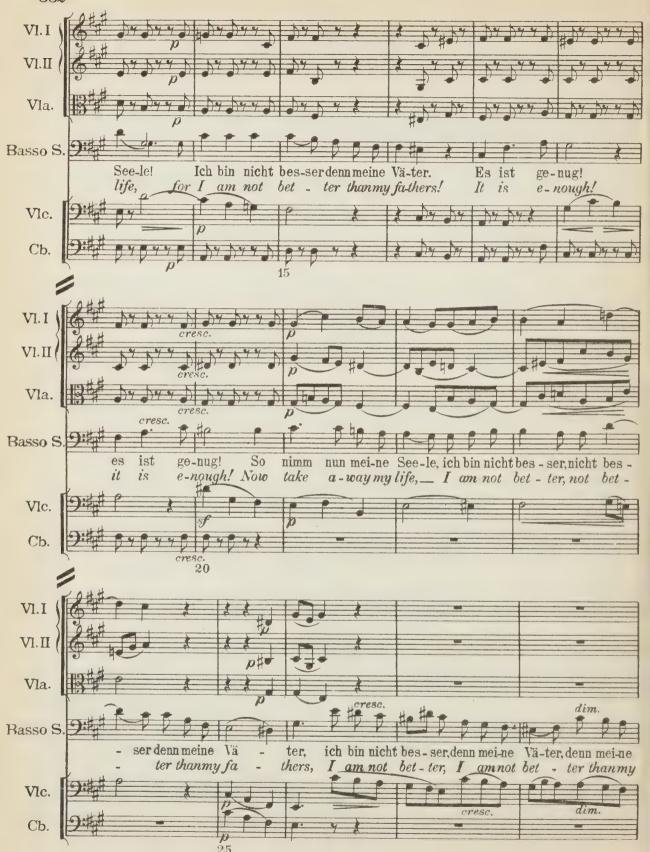




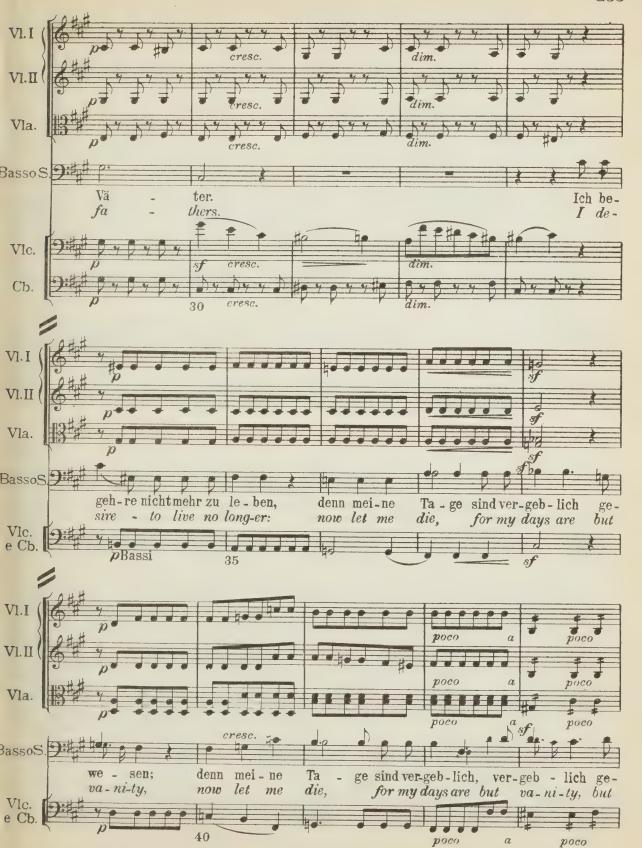


#### Nº 26 ARIE-AIR

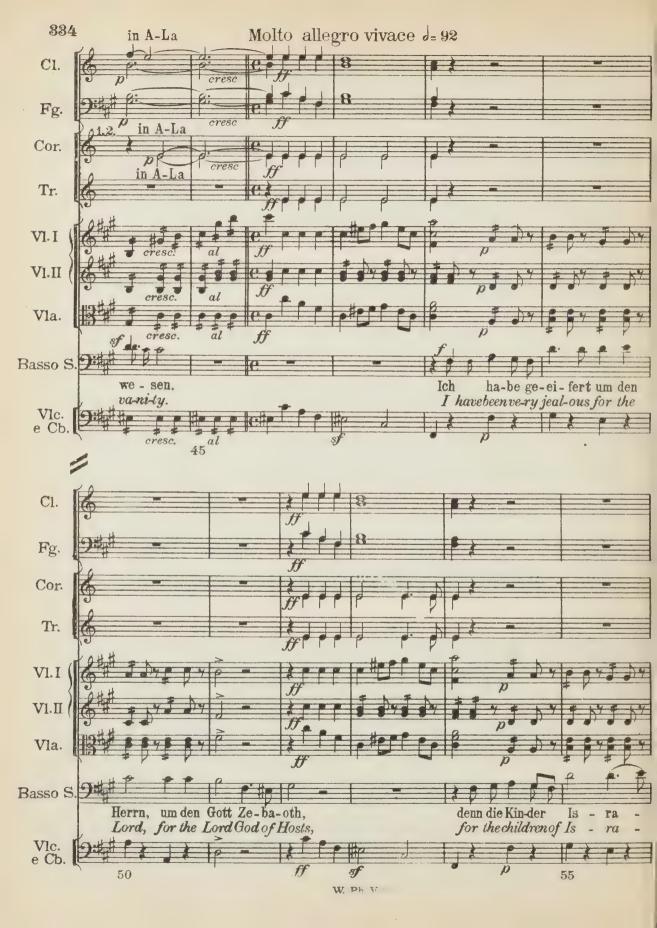


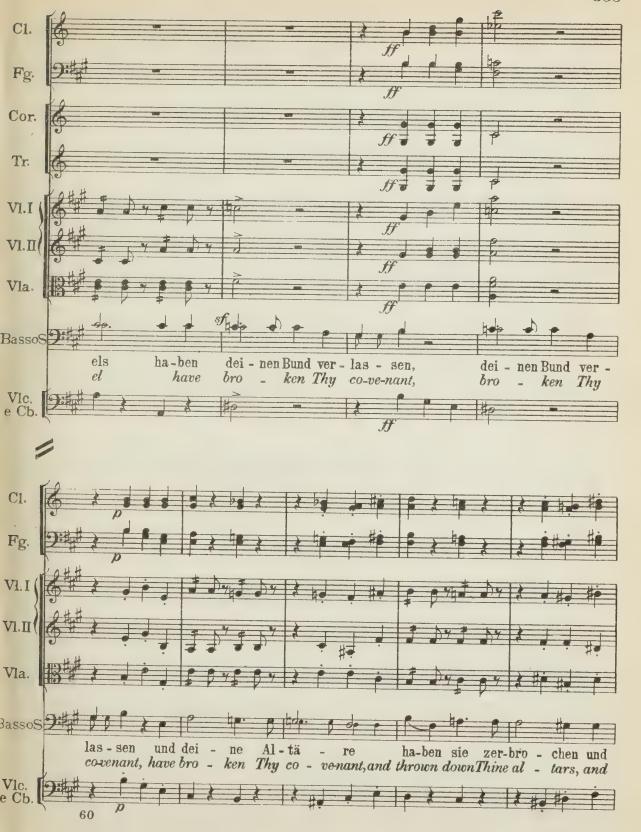


W. Ph. V. 29



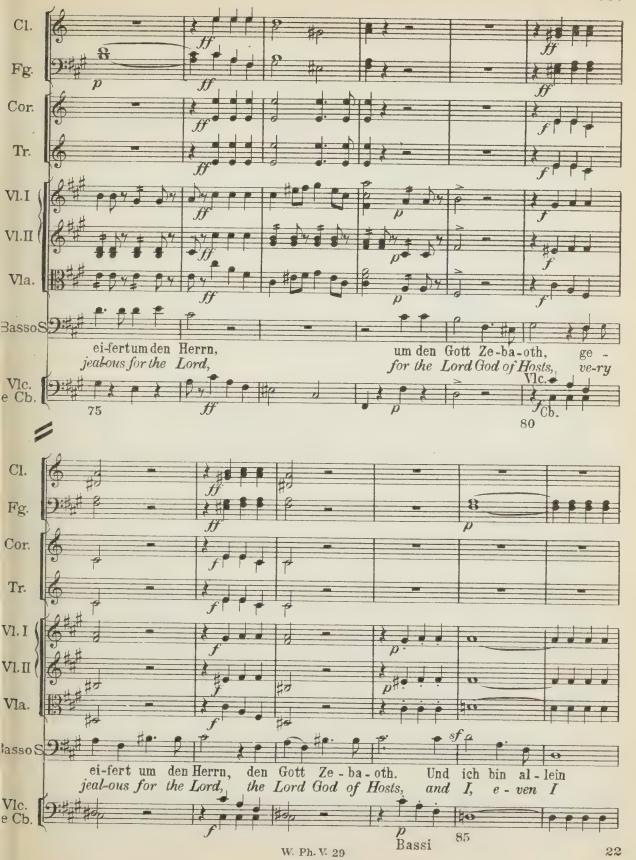
W. Ph. V. 29



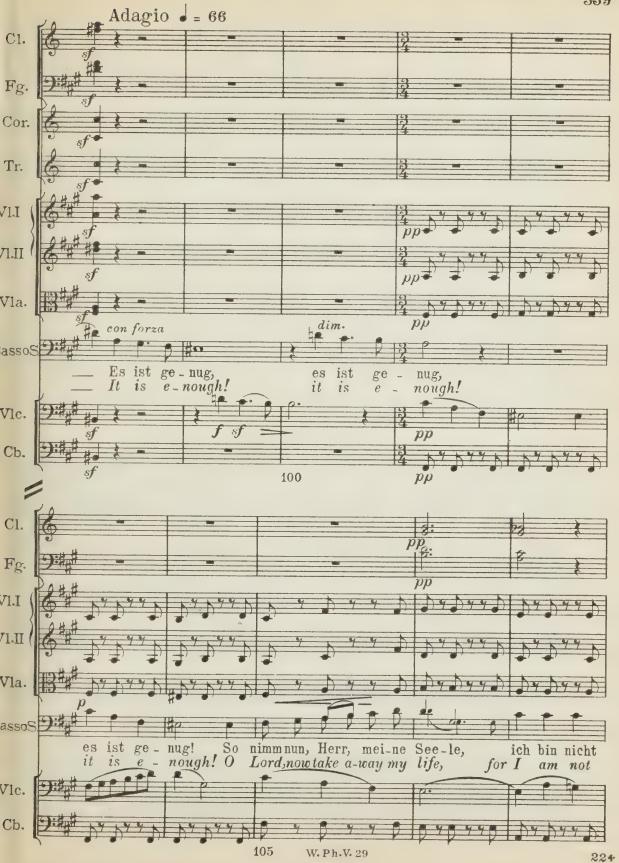


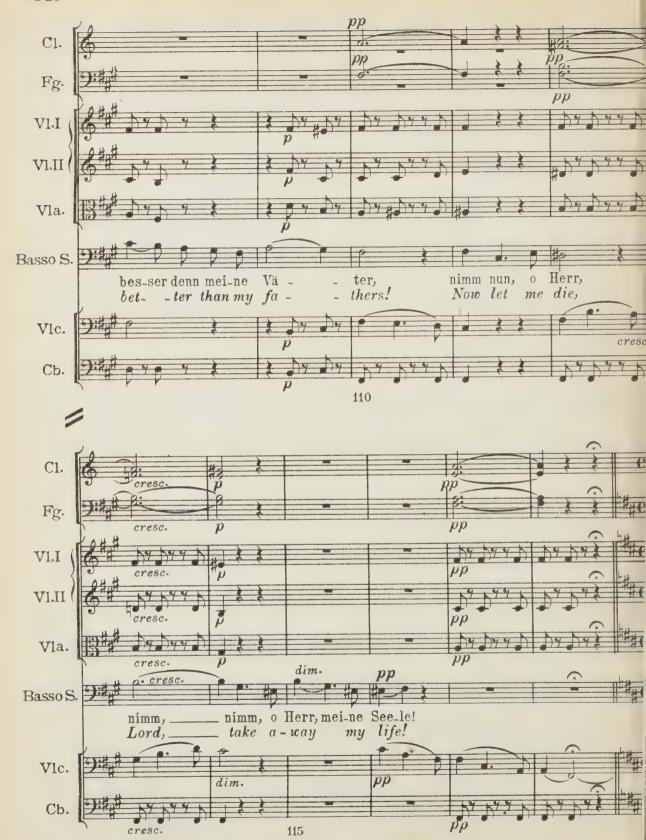
W. Ph. V. 29

70







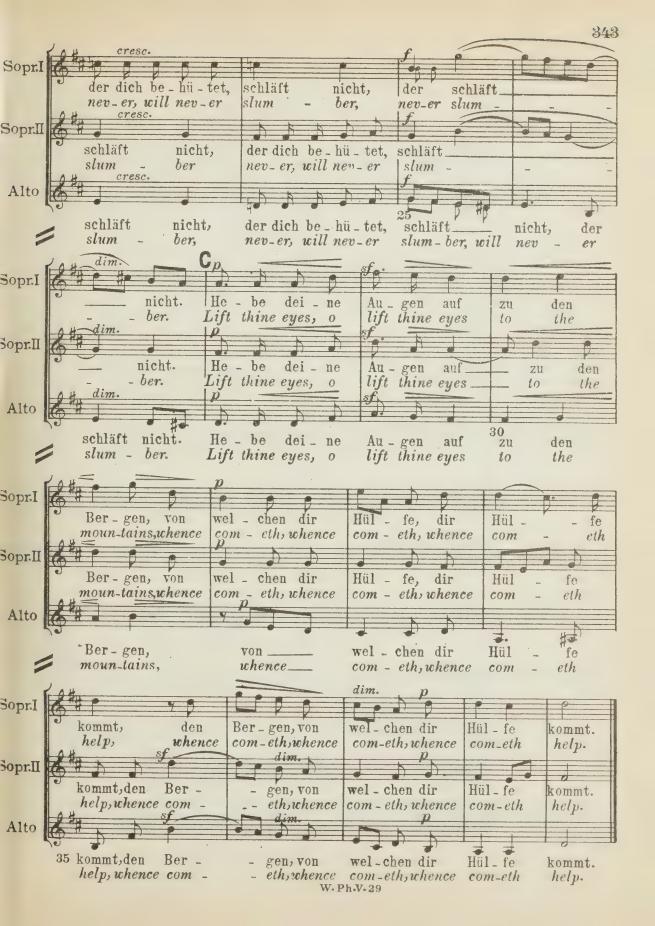


W. Ph.V. 29

### Nº 27 RECITATIV-RECITATIVE

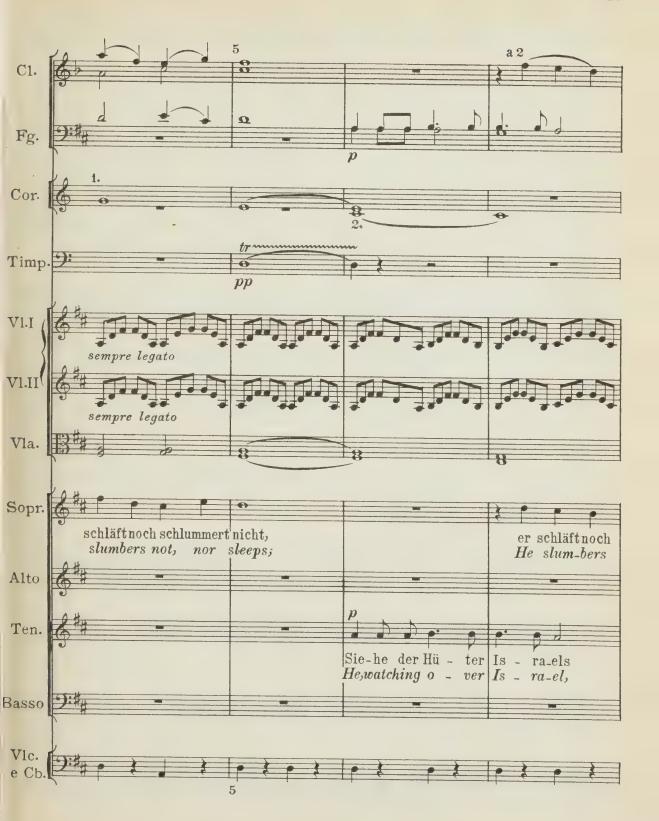






#### Nº 29 CHOR-CHORUS



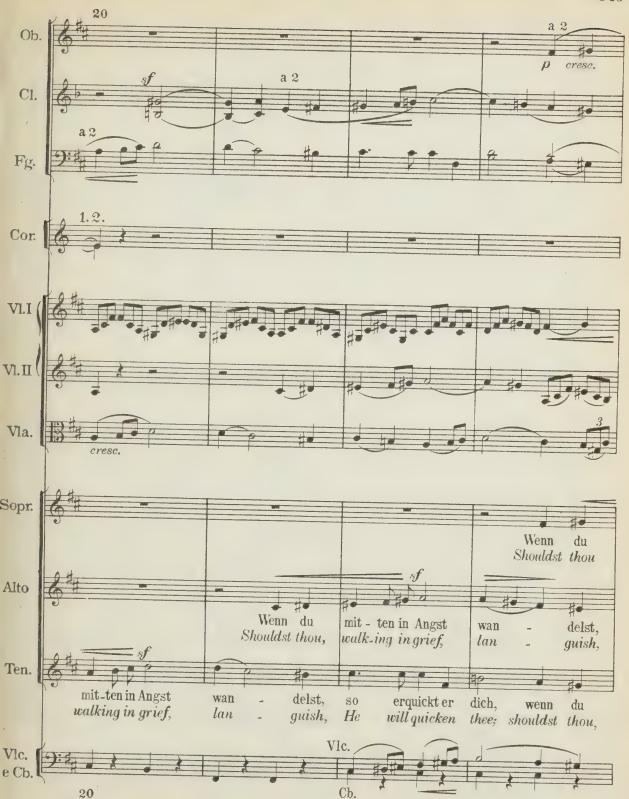




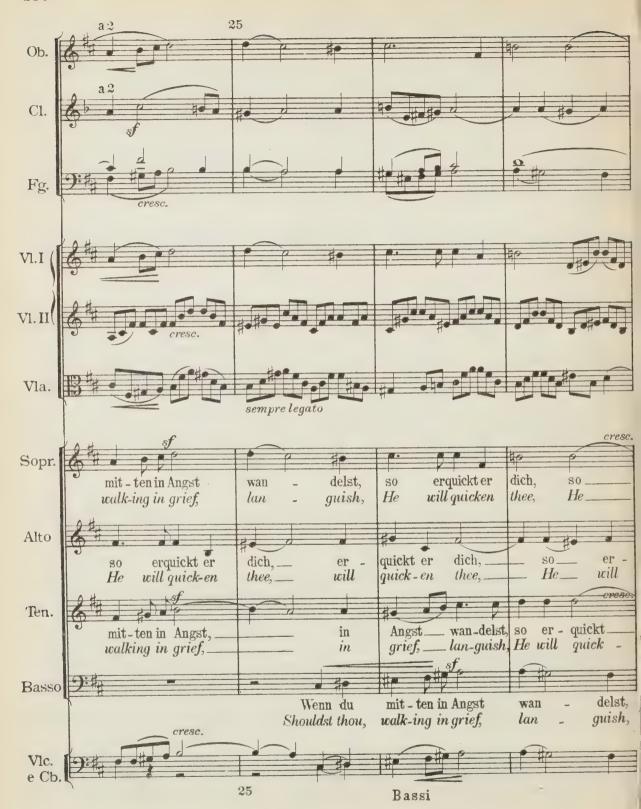
W. Ph. V. 29

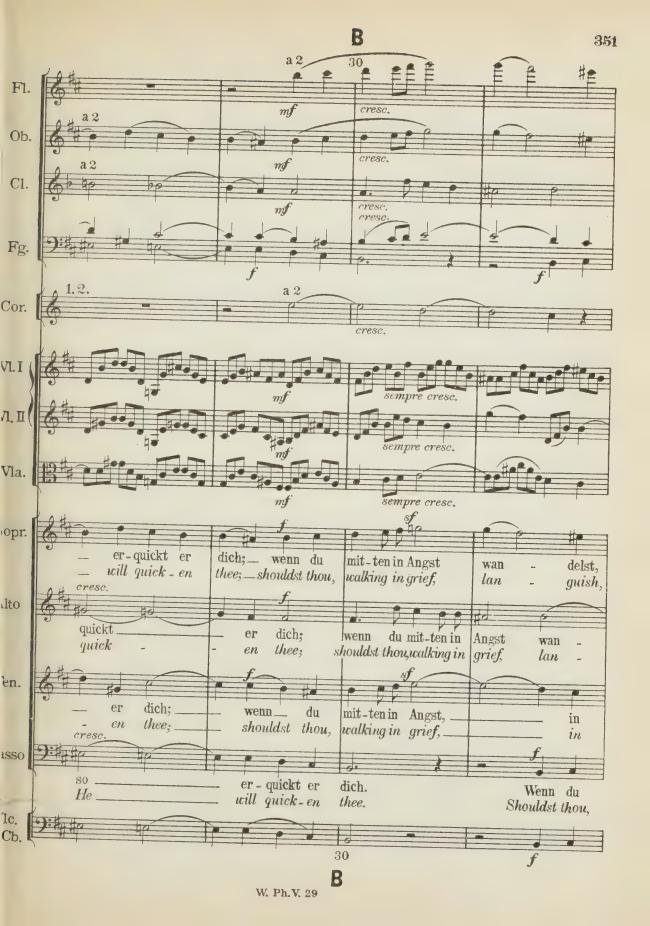


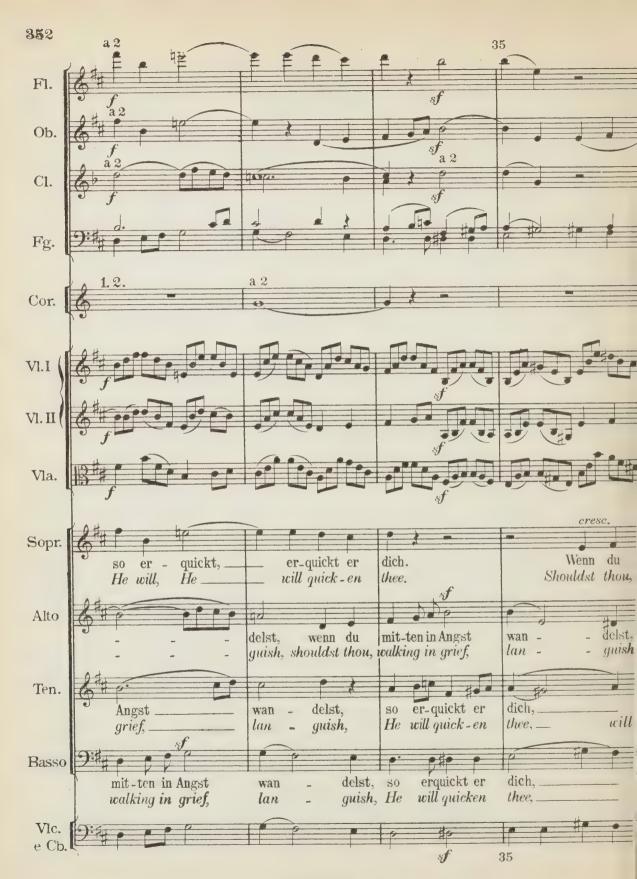




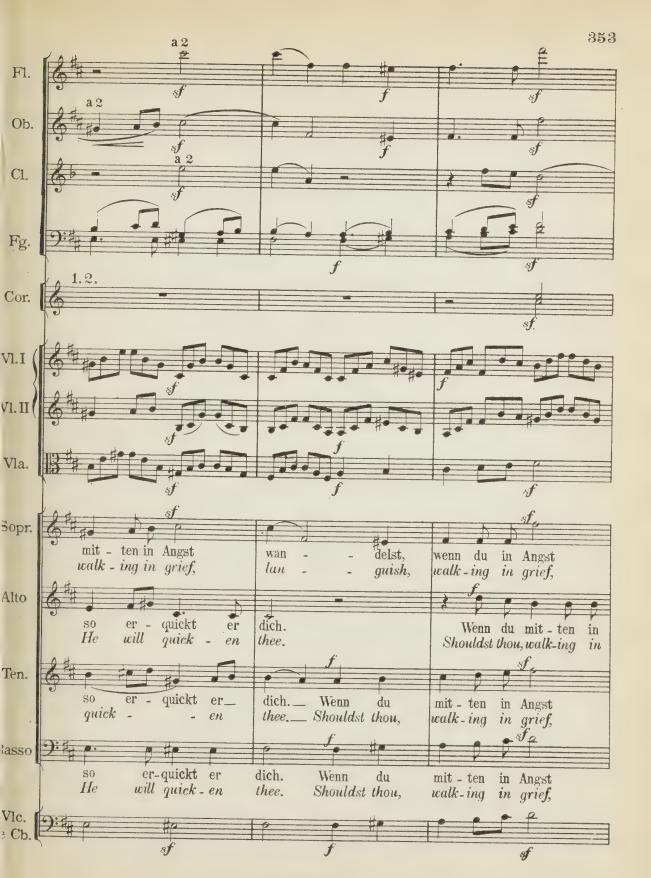
W. Ph.V. 29

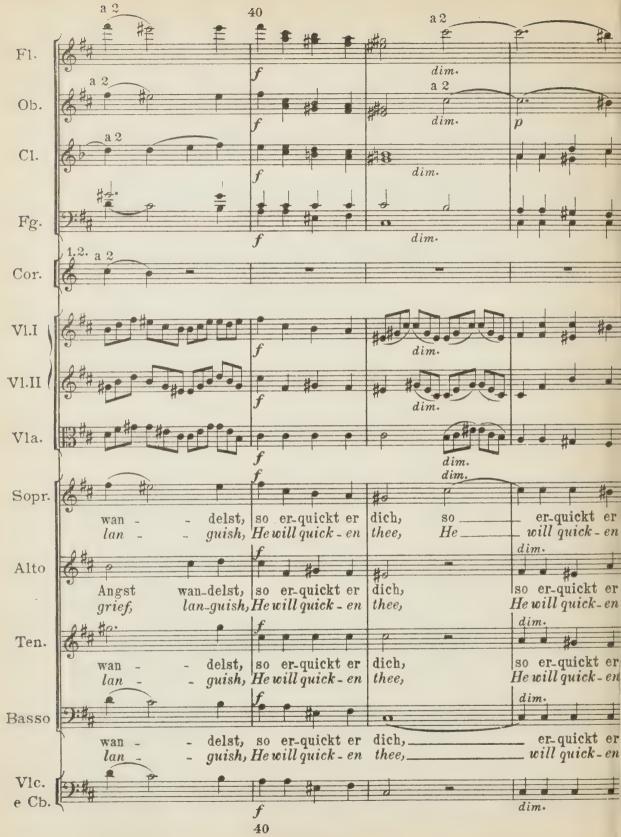


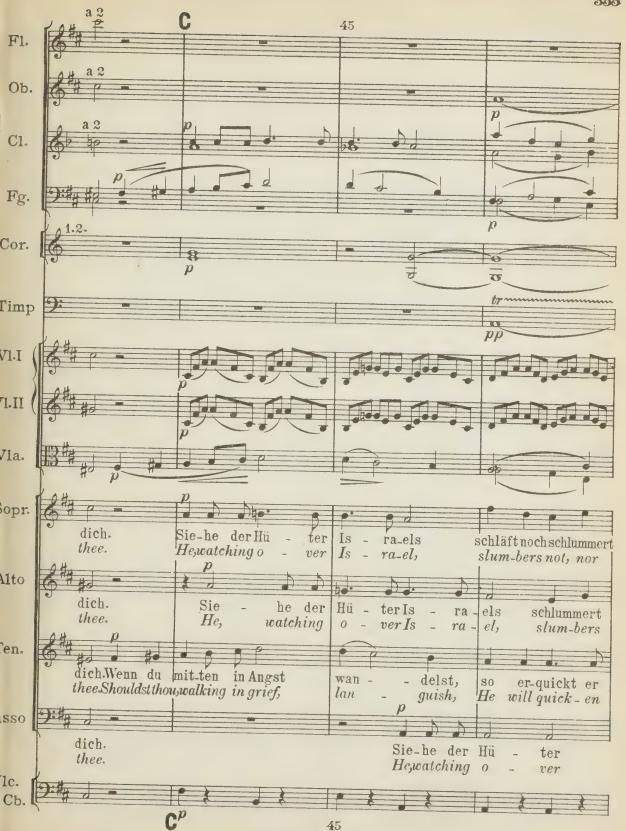




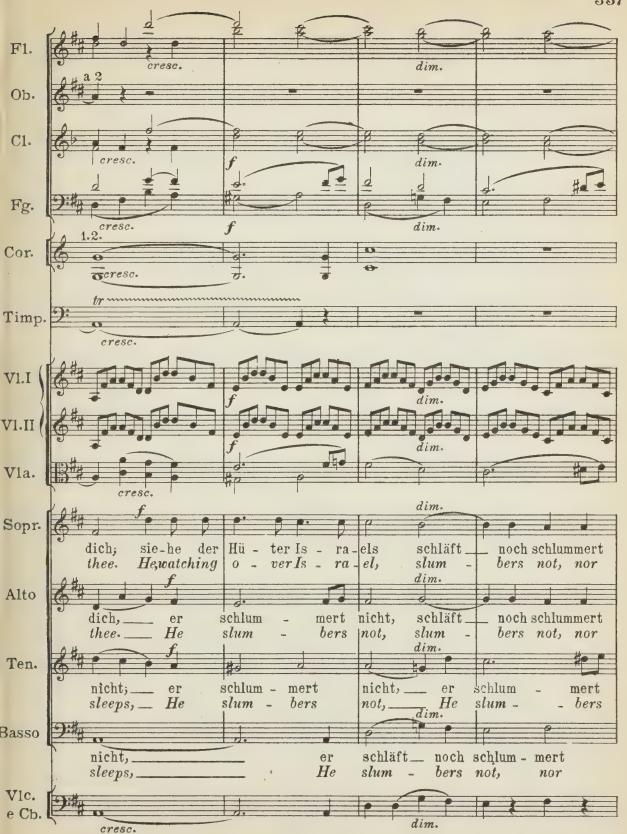
W. Ph. V. 29











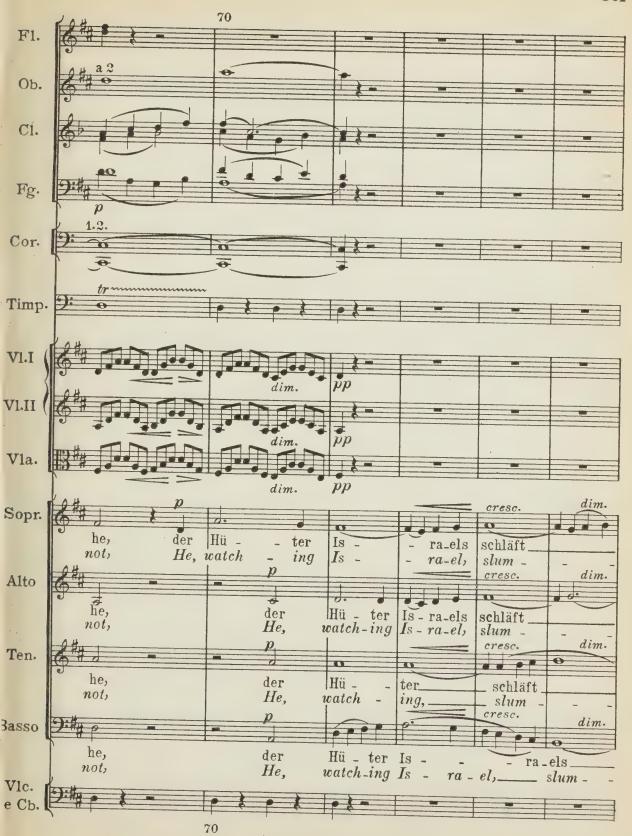
W. Ph.V. 29

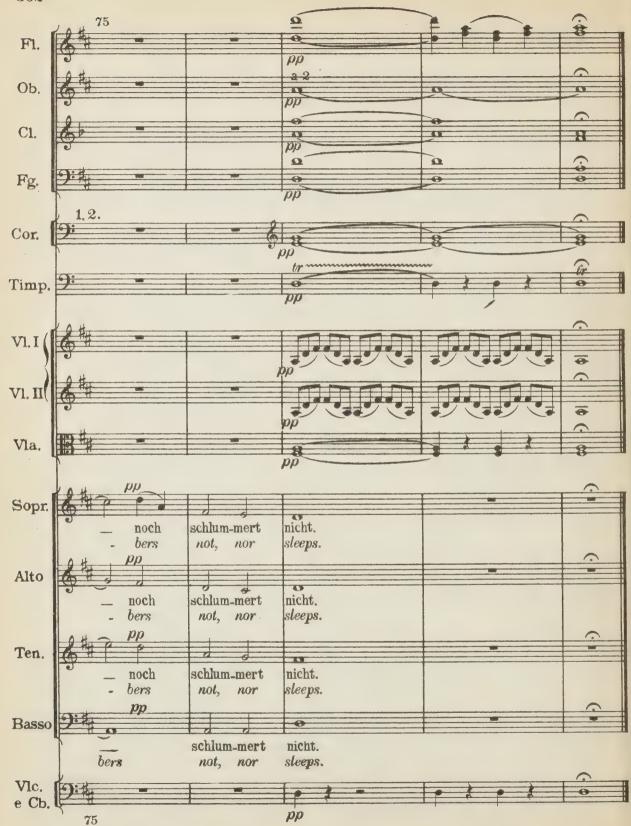


W. Ph. V. 29

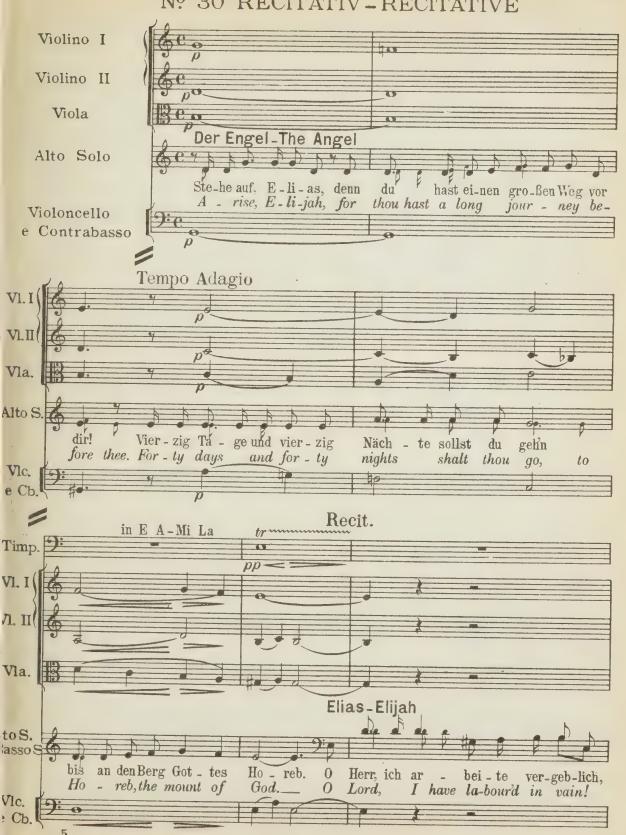


W. Ph. V. 29





## Nº 30 RECITATIVE RECITATIVE



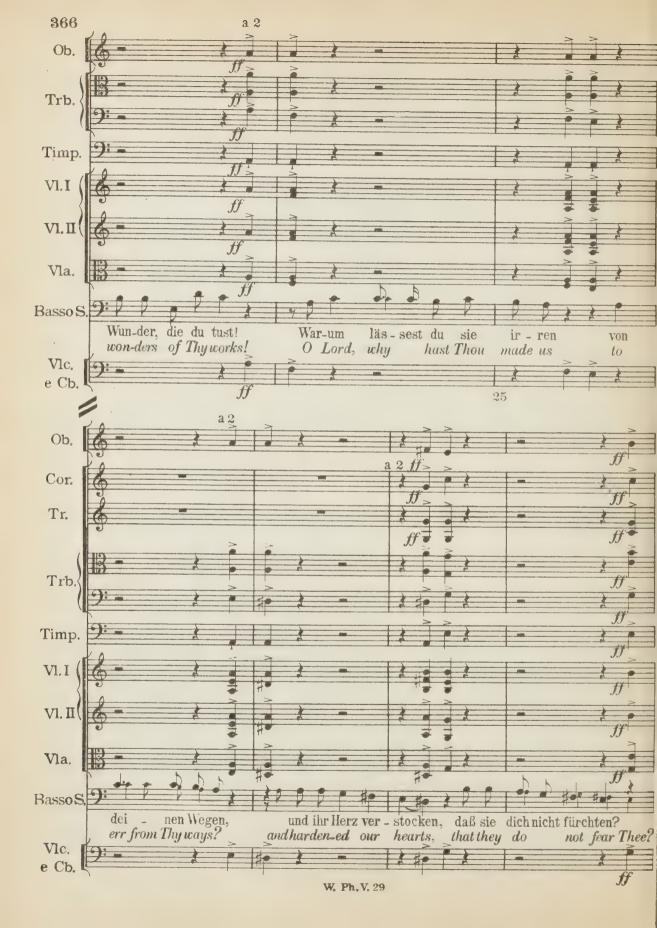
W. Ph.V. 29

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Vlc.

that Thouwouldst rend

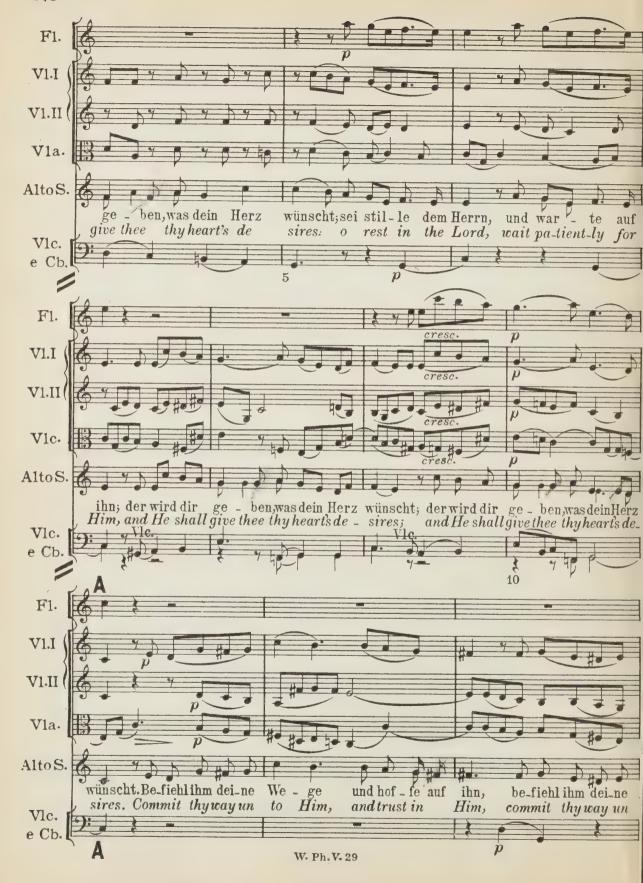
the heavens,

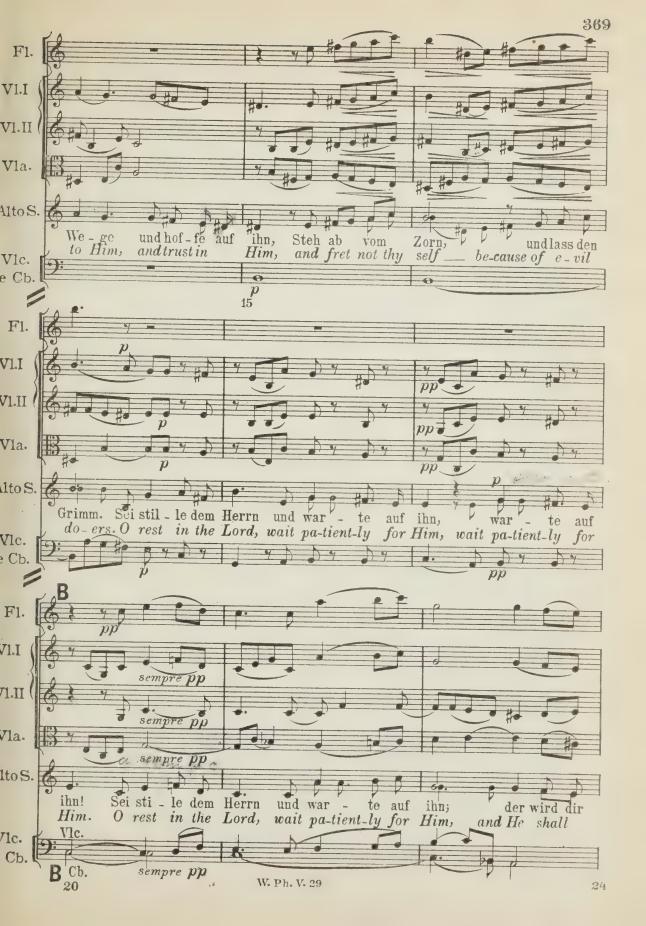


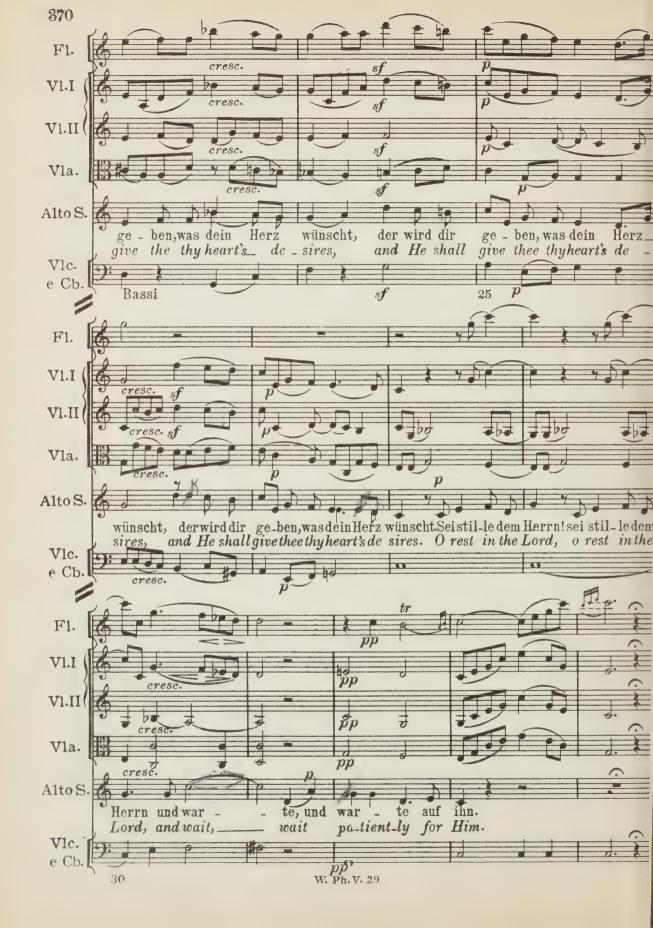




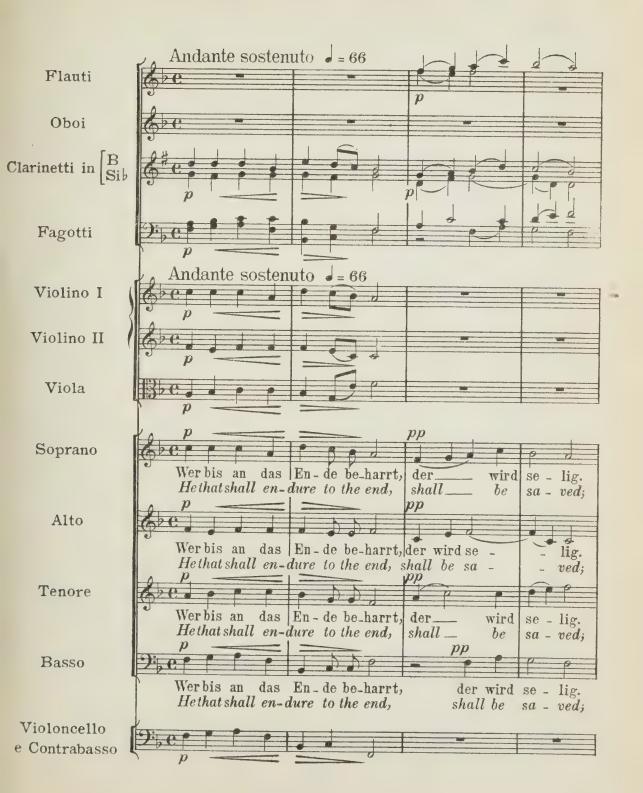
W. Ph. V. 29



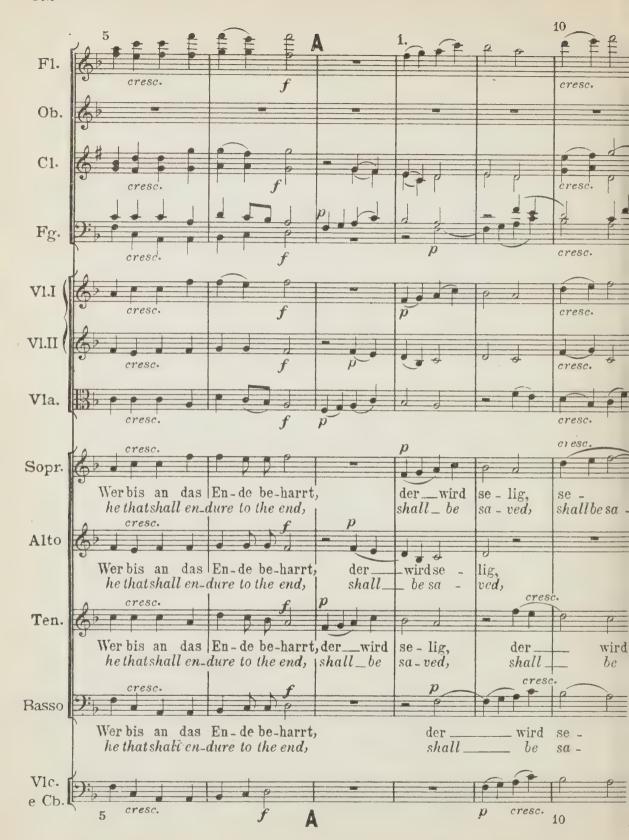


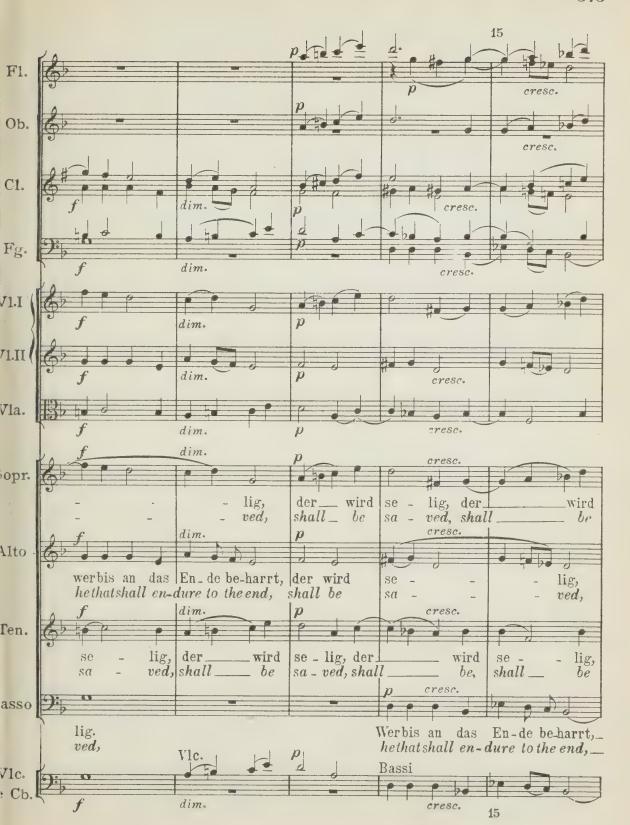


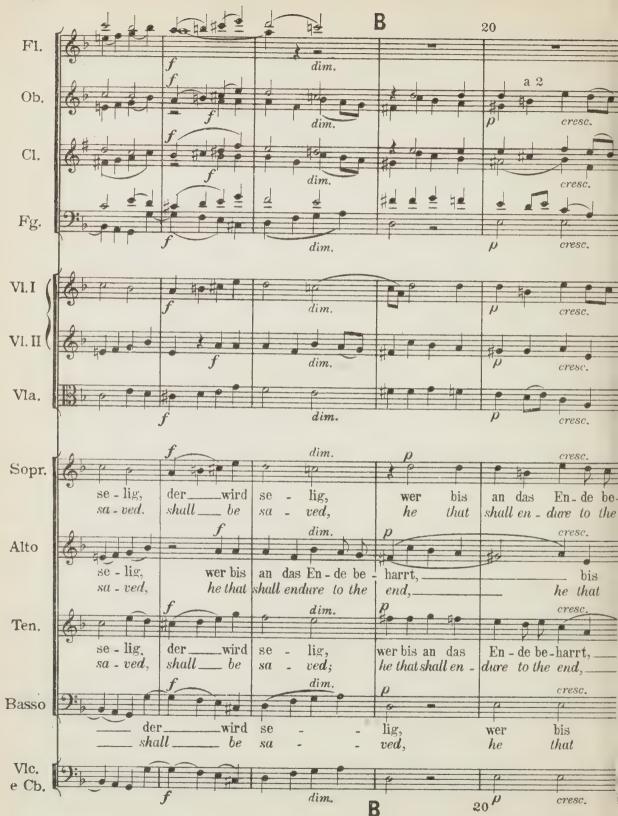
## Nº 32 CHOR-CHORUS

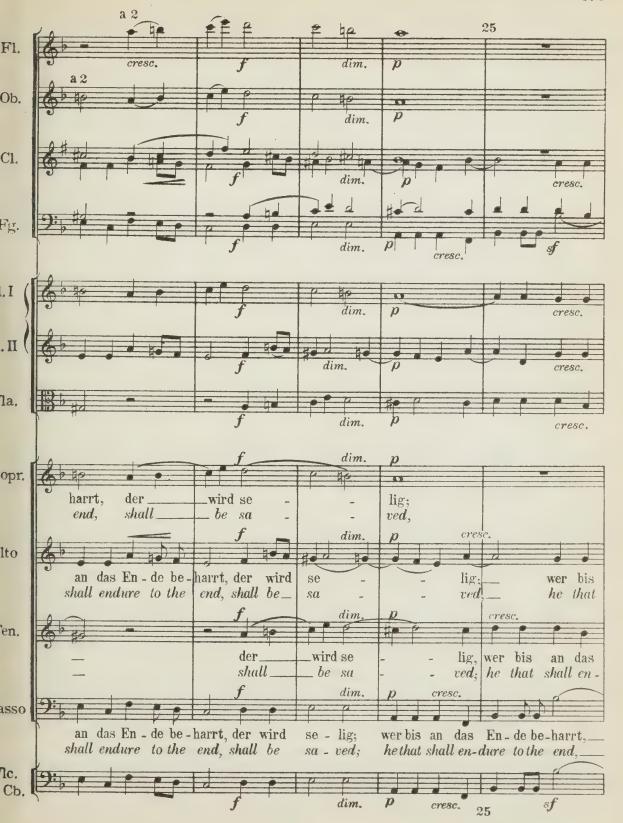


W. Ph.V. 29



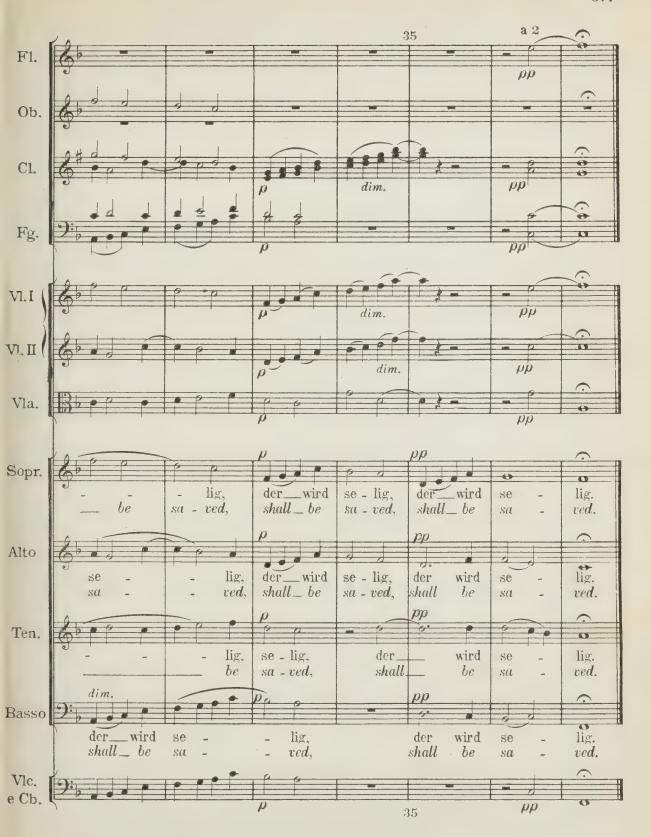




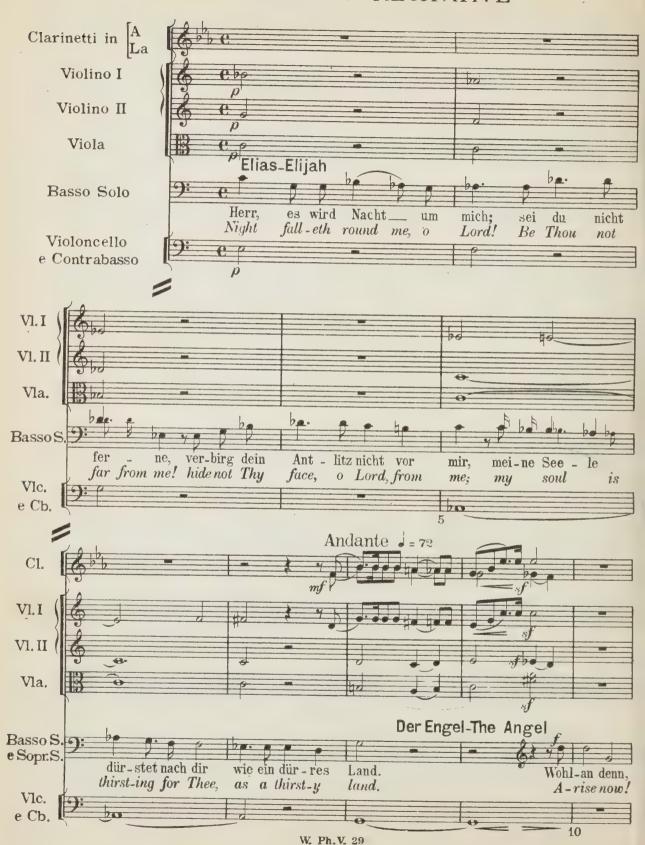




W. Ph. V. 29



W. Ph. V. 29

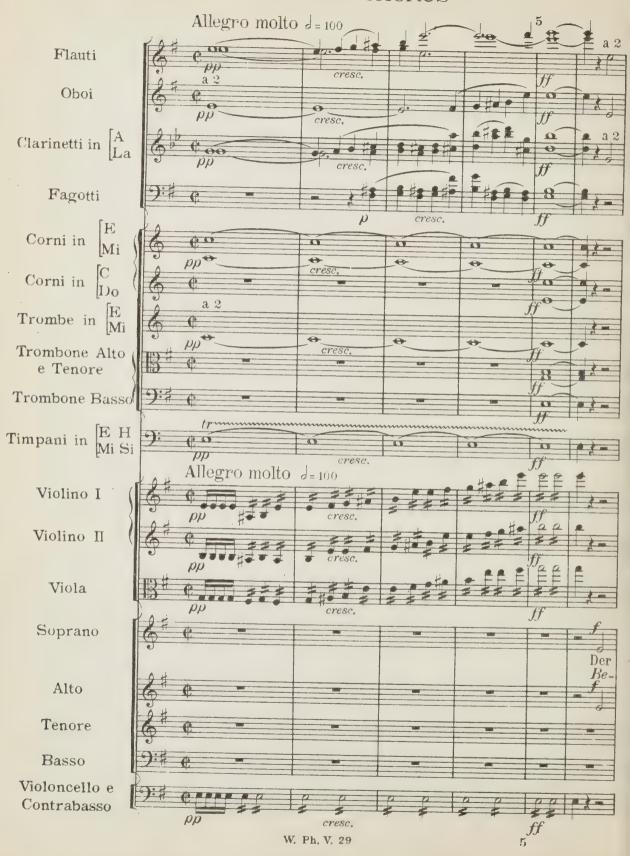


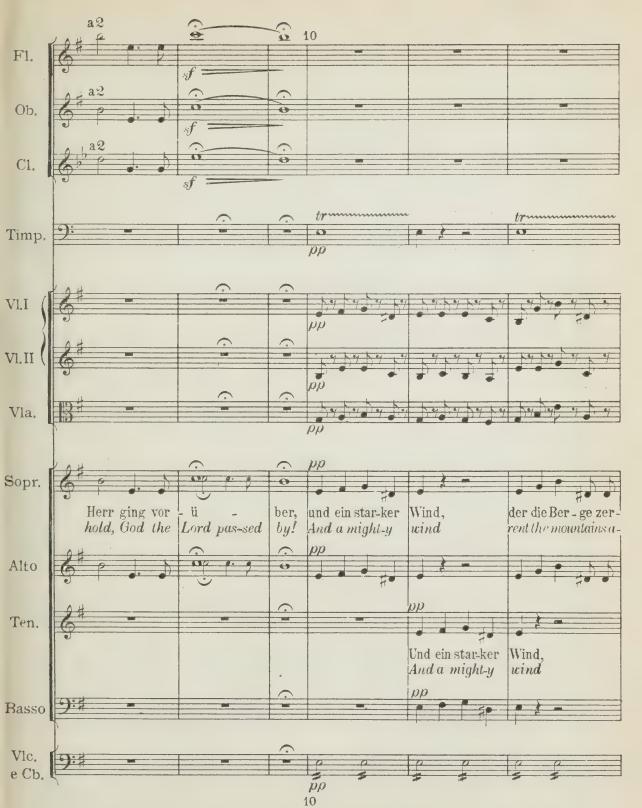




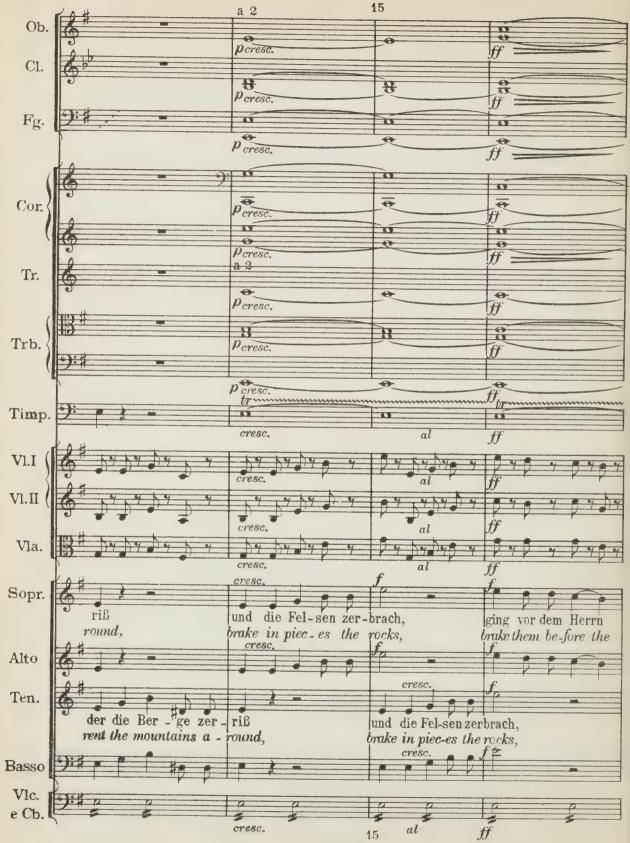
W. Ph.V. 29

## Nº 34 CHOR-CHORUS

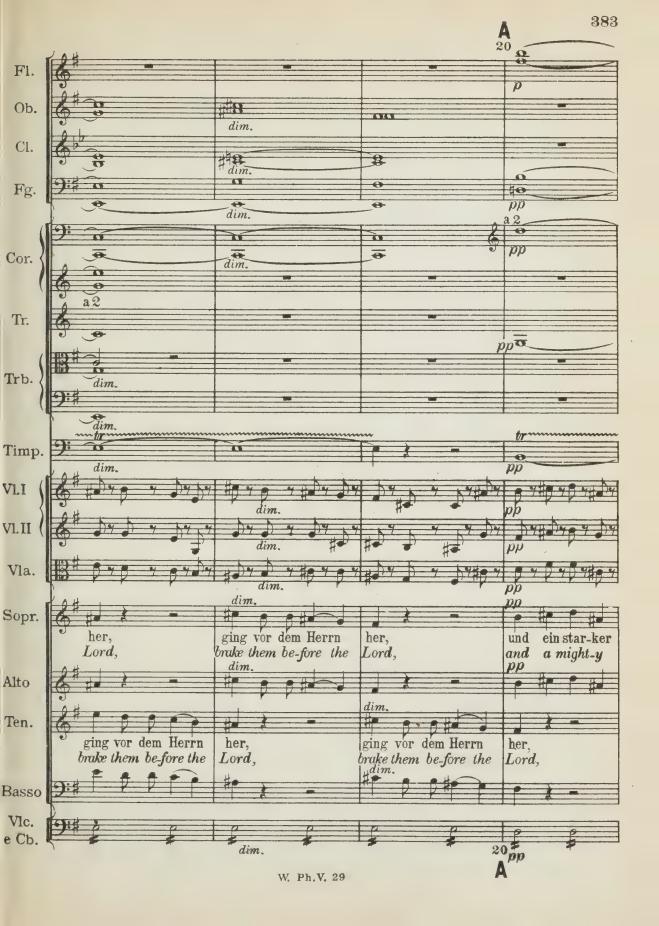


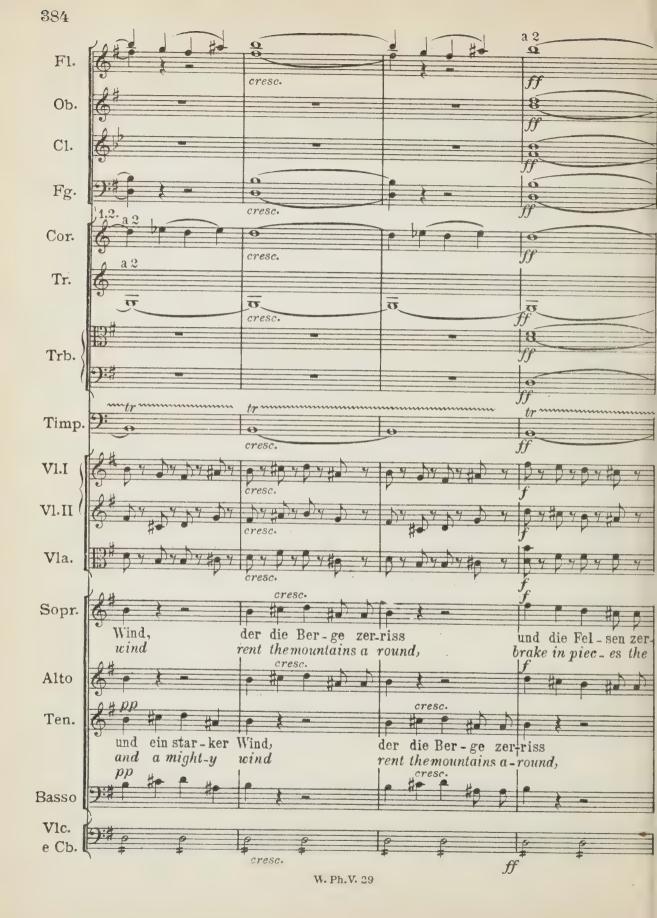


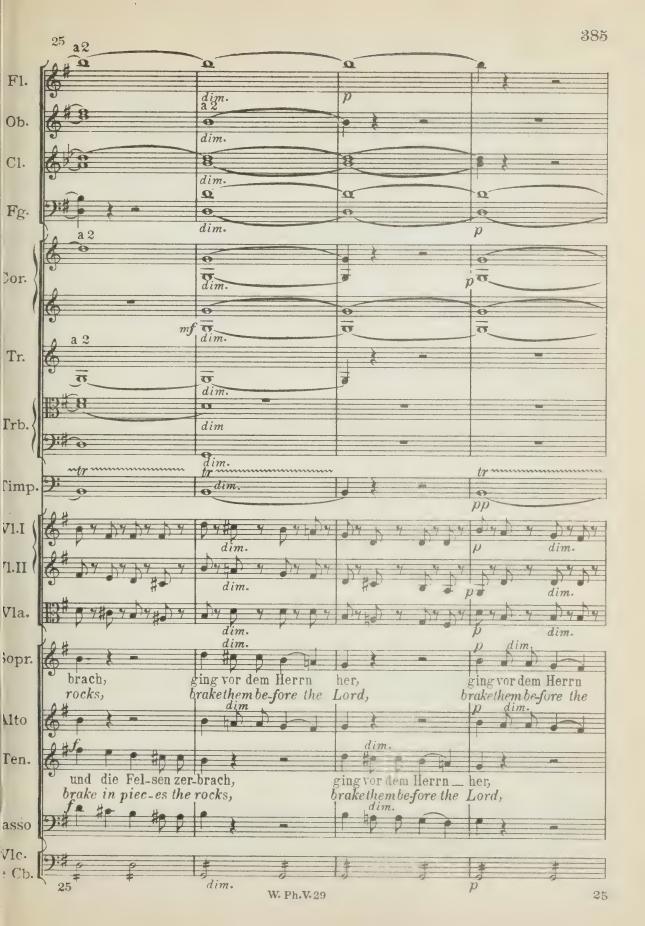
W. Ph. V. 29

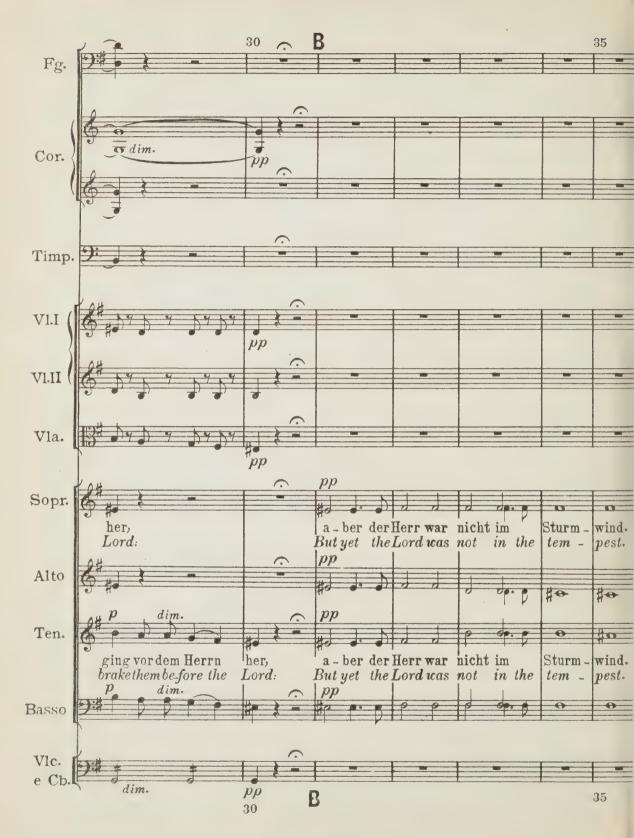


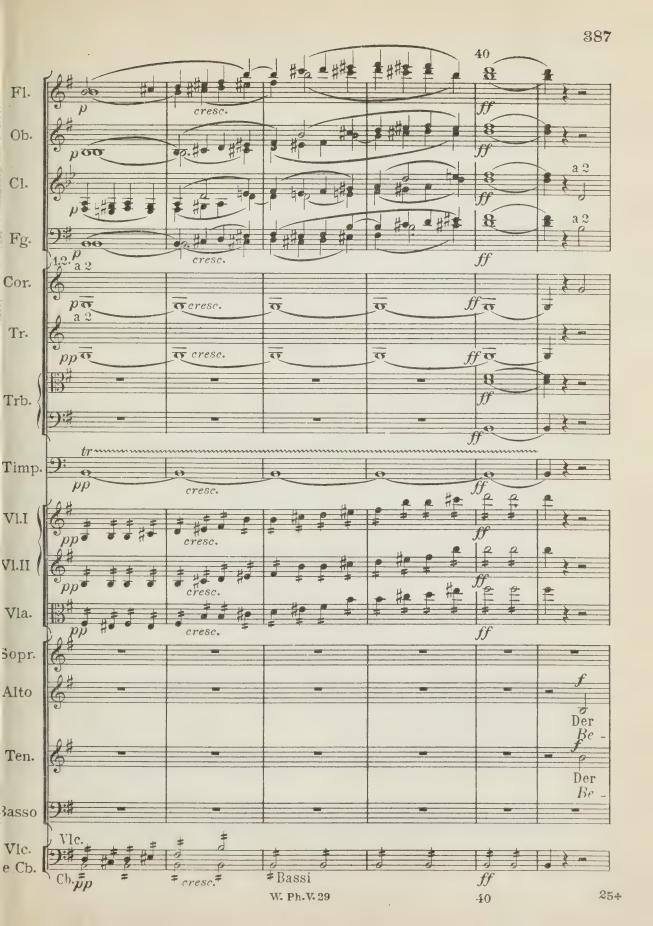
W. Ph. V. 29



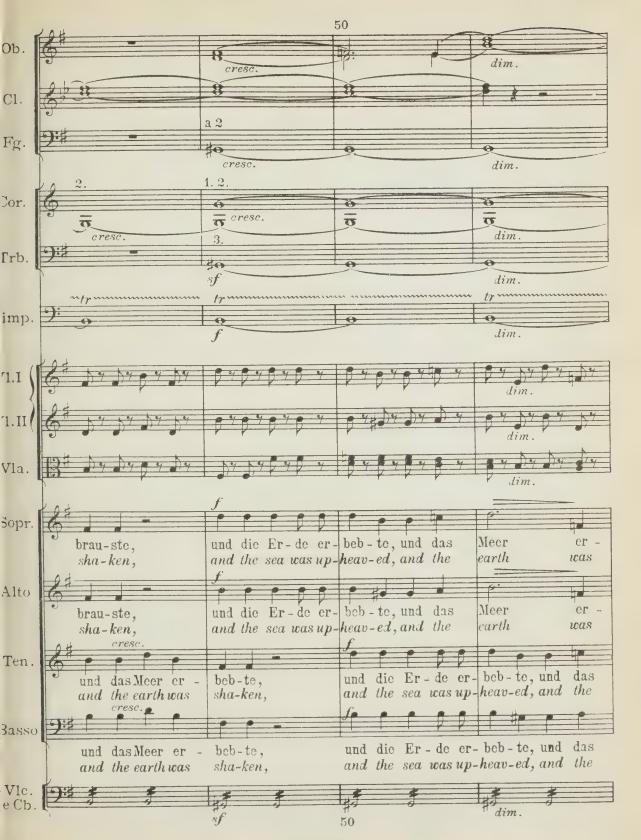




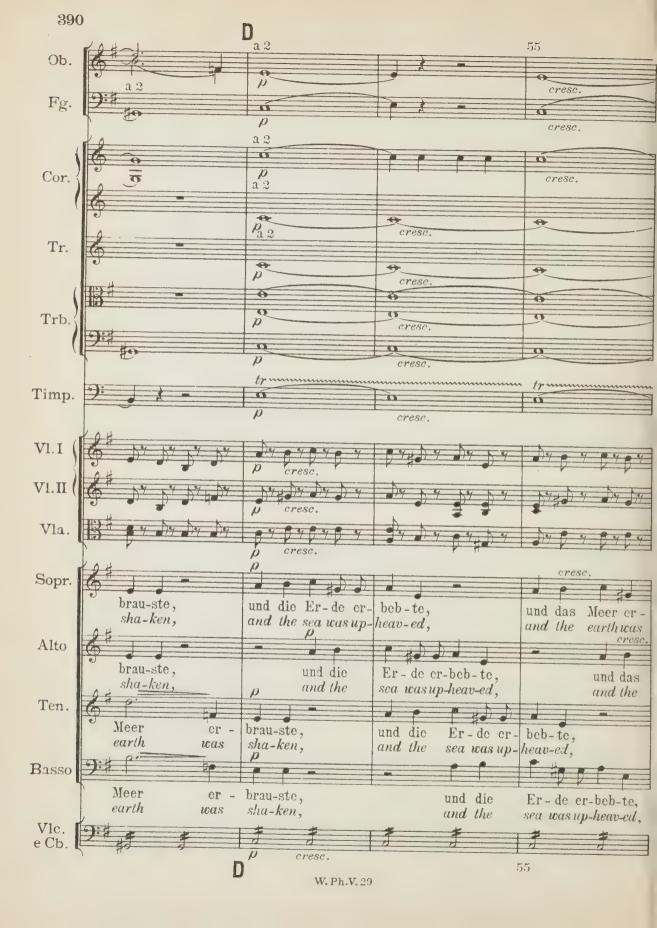


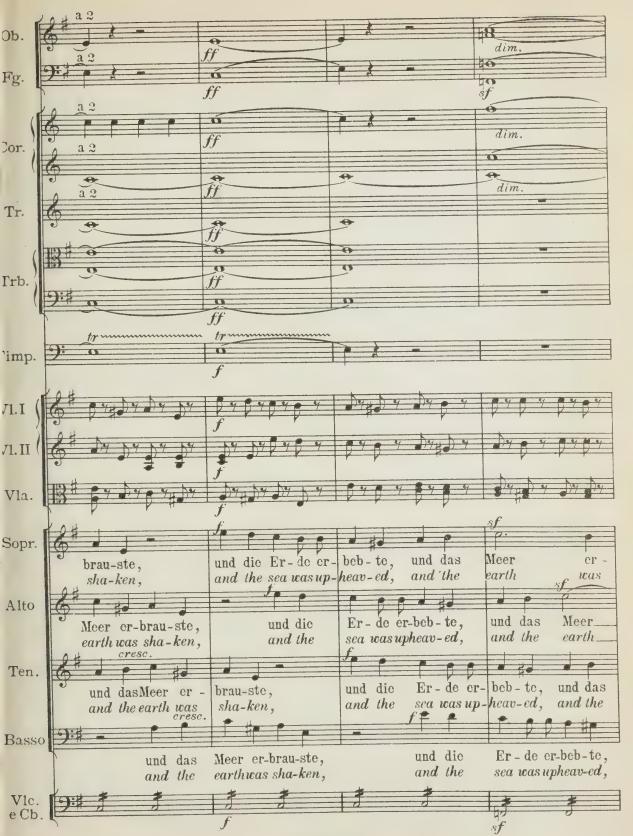




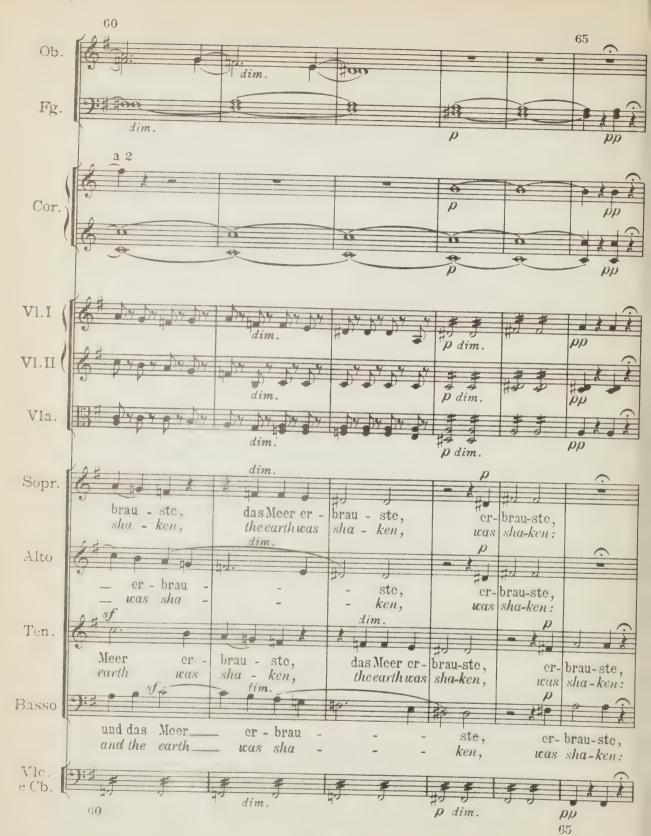


W. Ph.V. 29



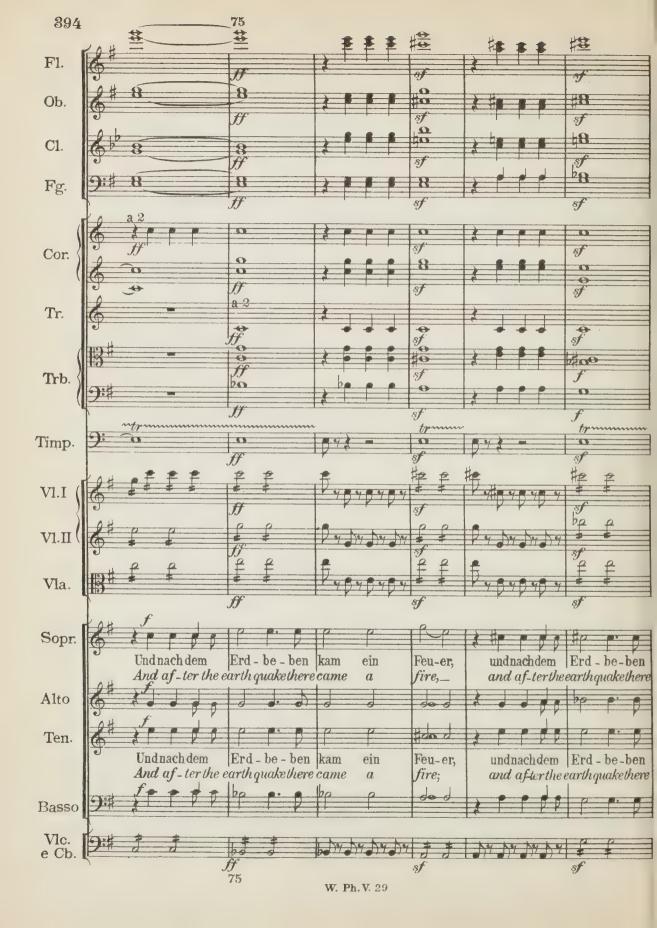


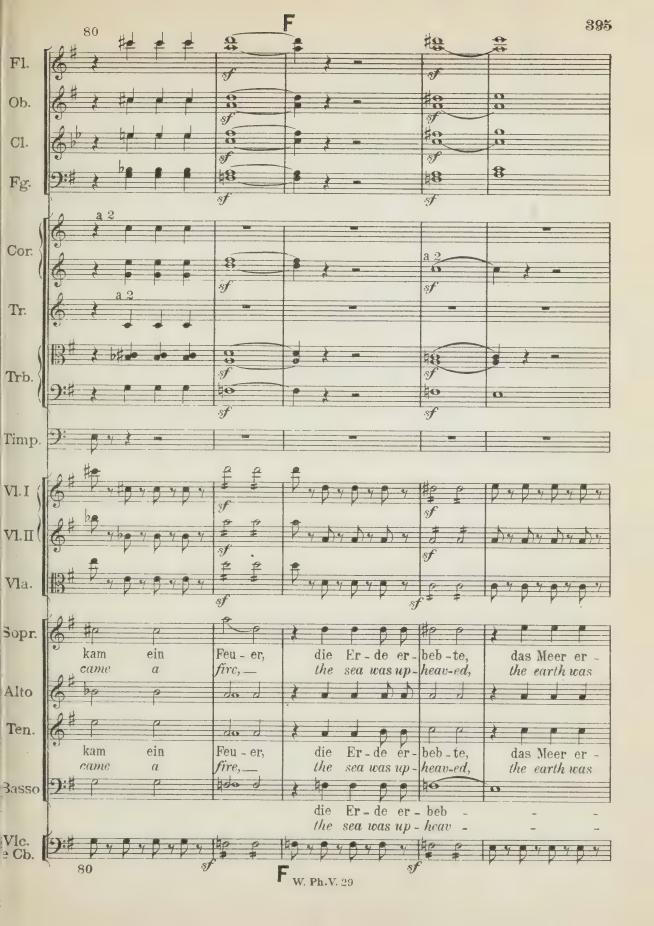
W. Ph.V. 29



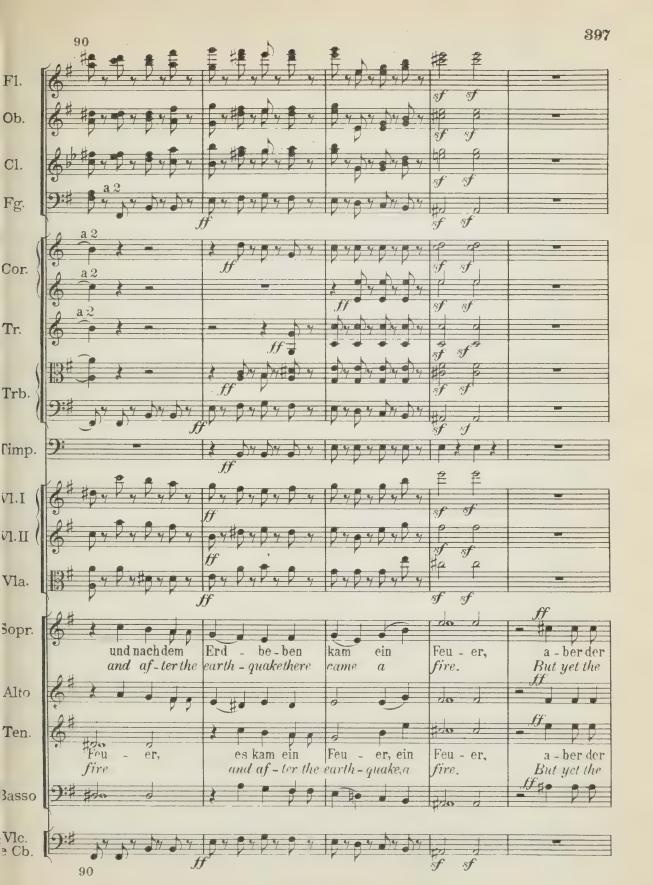
W. Ph.V. 29











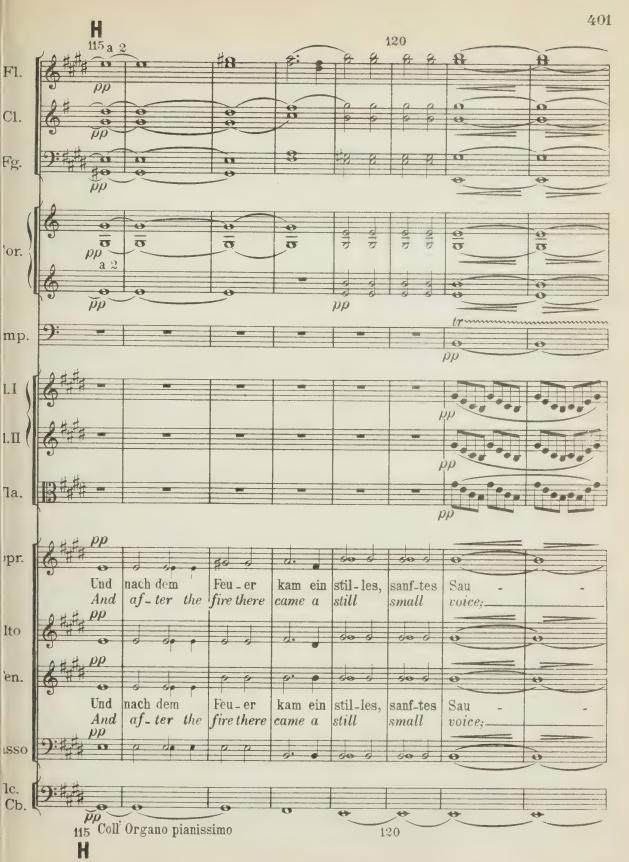
W. Ph. V. 29











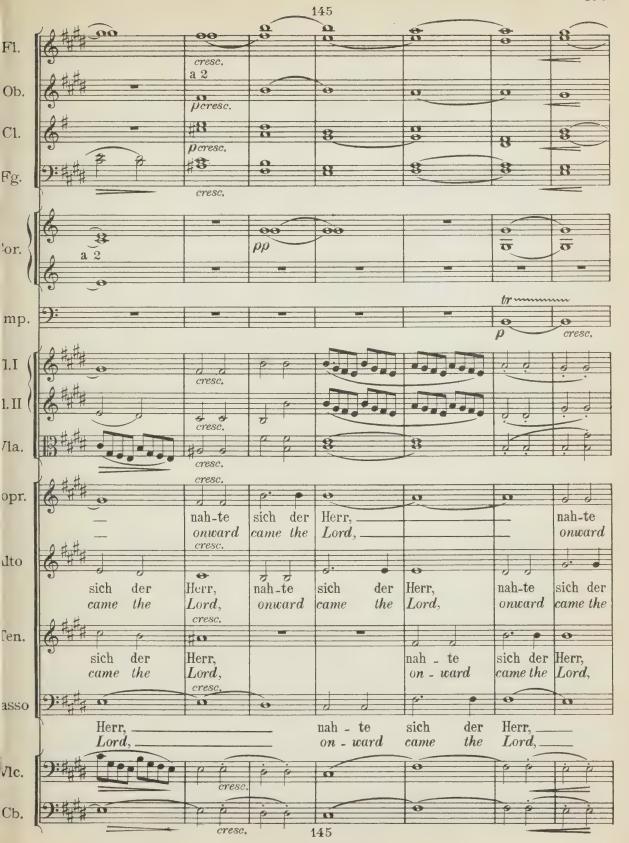
W. Ph.V. 29

125





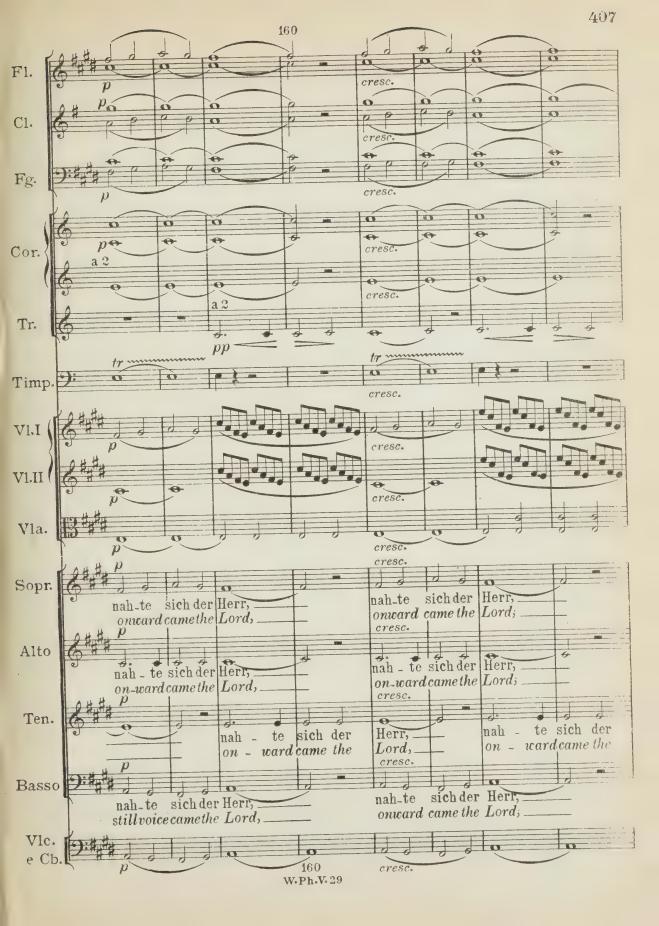
W. Ph.V. 29

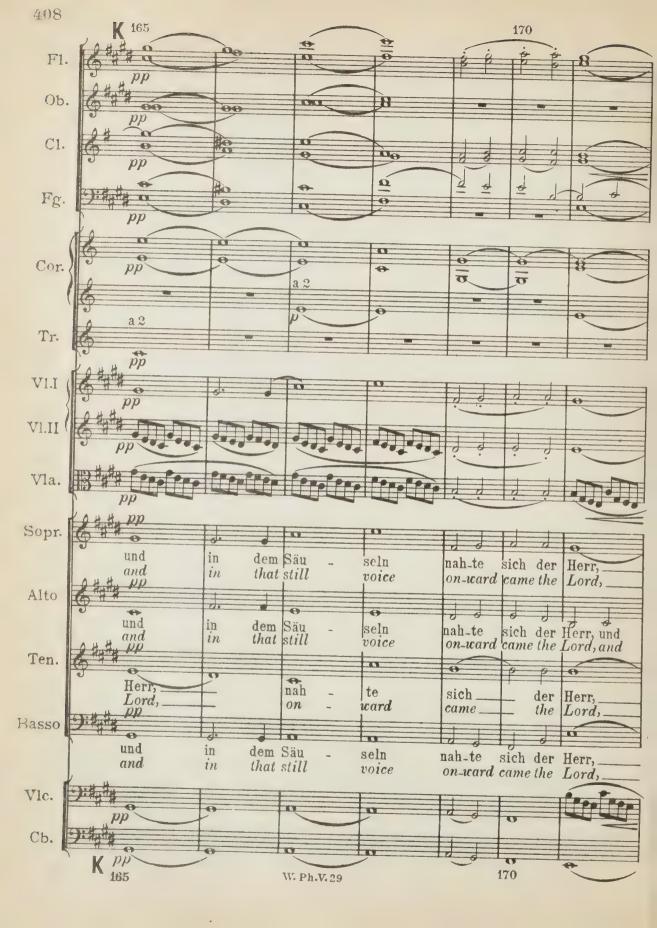


W. Ph.V. 29



W. Ph. V. 29











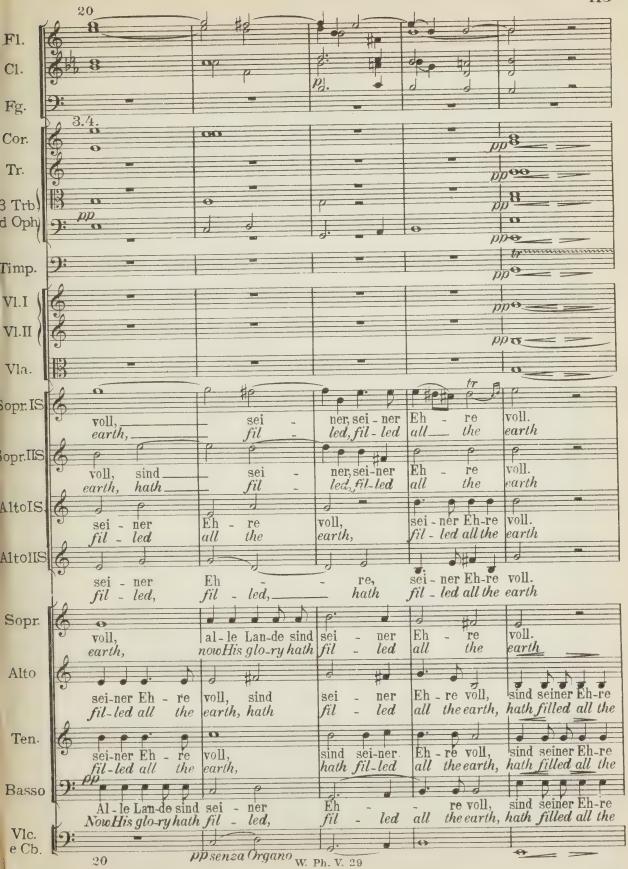
## Nº 35 RECITATIV-RECITATIVE



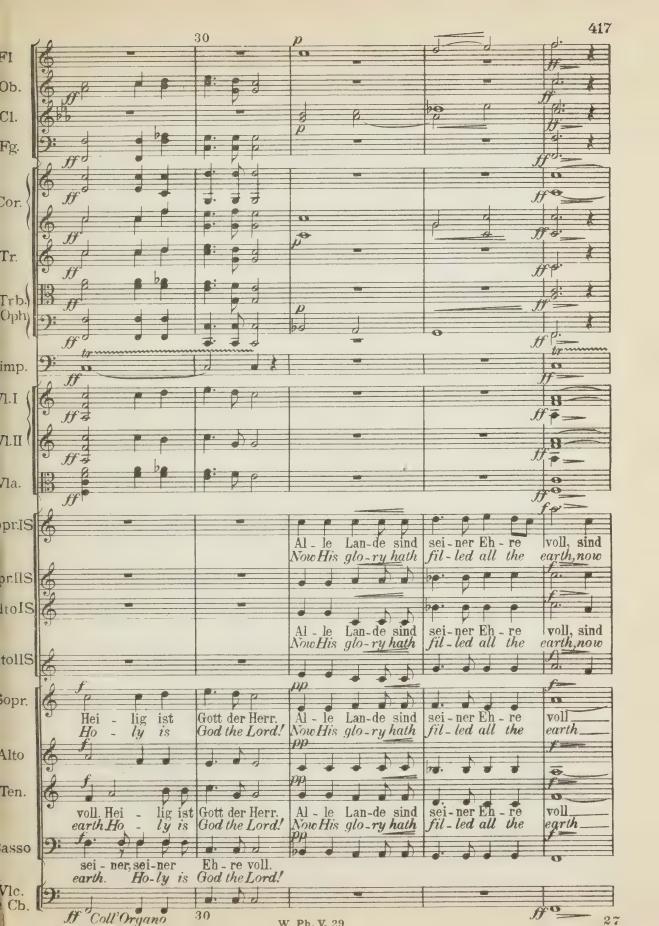
412 QUARTETT mit CHOR - QUARTET and CHORUS Adagio non troppo J=72 Flauto pp Oboi Clarinetti in A 13 Fagotti 7 Corni in Corni in C C Trombi in C 0 Trombone Alto 13 C e Tenore Trombone Basso ed Ophicleide Timpani in C G Adagio non troppo J=72 Violino I Violino II Viola Soprano I Solo Hei-lig, hei-lig ist Gott der Herr. hei-lig, Ho - lyho - ly, ho-ly is God the Lord, Soprano II Solo Alto I Solo Hei - lig ist Gott der Herr. Ho - ly, is God the Lord, Alto II Solo Soprano CHOR-CHORUS Hei-lig, hei - lig, Ho - ly, ho - ly,Alto Tenore Hei-lig, hei - lig, Ho-lyho - ly,Basso C Violoncello e Contrabasso ff Coll'Organo 5 W. Ph. V. 29

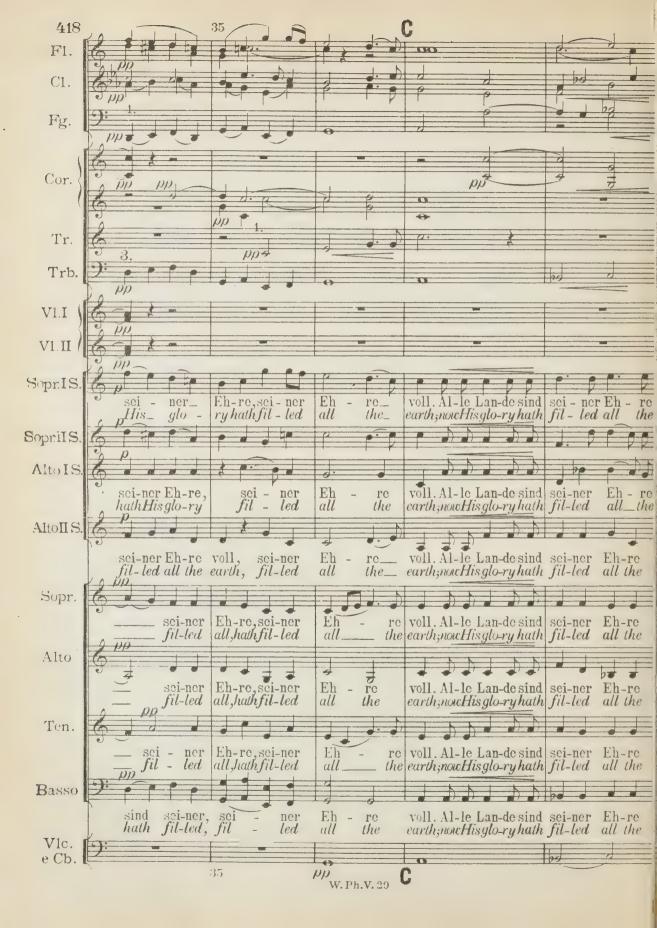




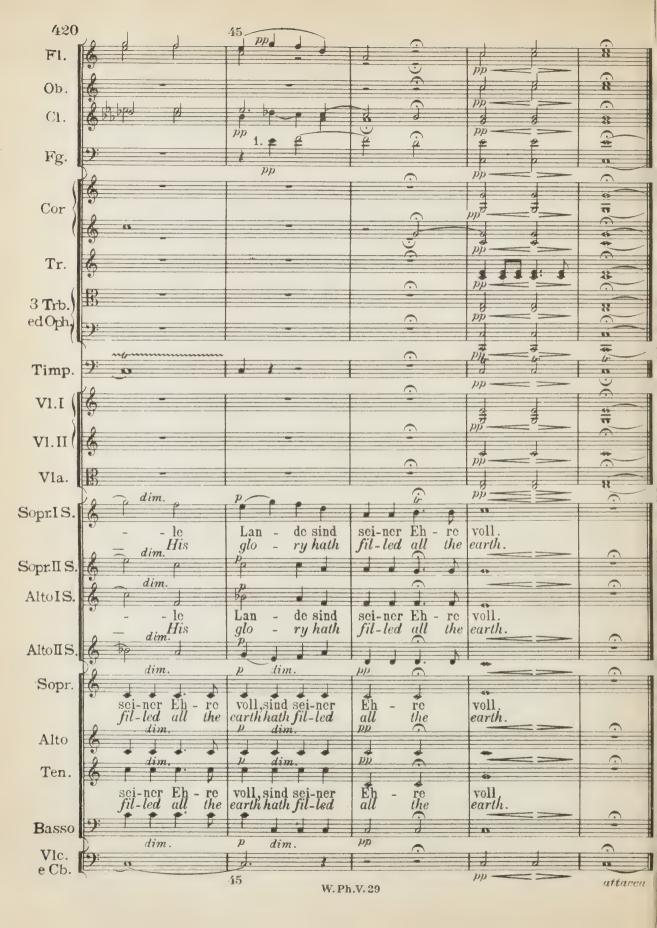




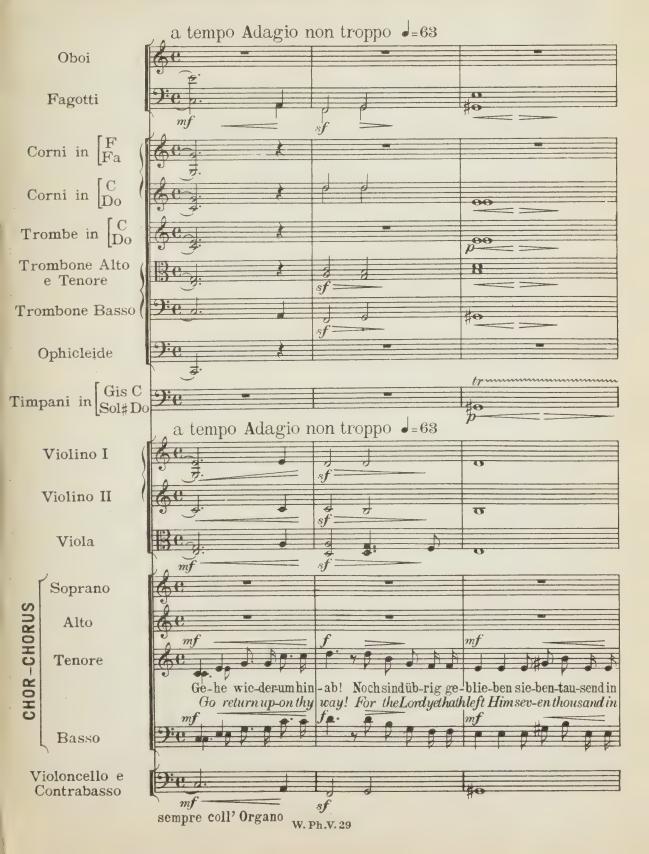






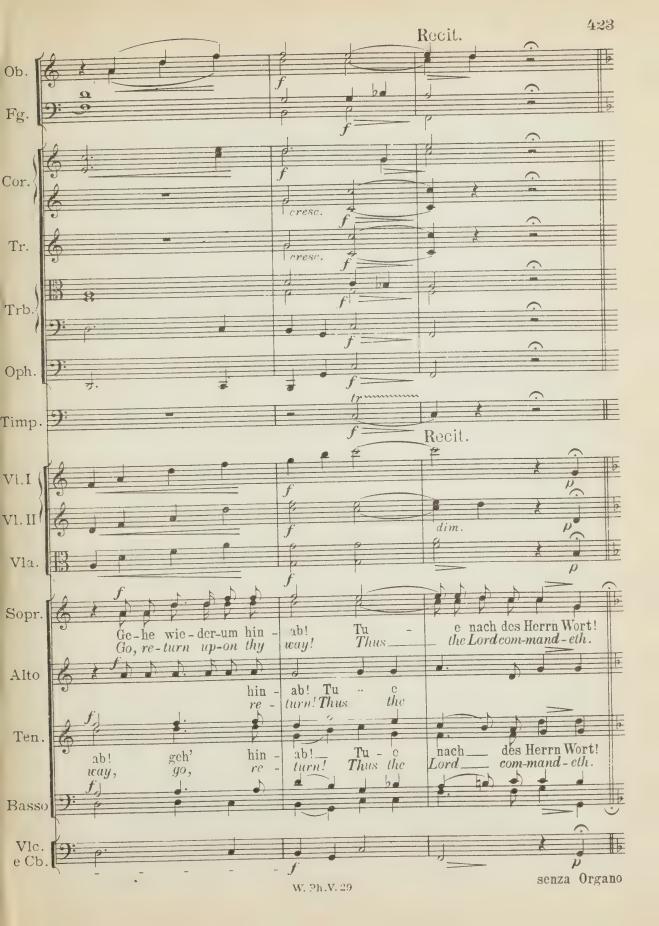


## Nº 36 CHOR-RECITATIV-CHORUS-RECITATIVE

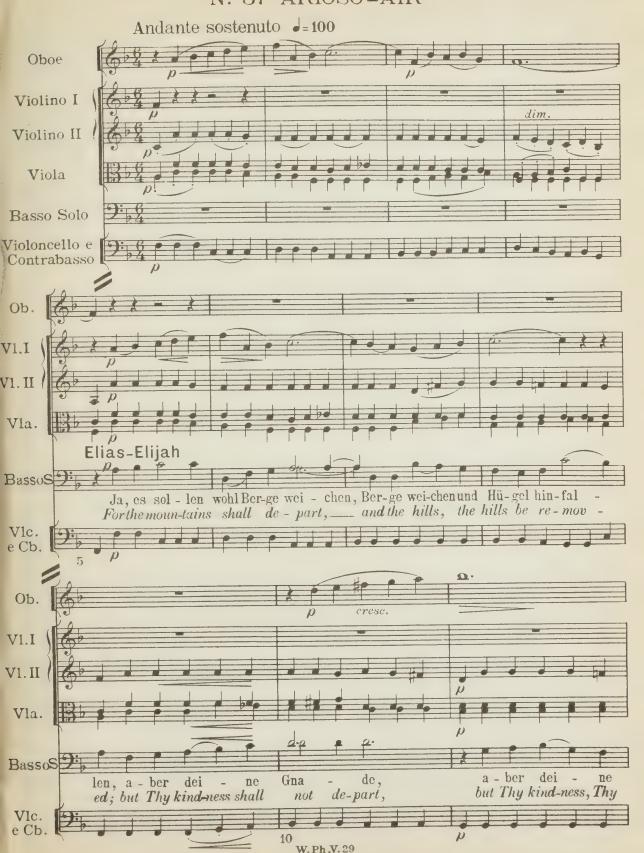




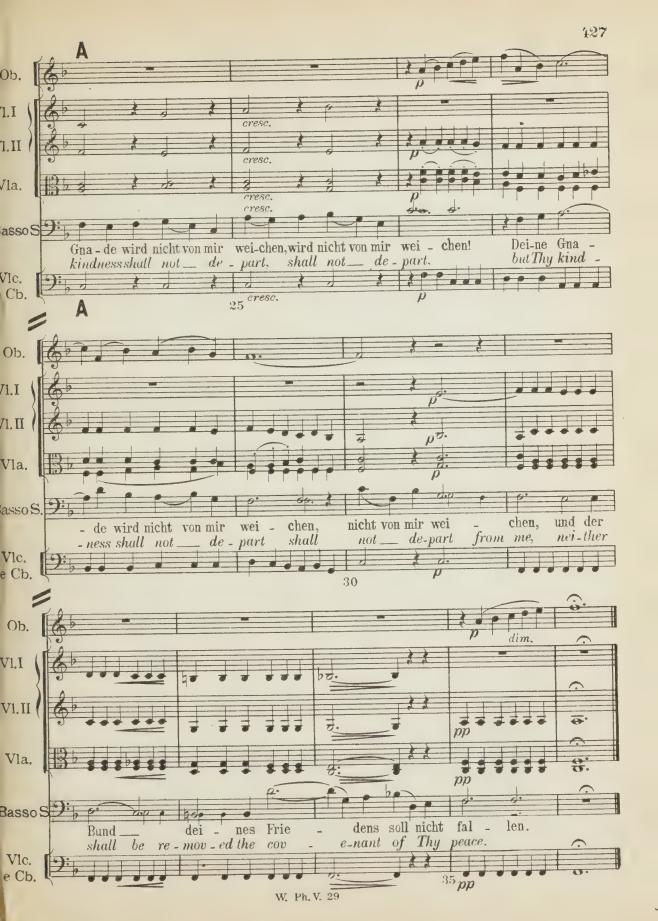
W. Ph.V. 29



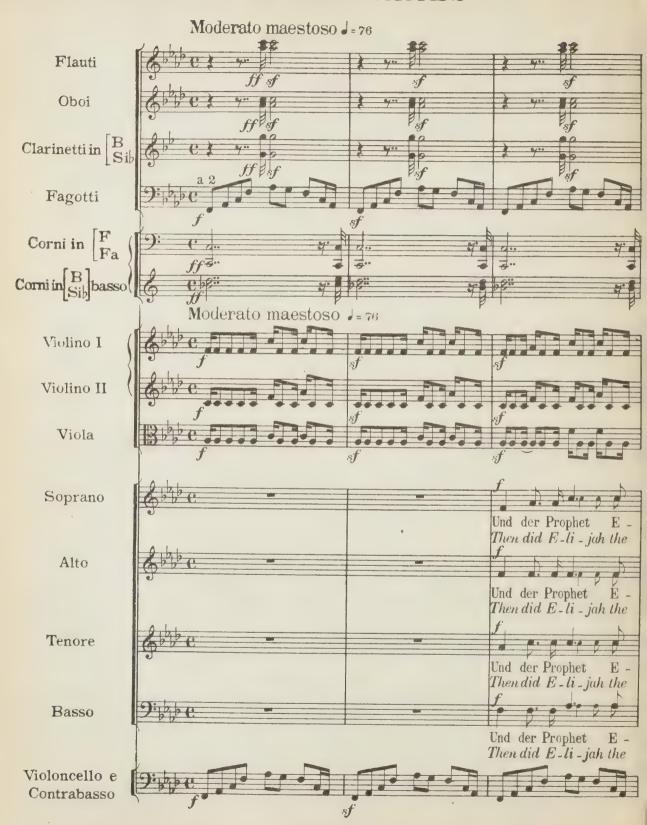




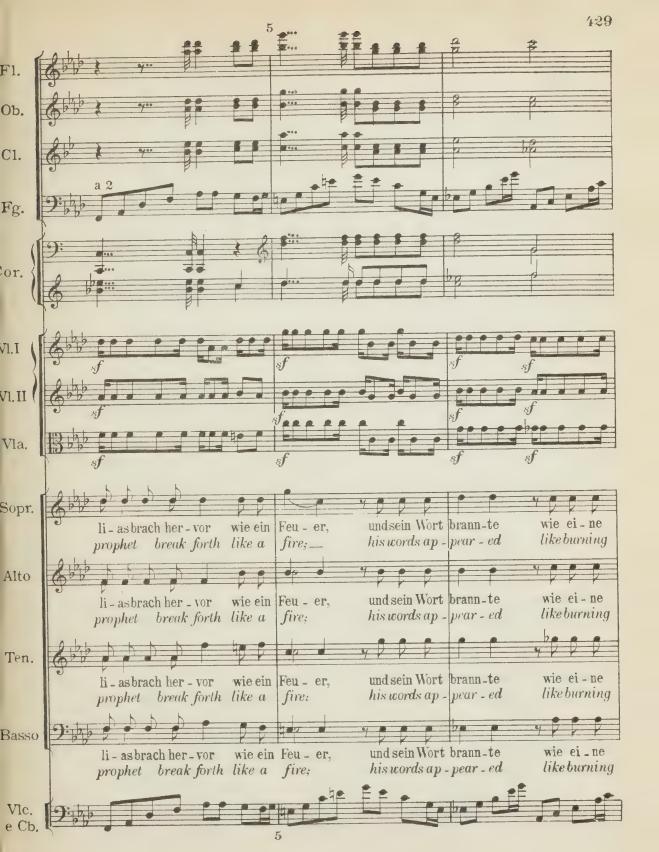


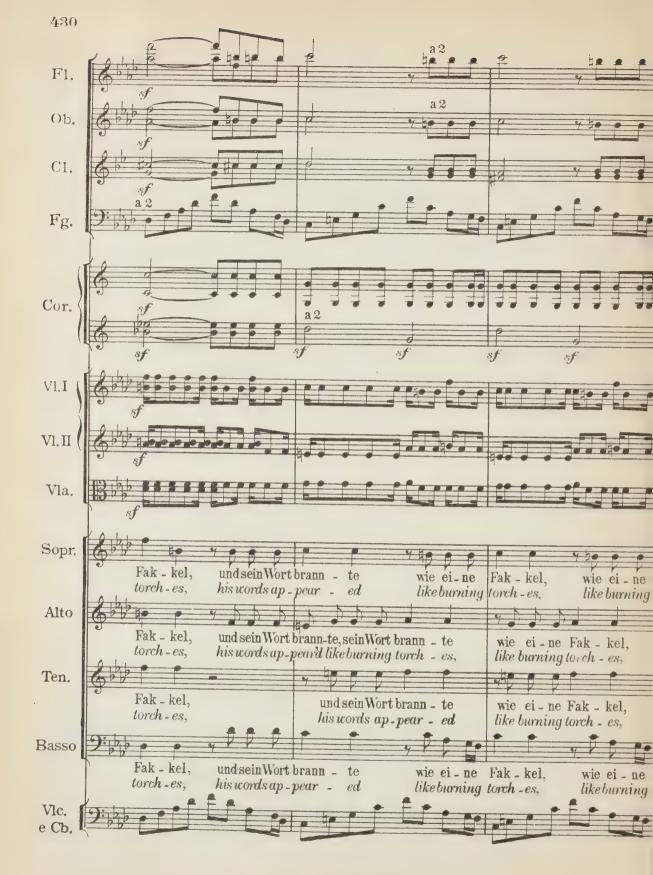


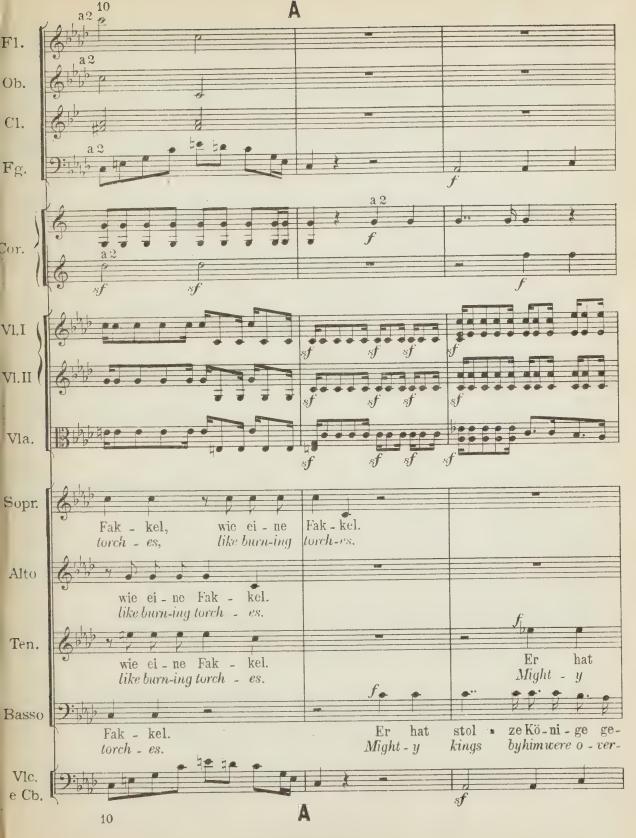
## Nº 38 CHOR-CHORUS



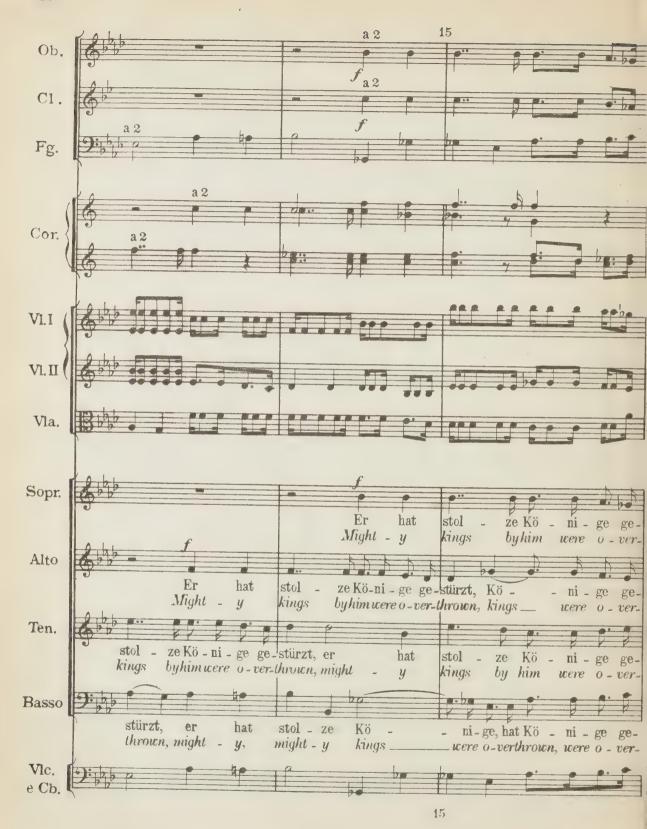
W. Ph.V. 29

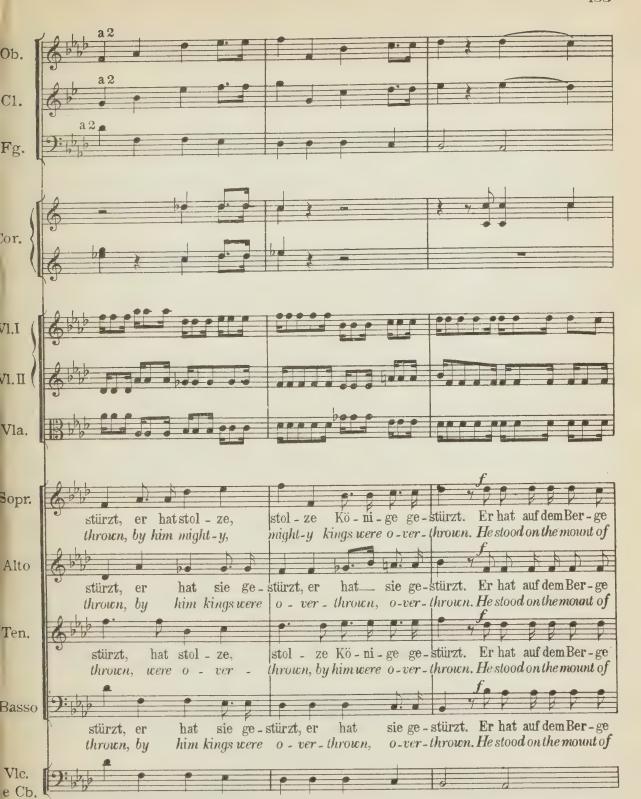






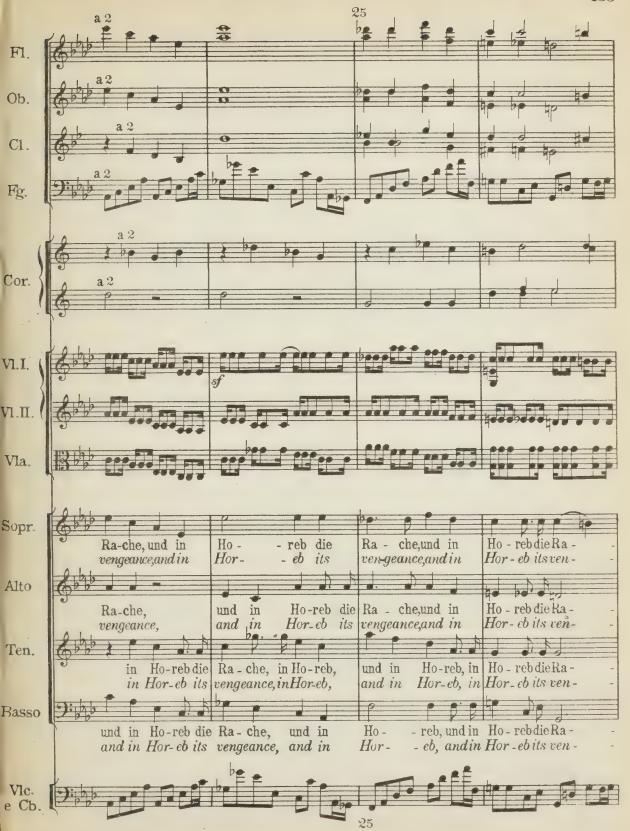
W. Ph. V. 29



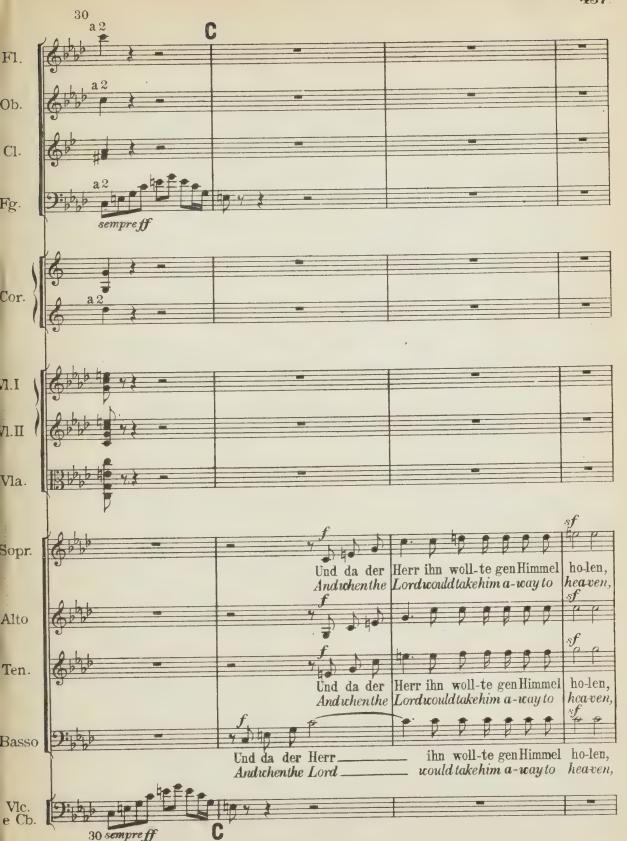


W. Ph.V. 29

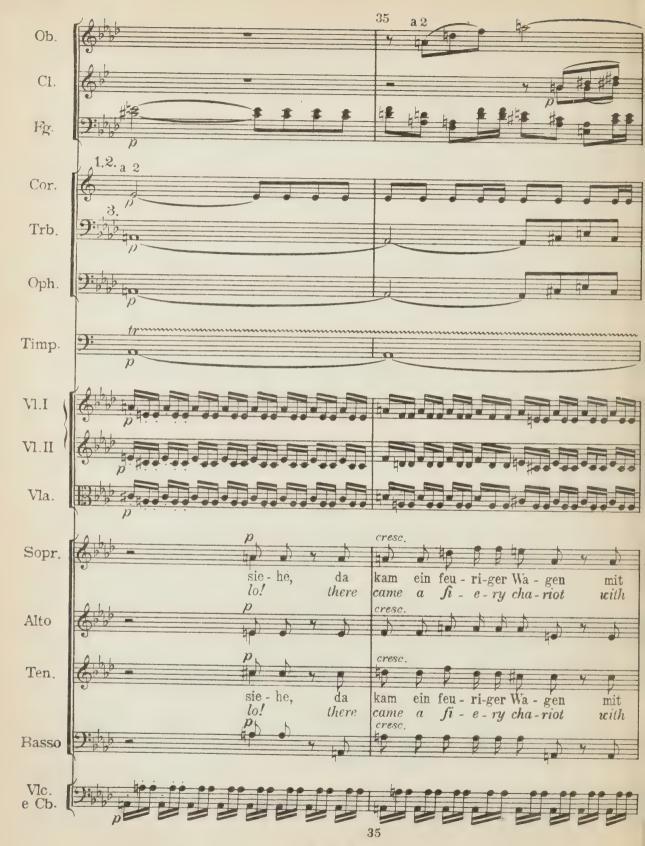




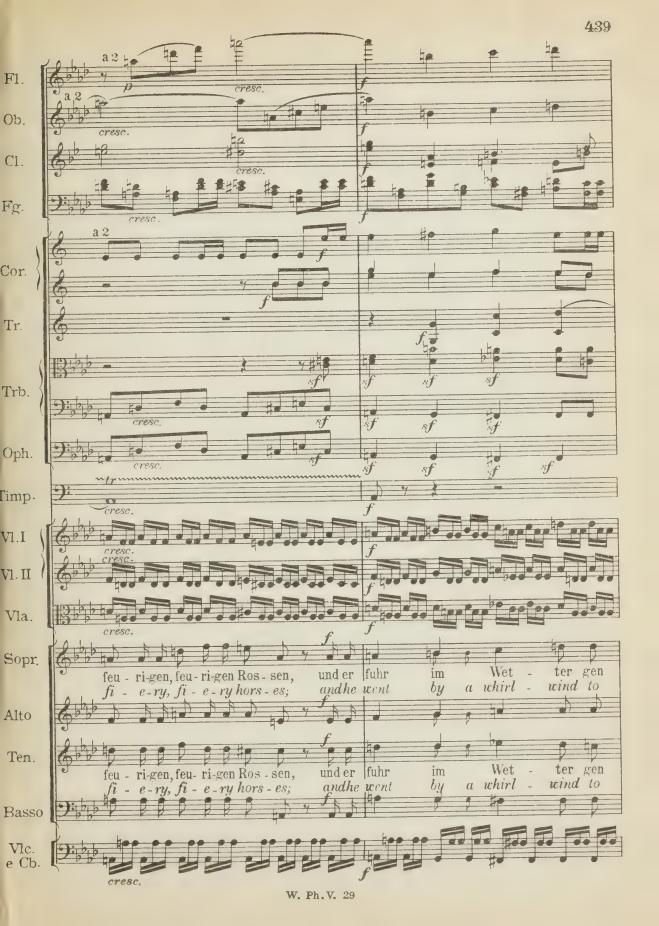


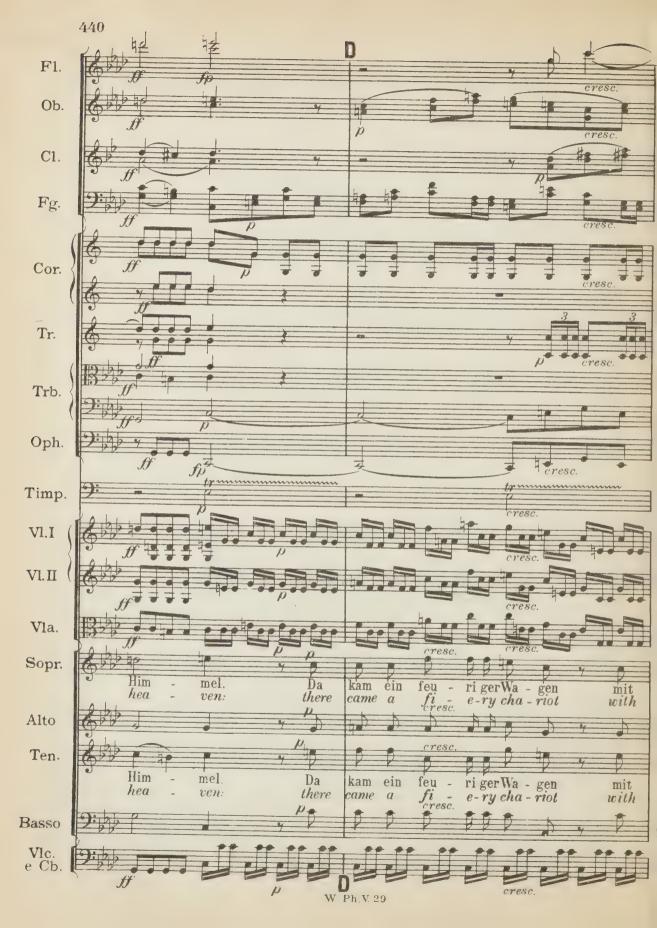


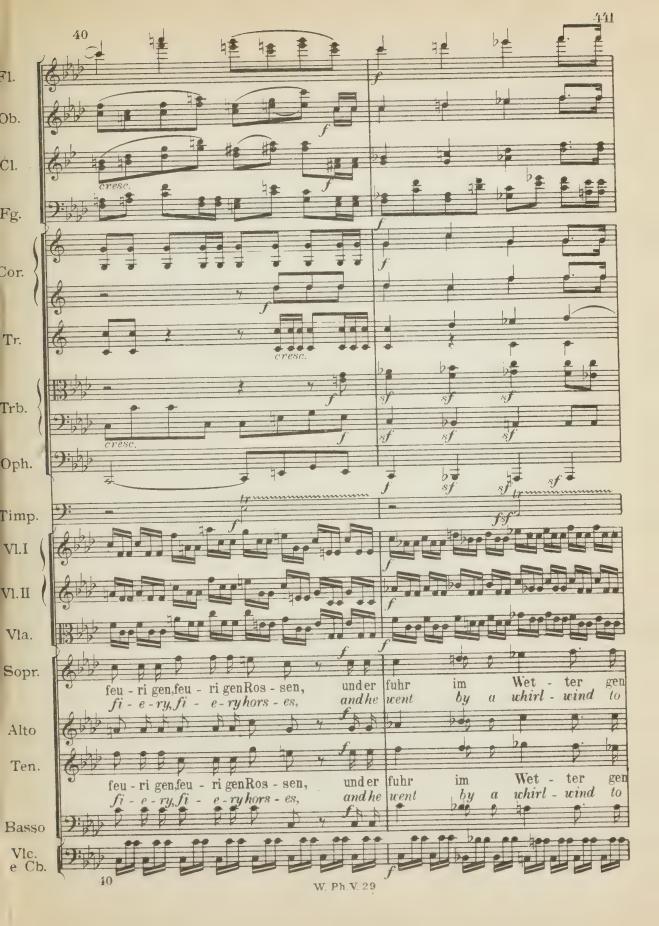
W. Ph. V. 29

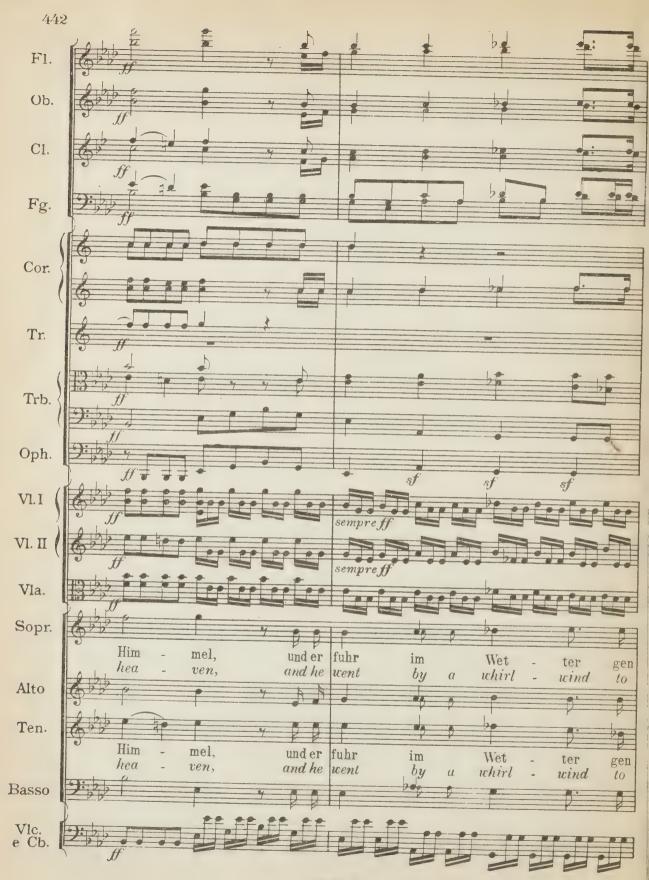


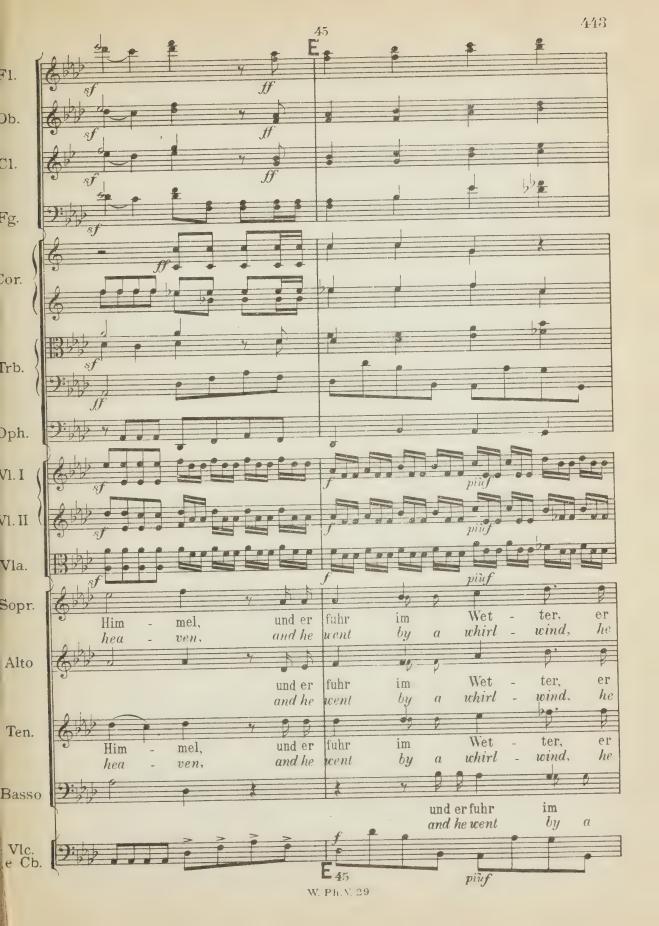
W. Ph. V. 29

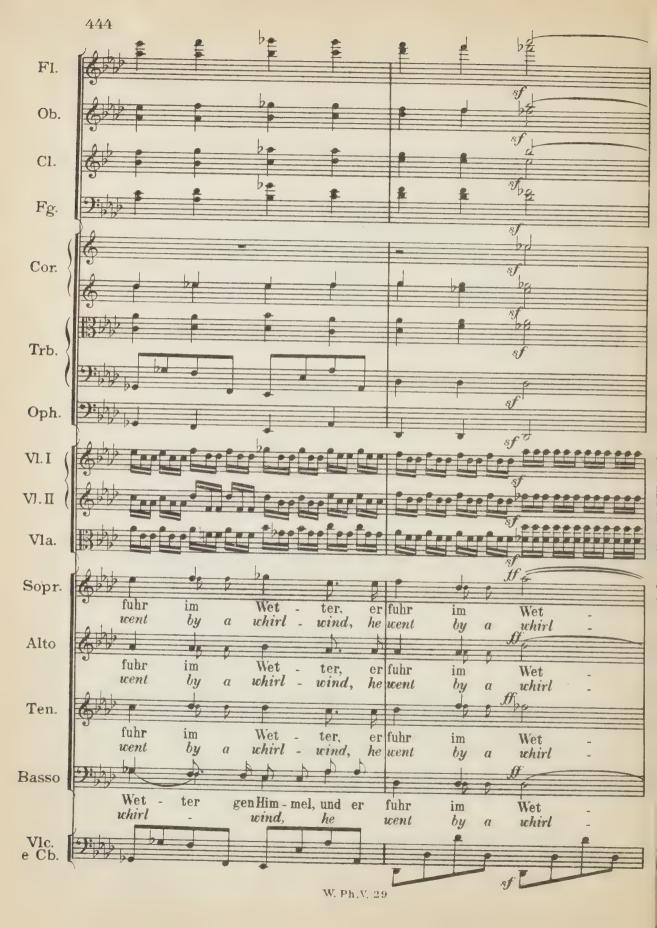


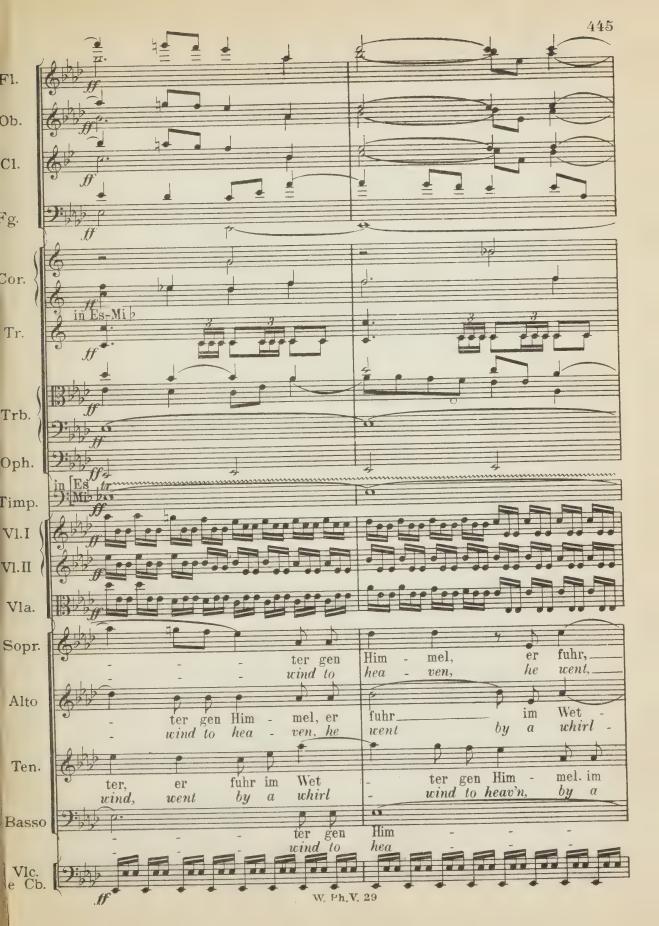


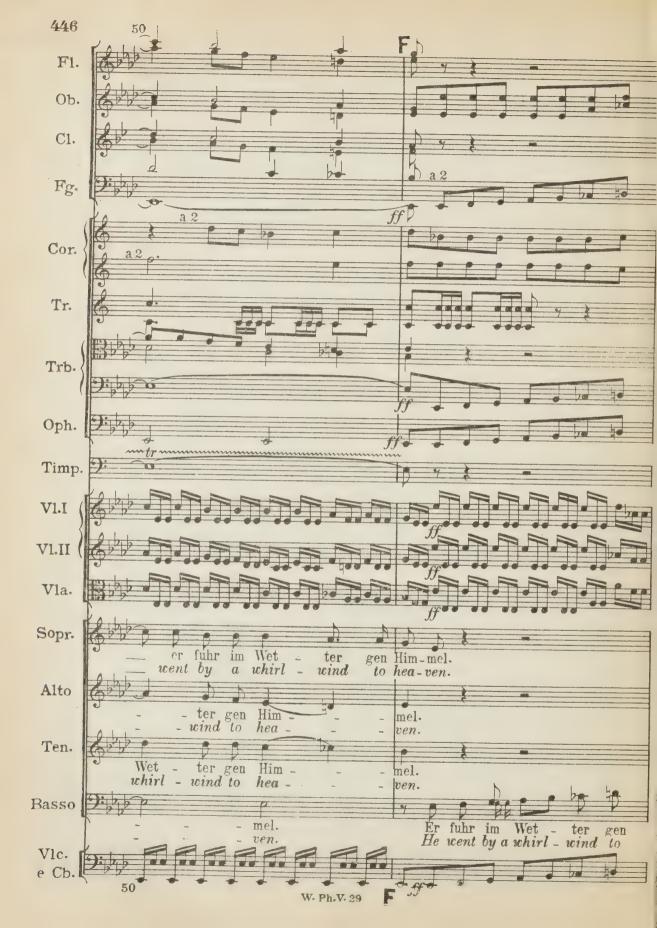


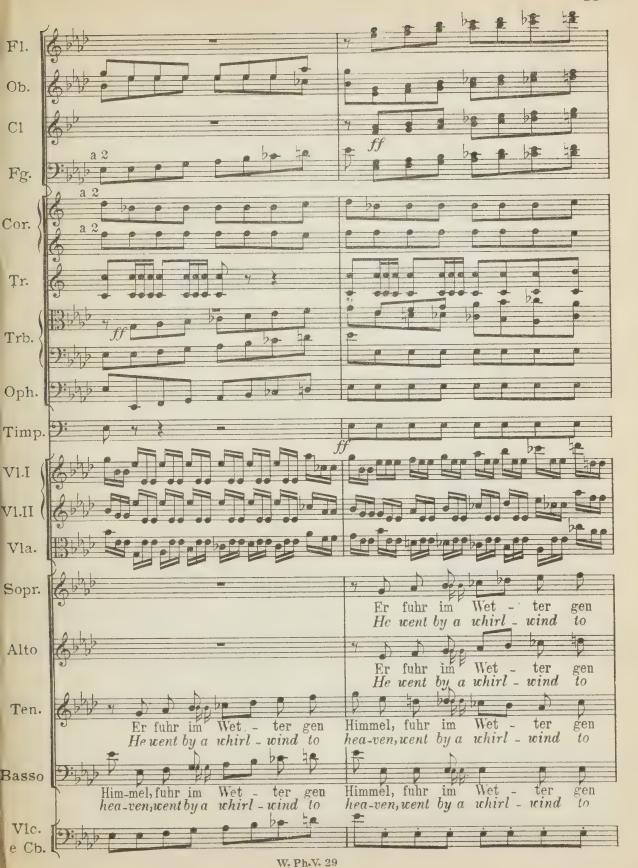


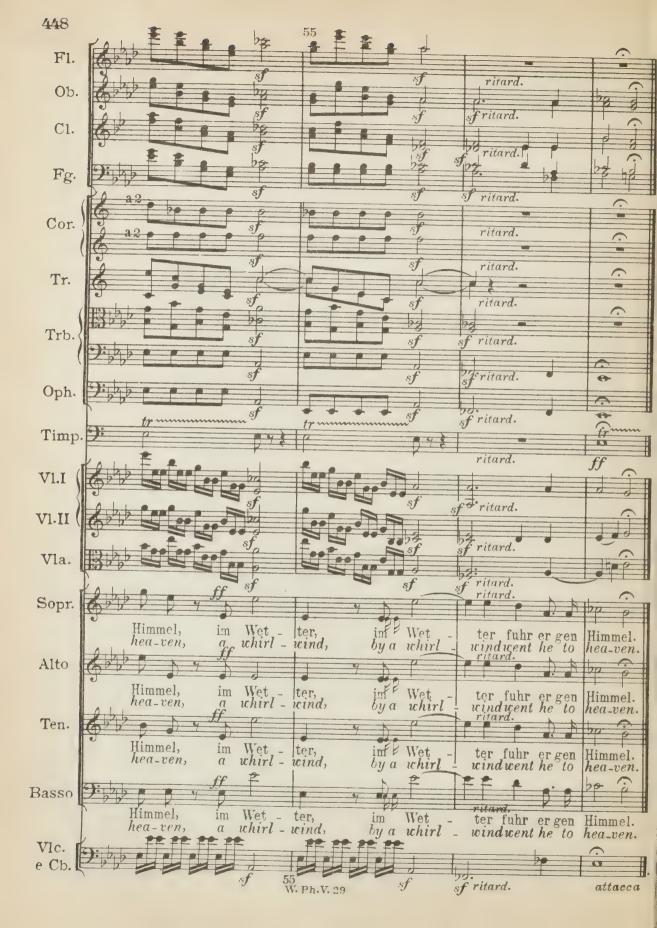


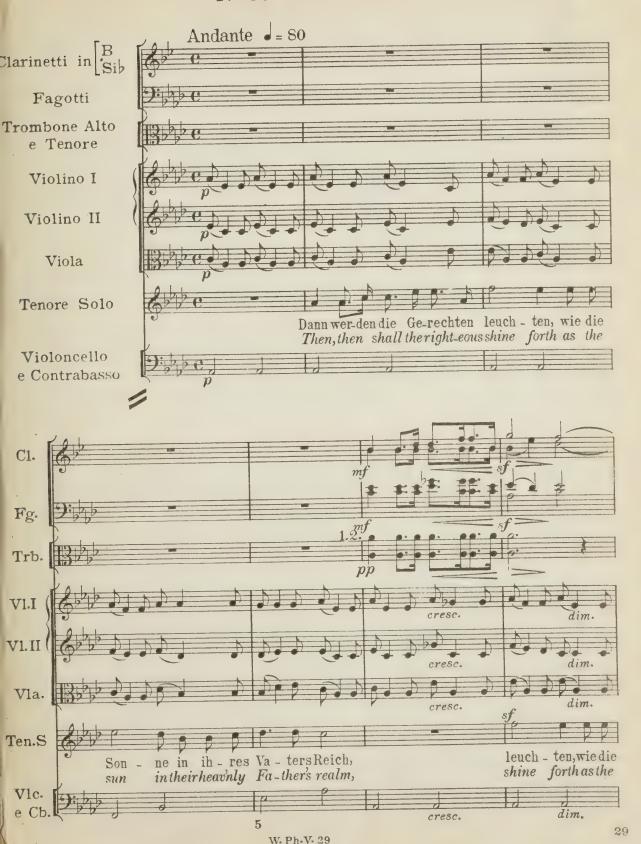


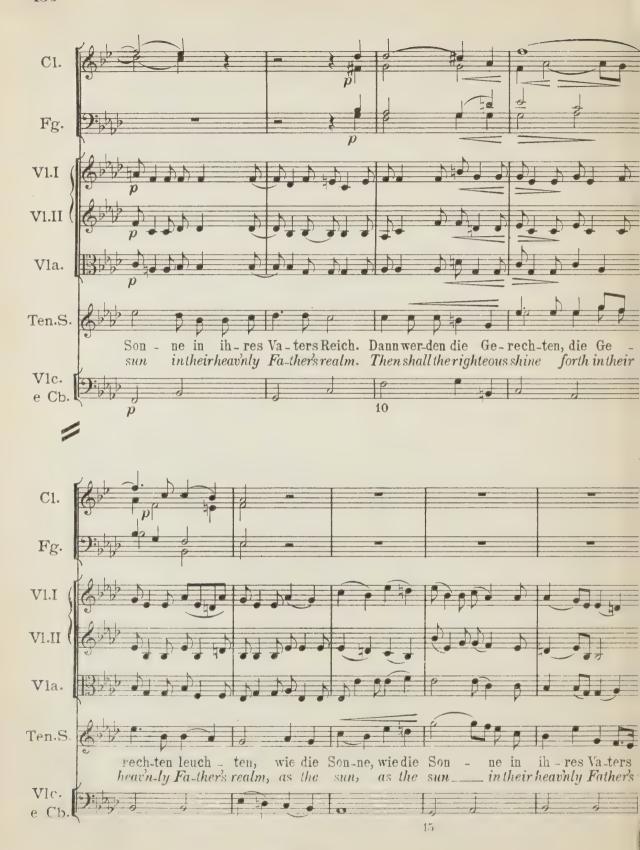


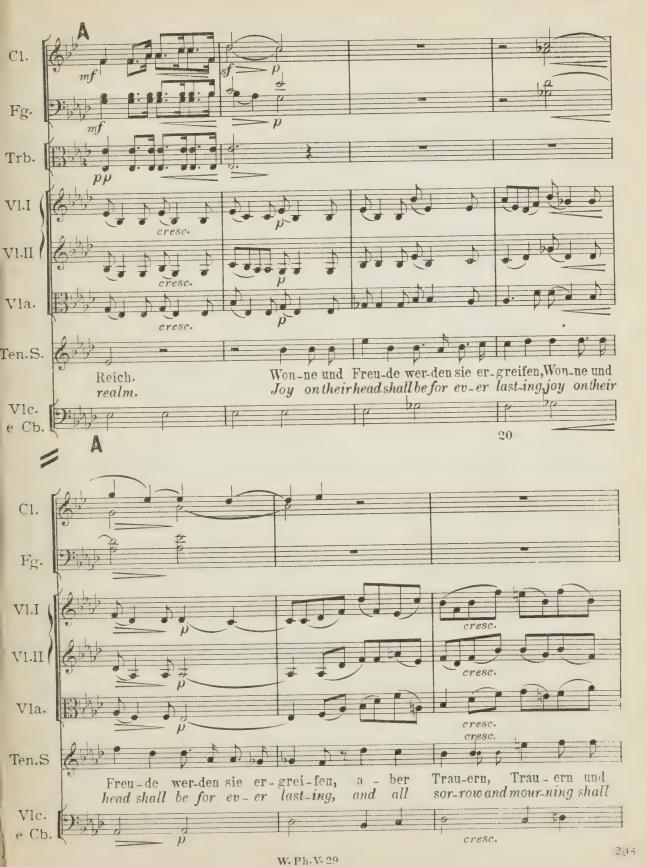


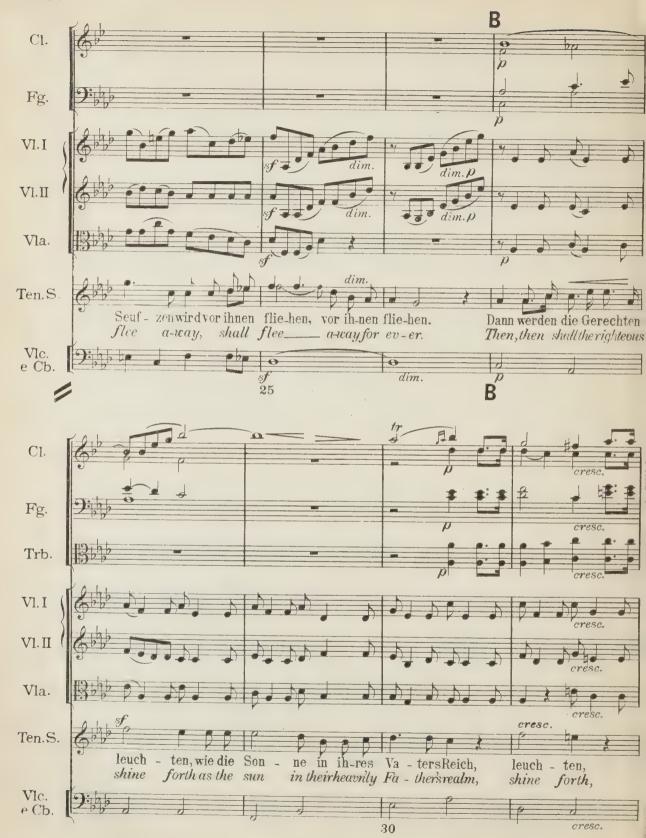


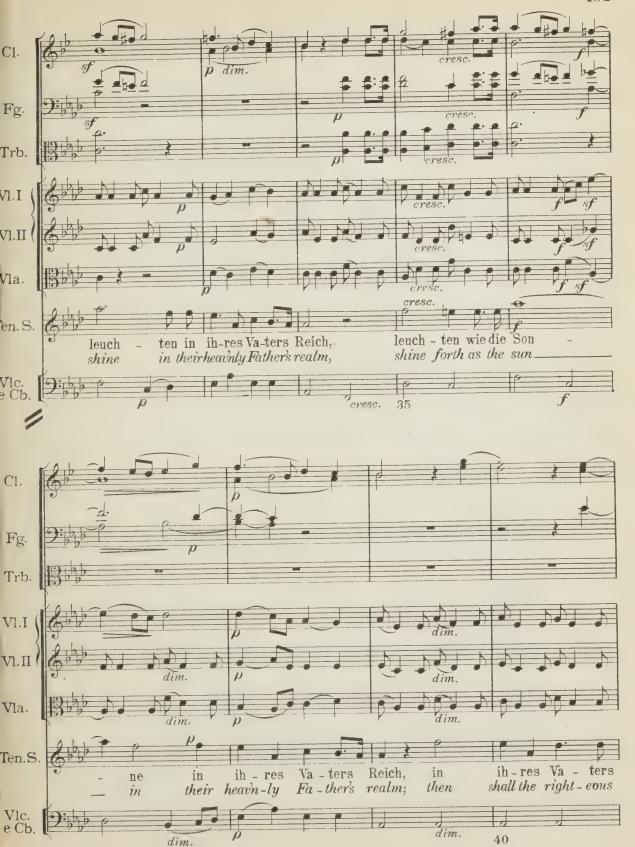






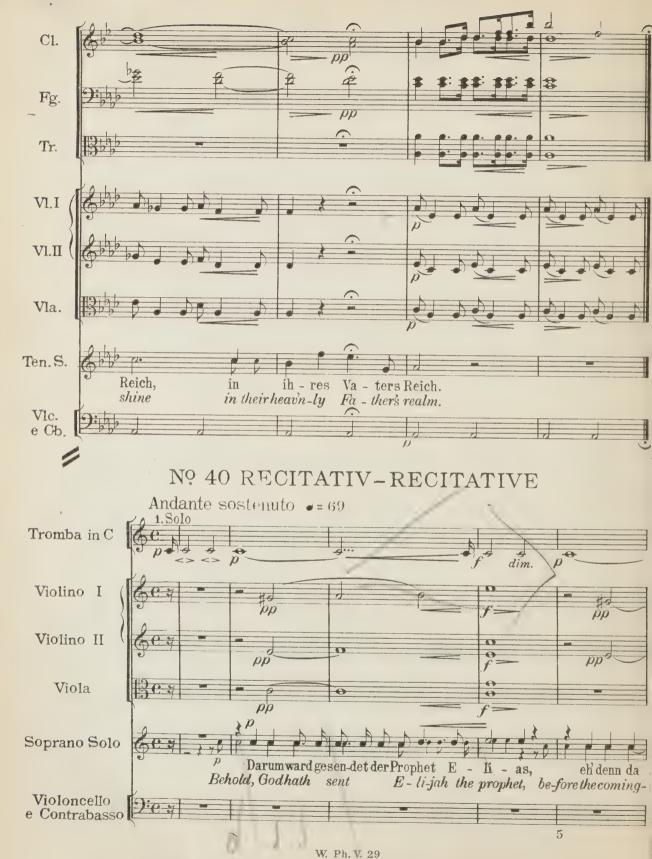


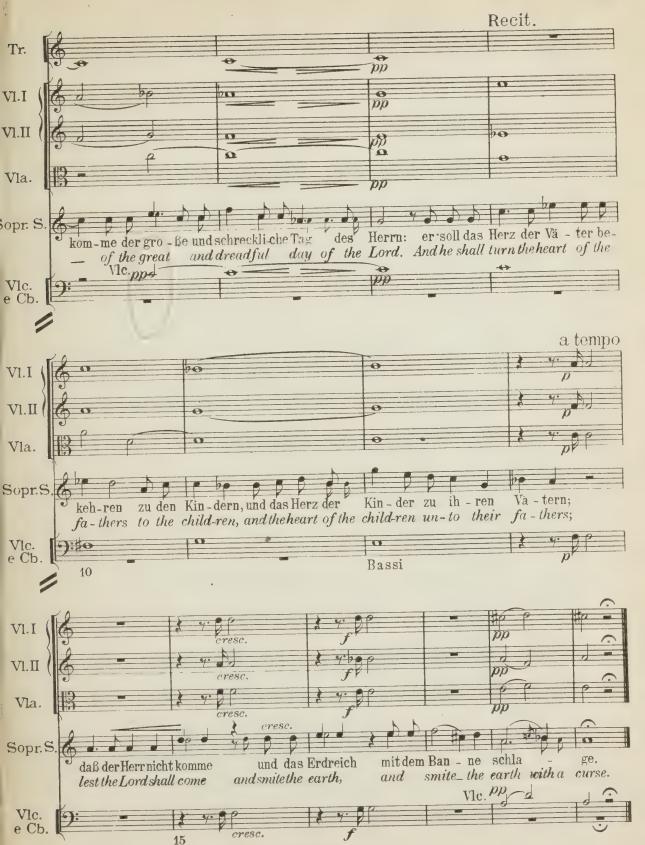




W. Ph. V. 29

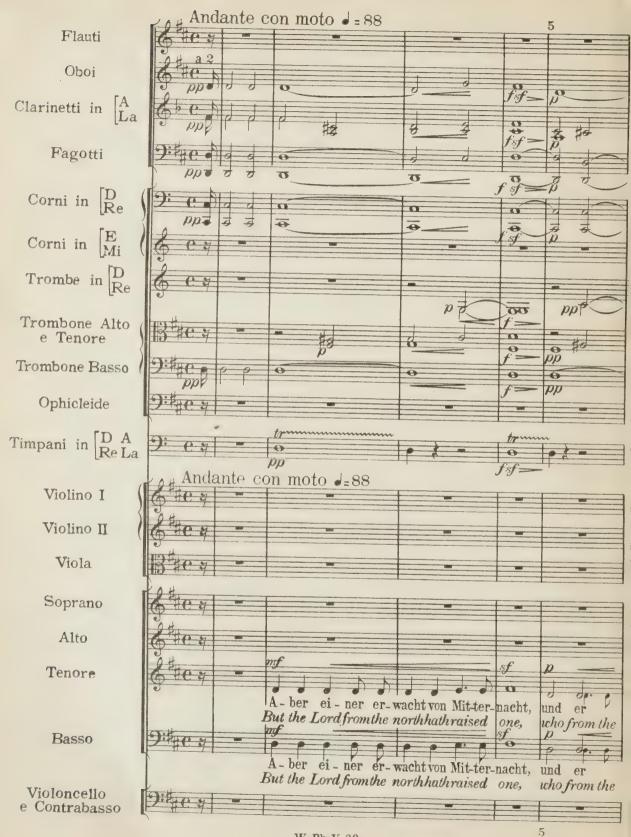


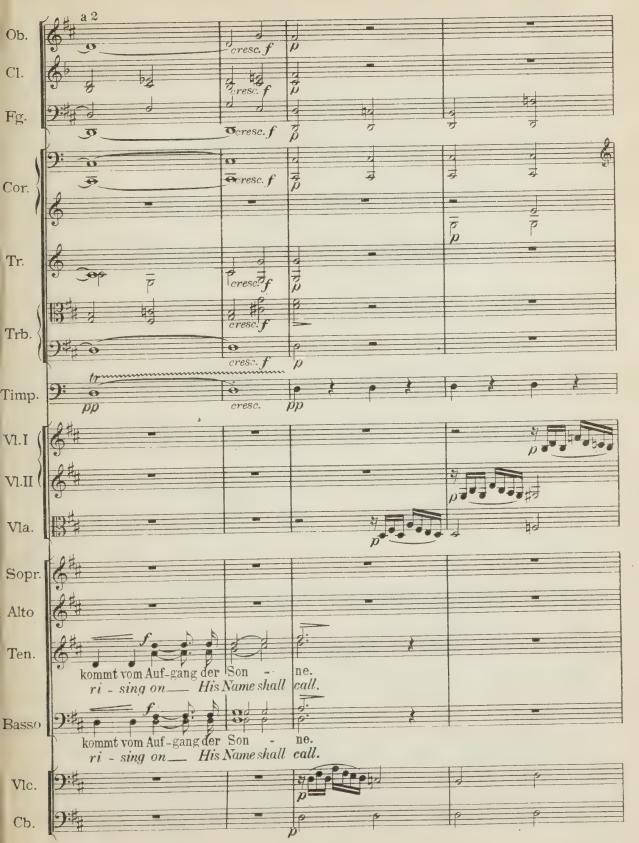




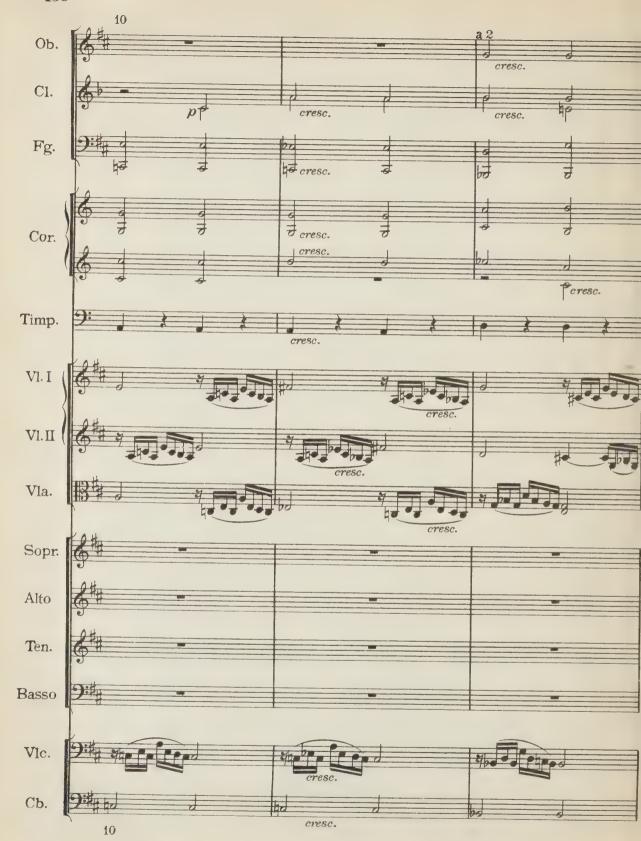
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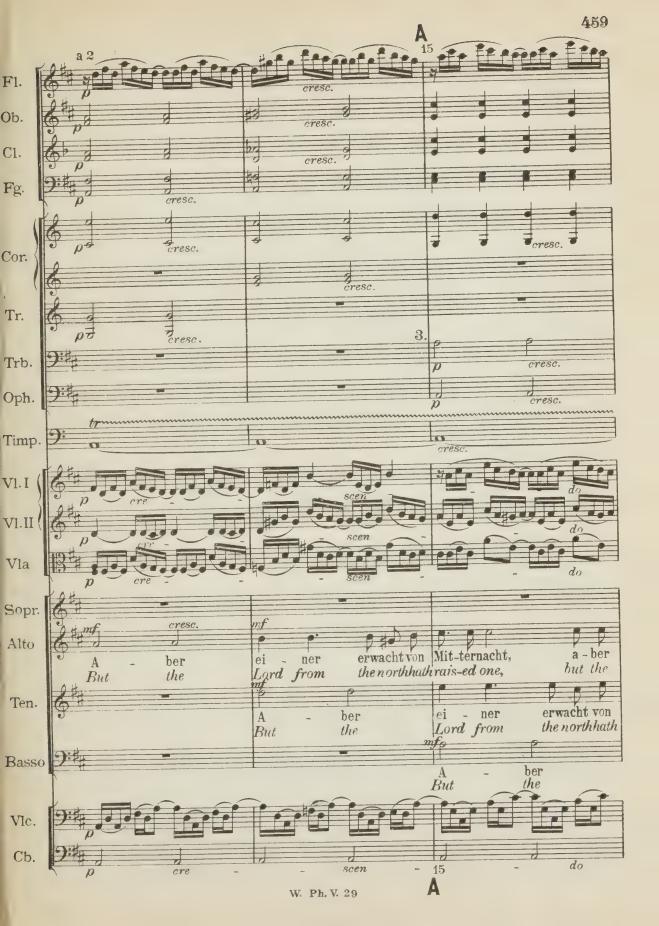


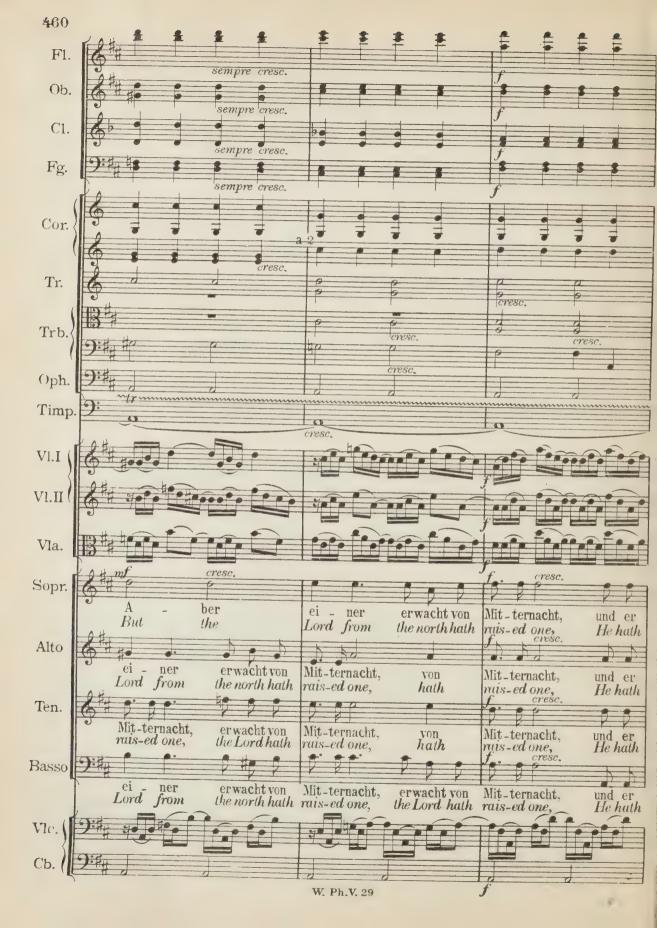


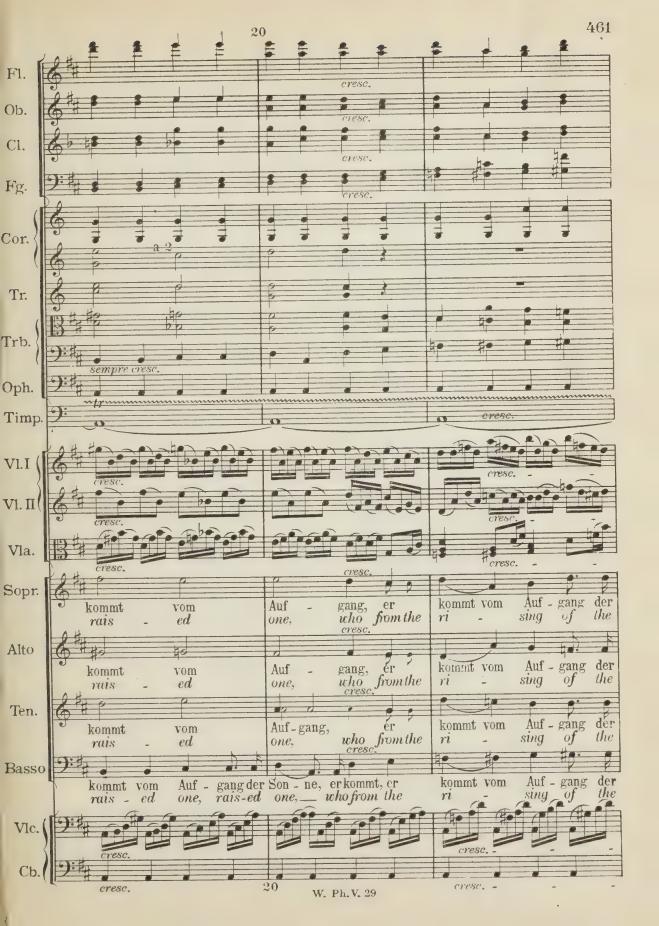
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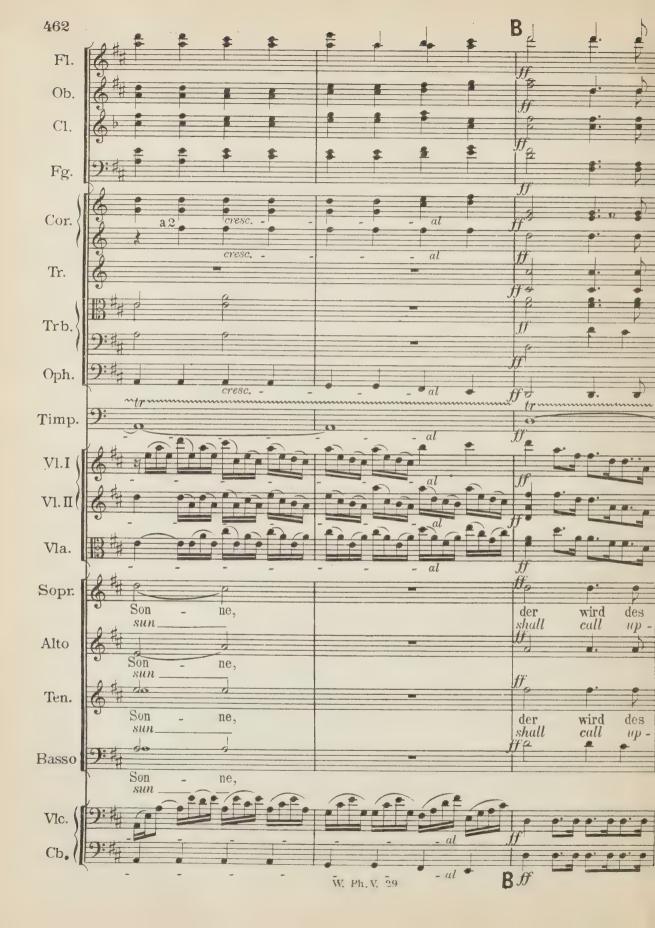


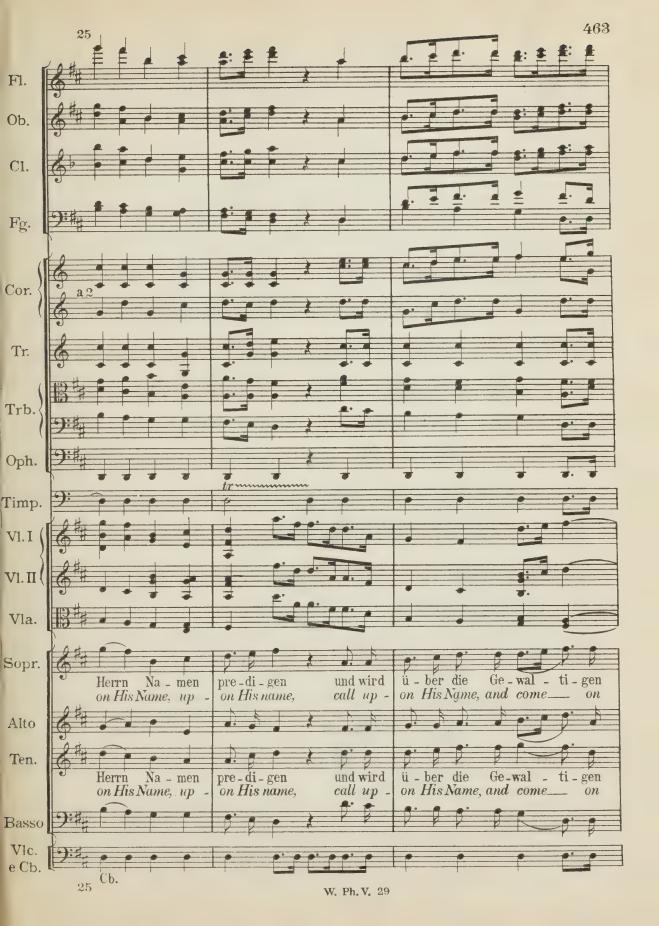
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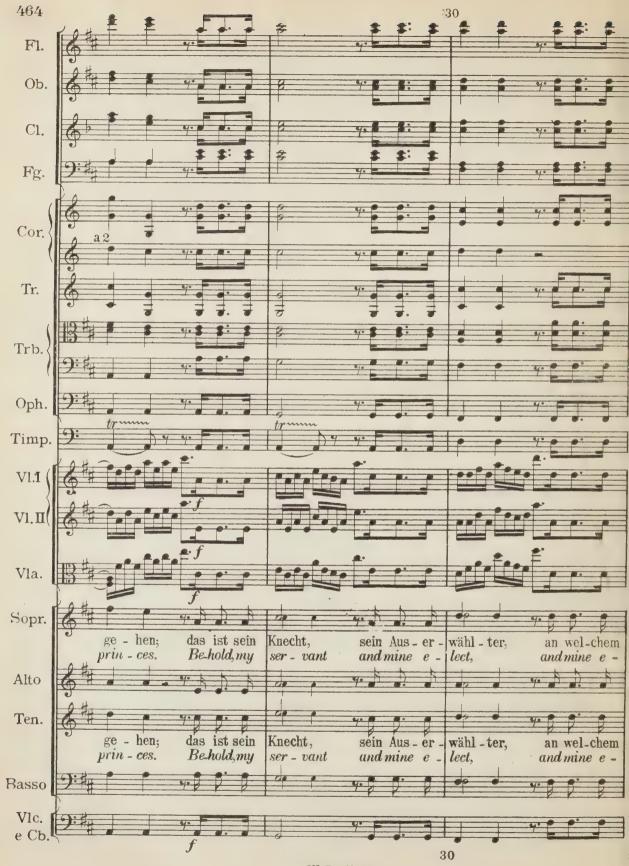




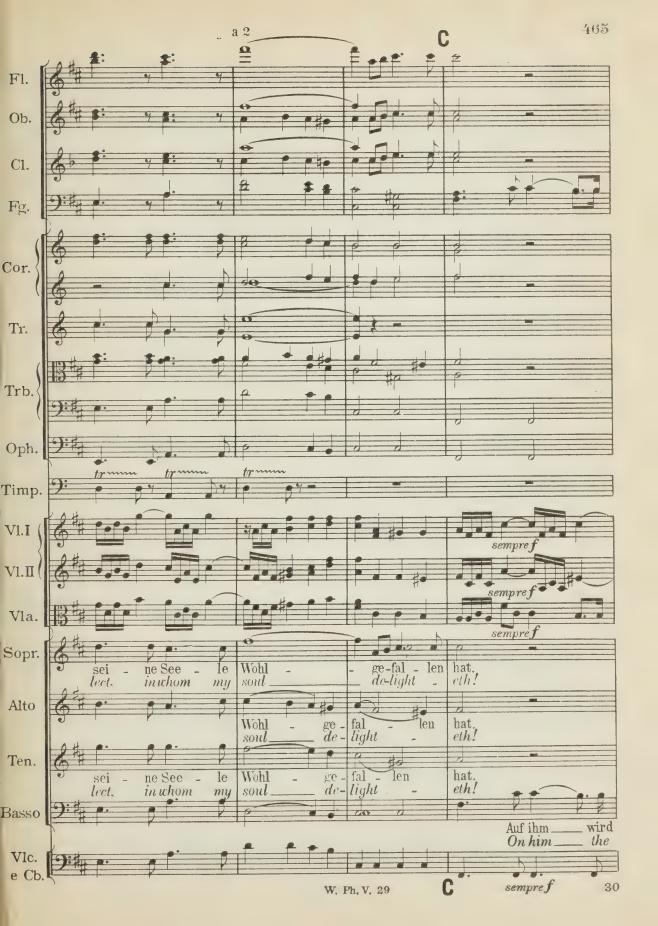


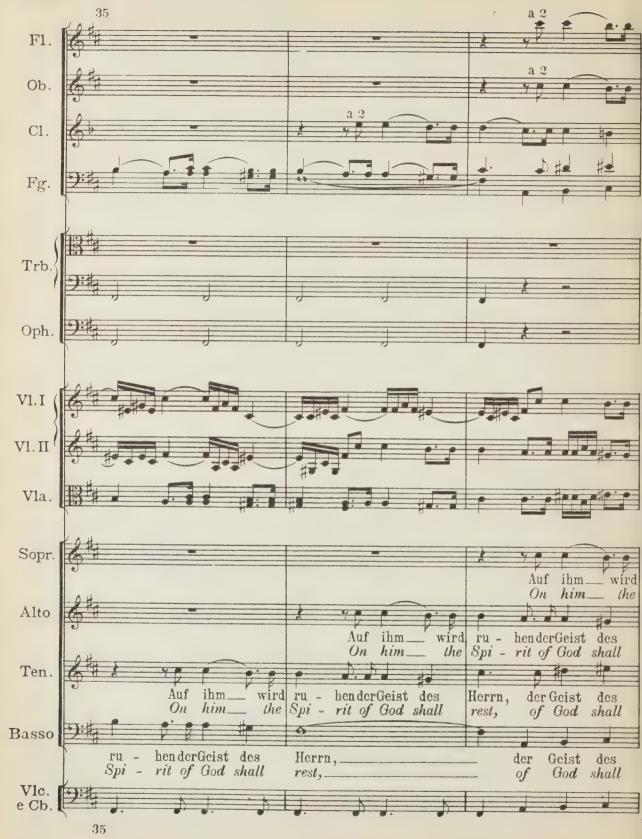


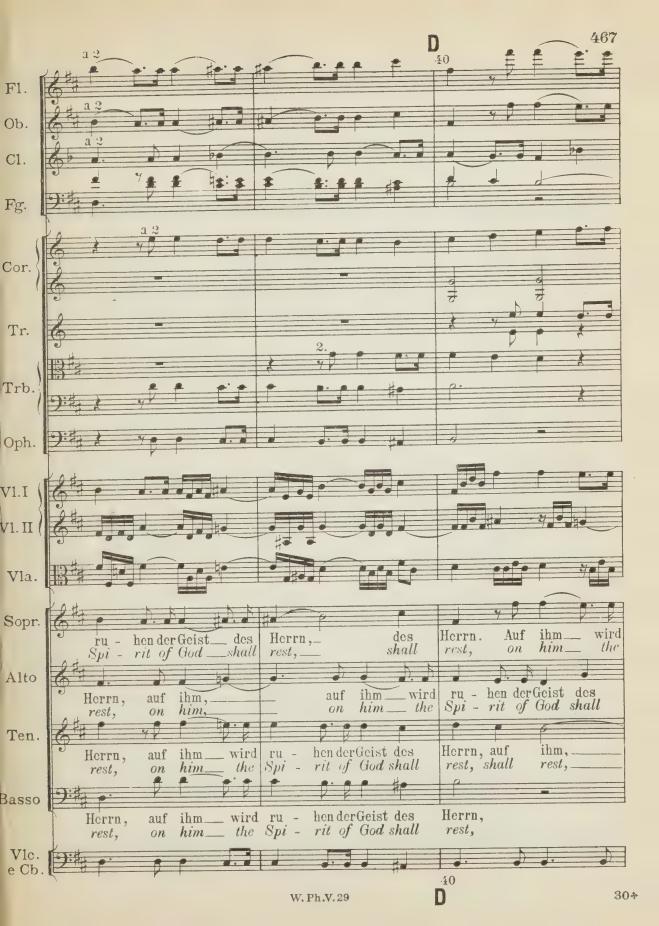


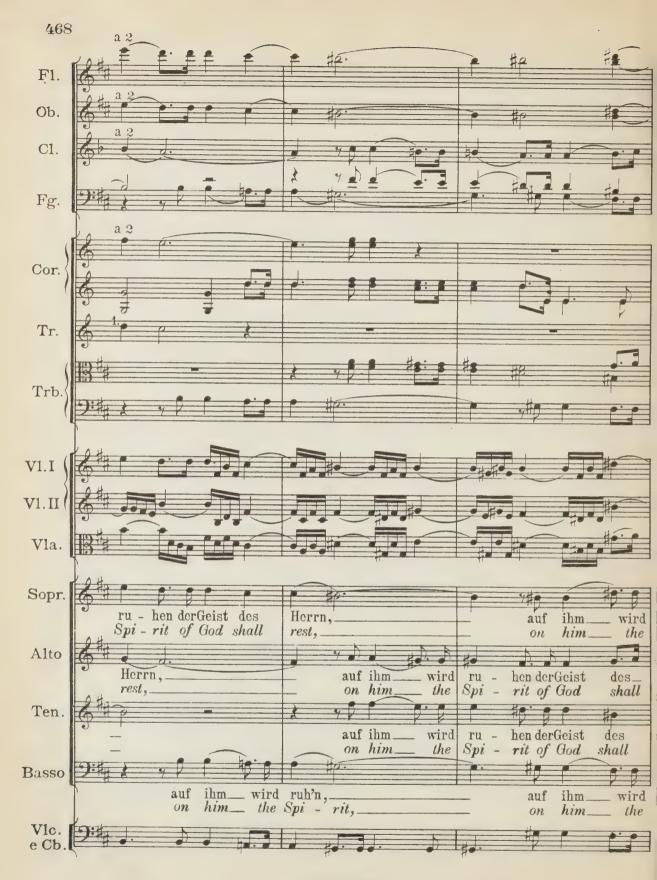


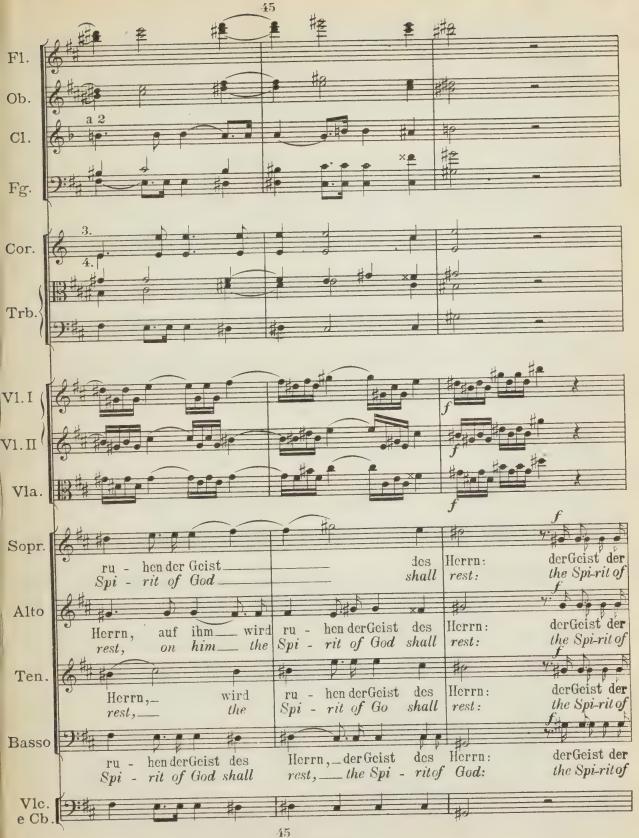
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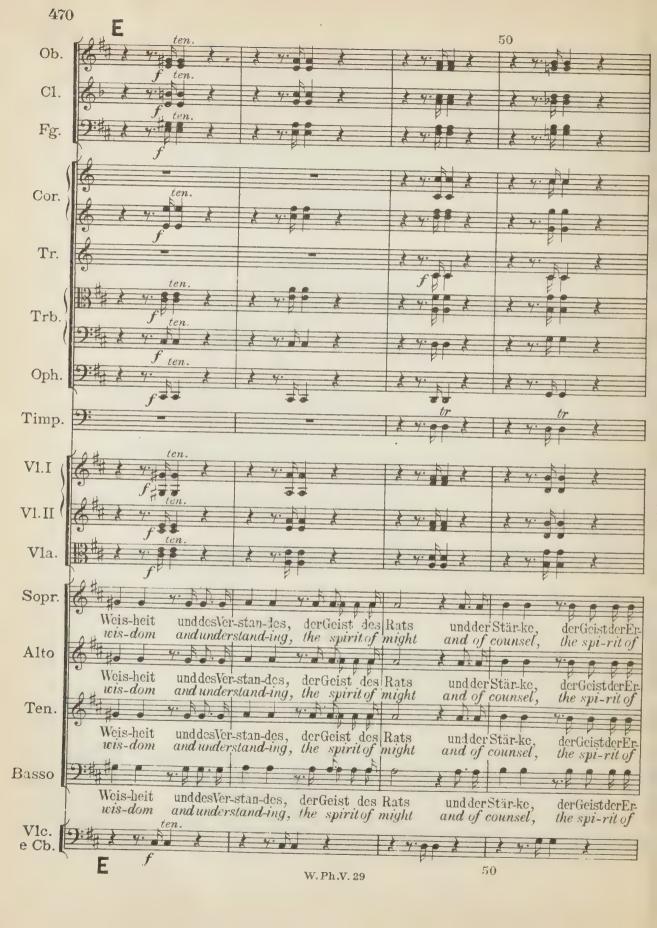


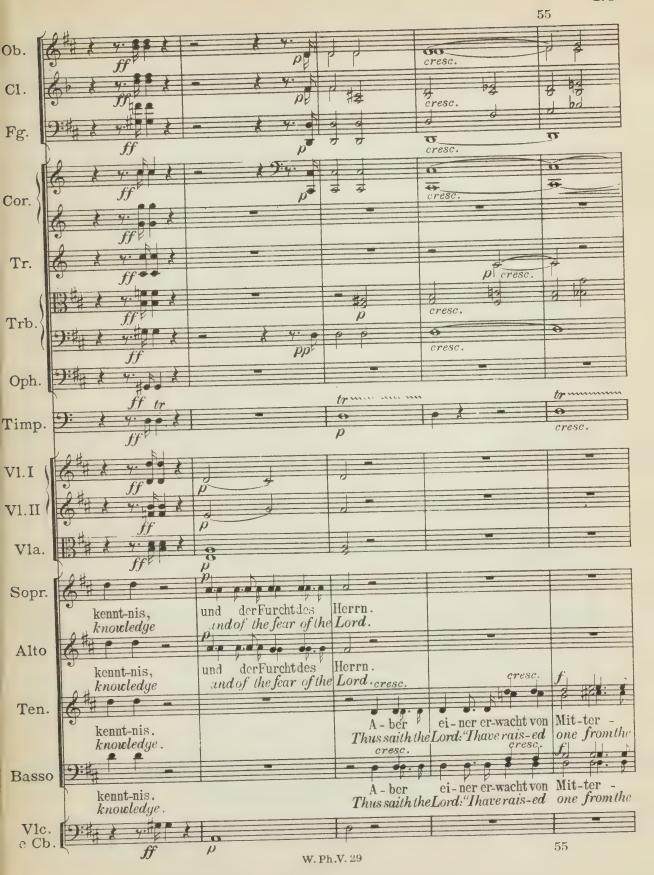


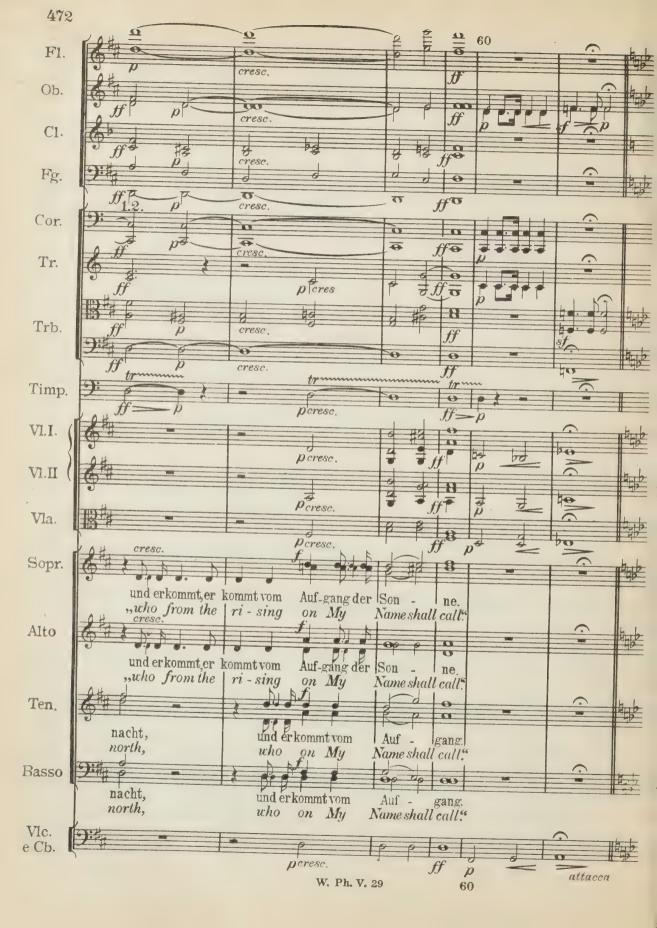




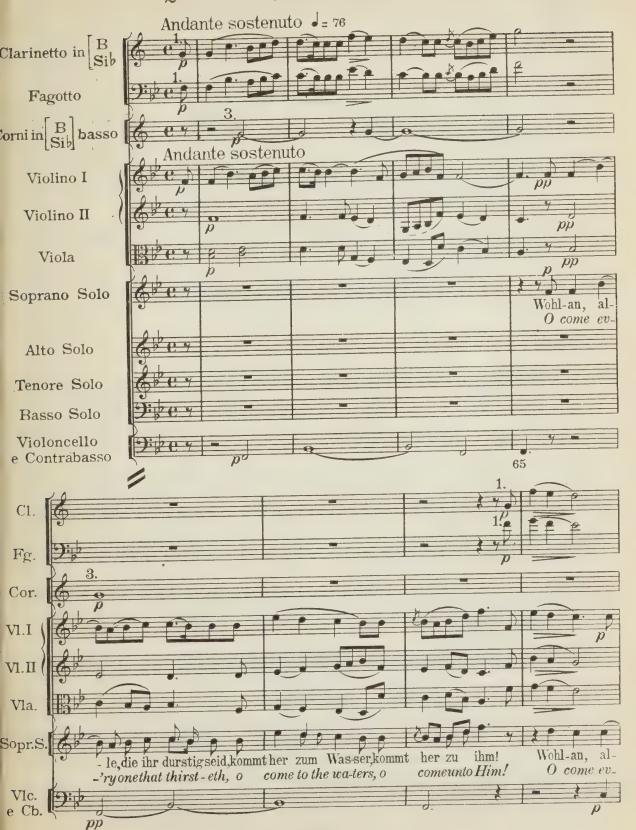
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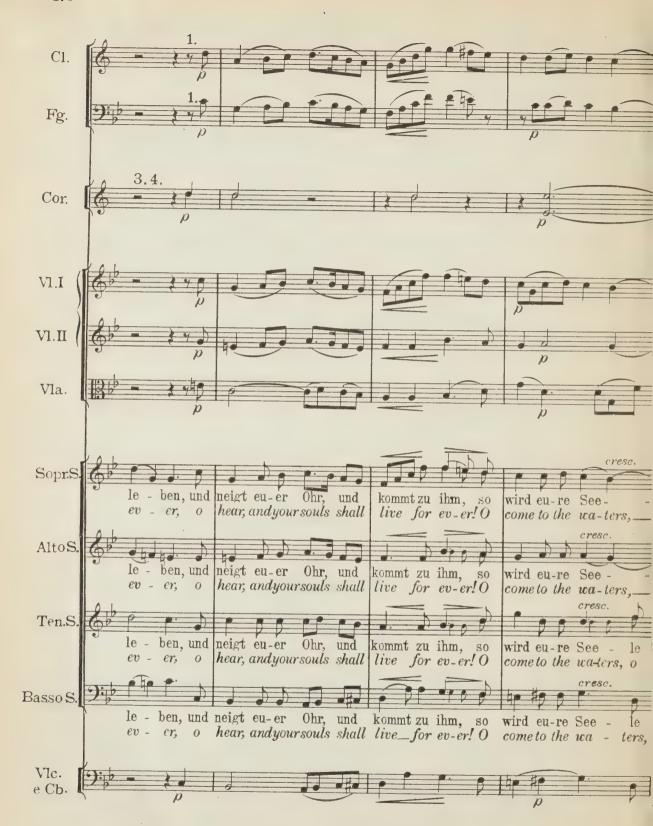
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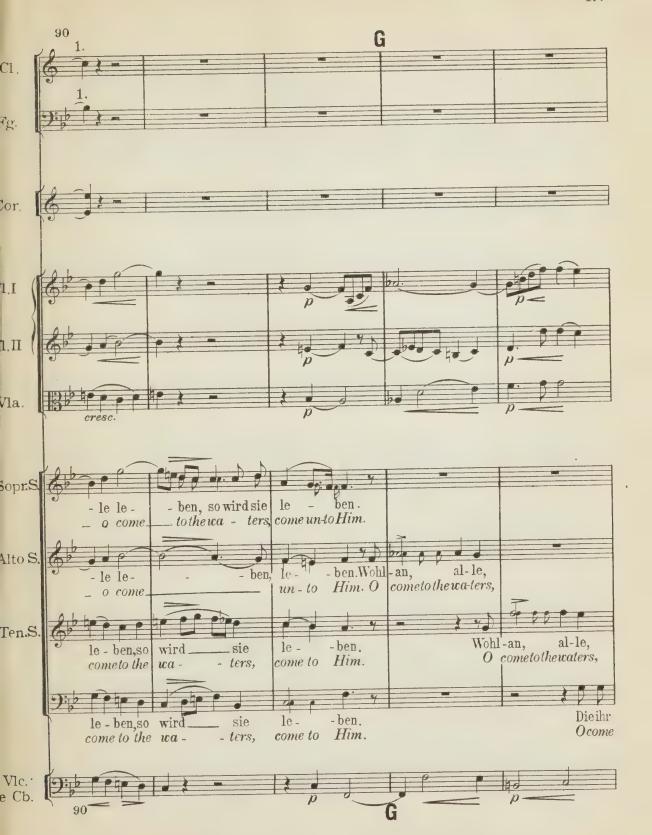
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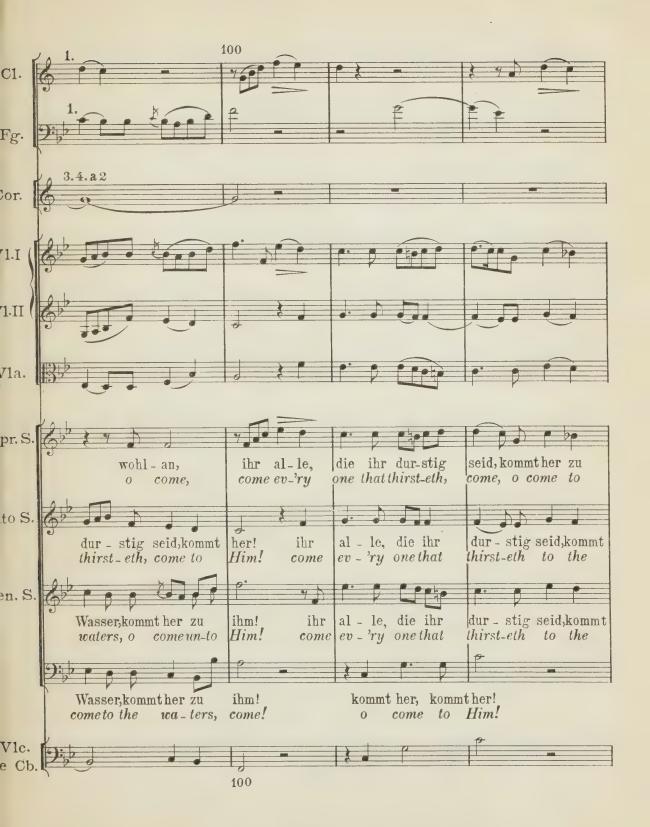


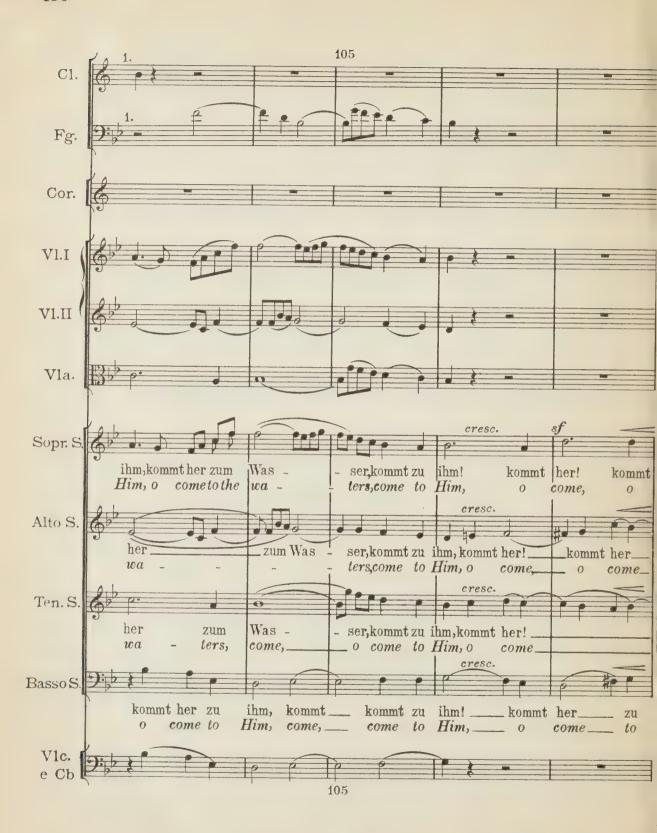




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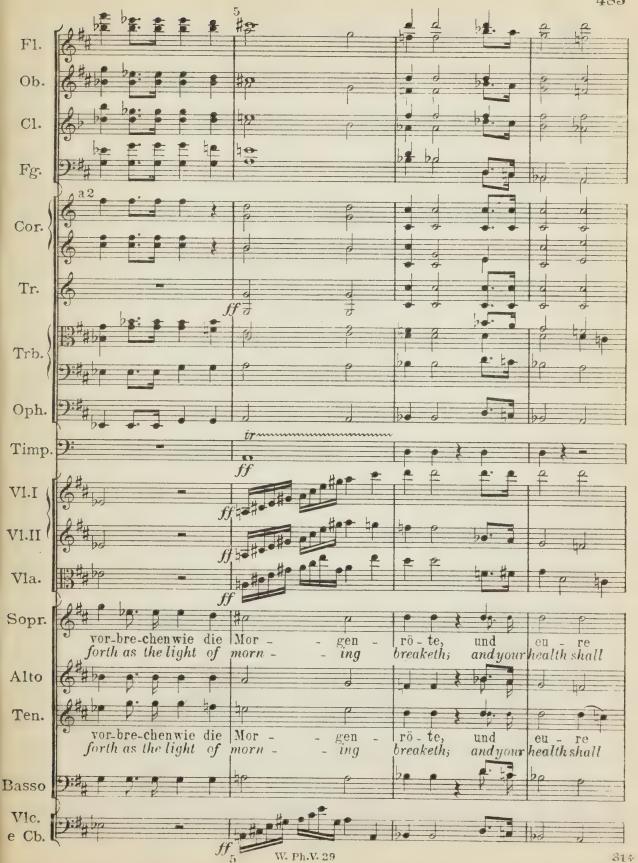


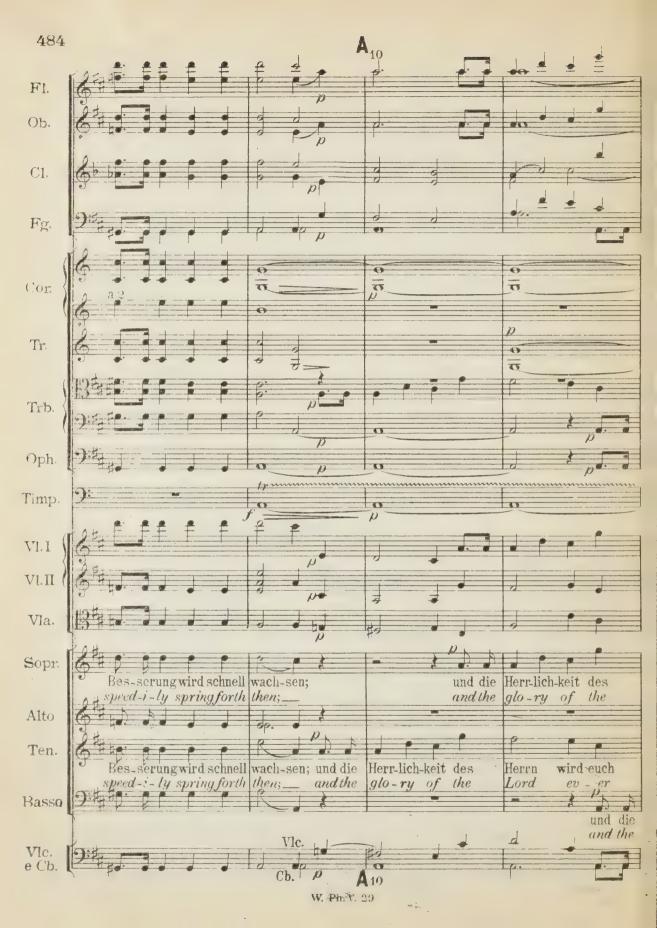


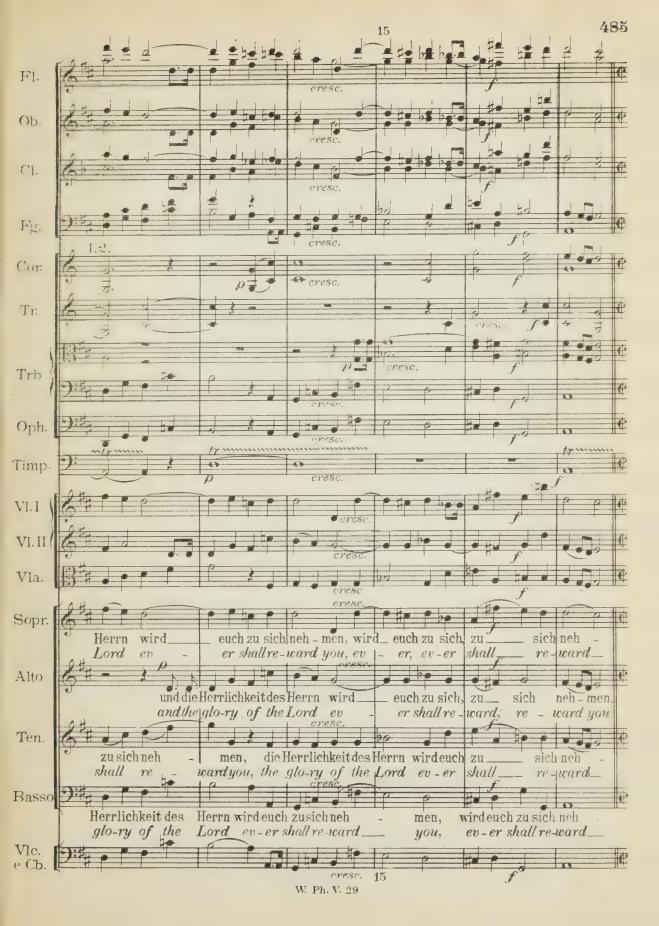




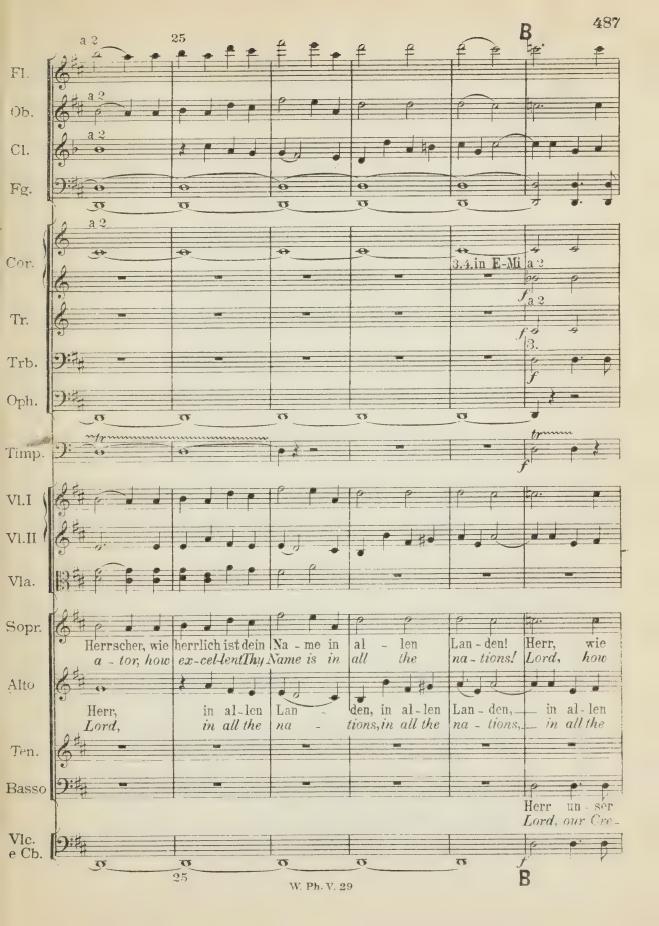




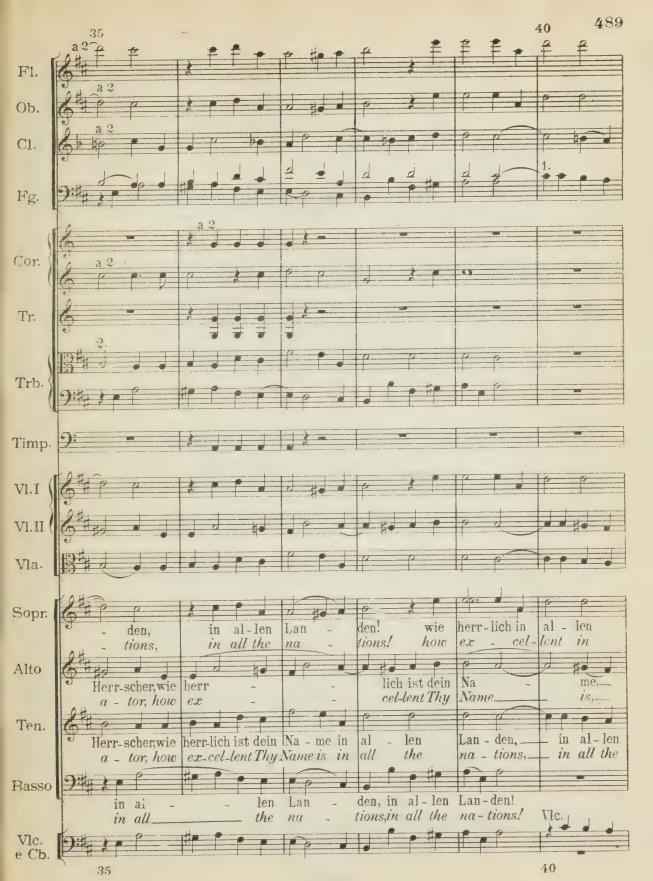




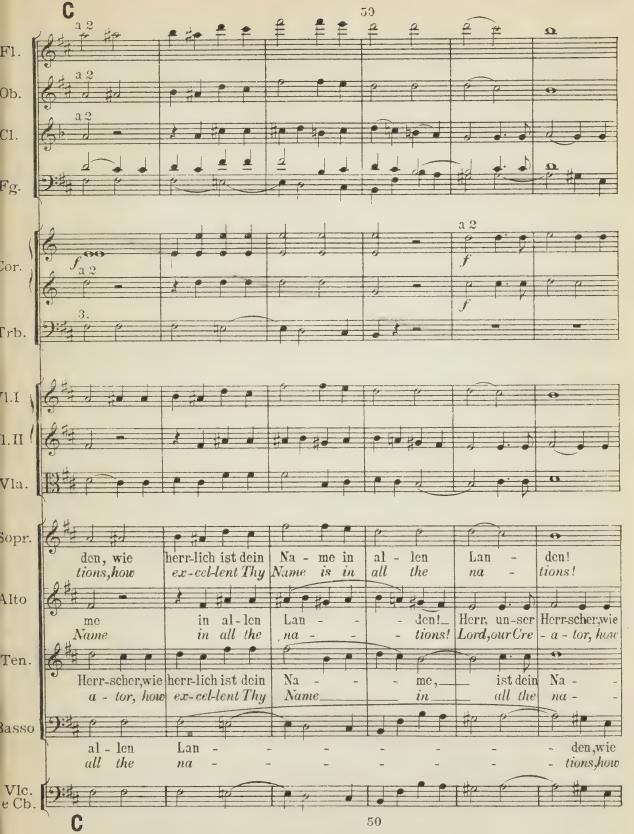




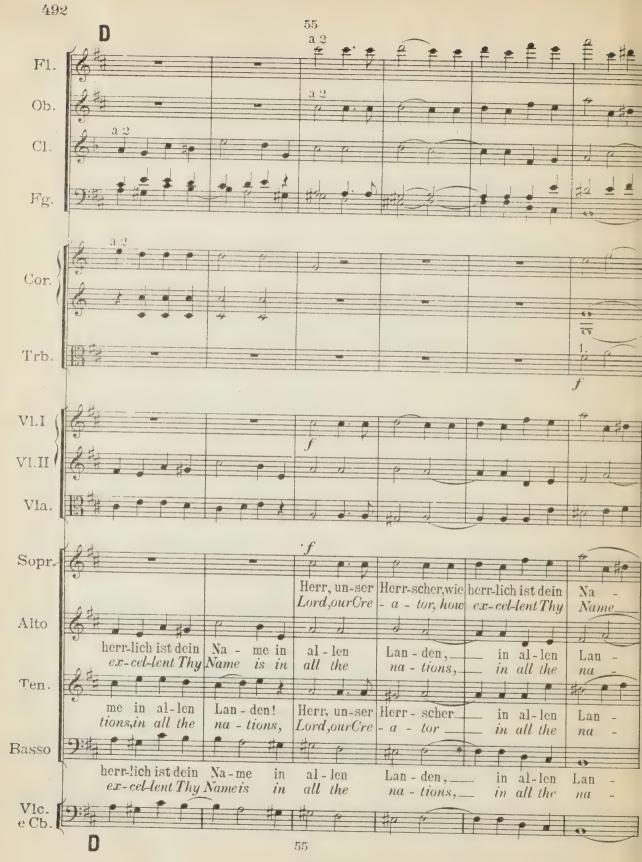


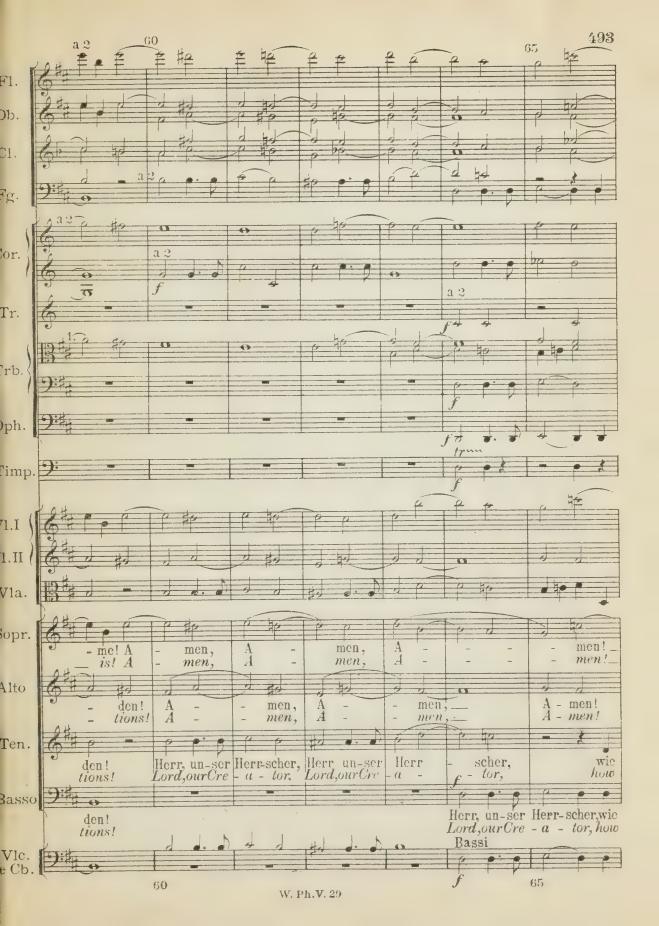


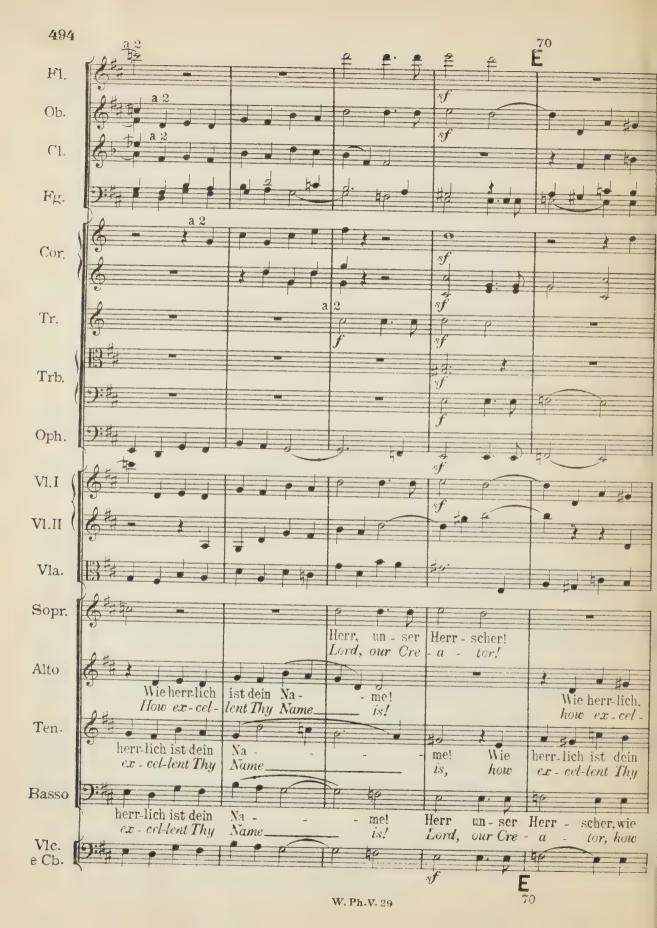




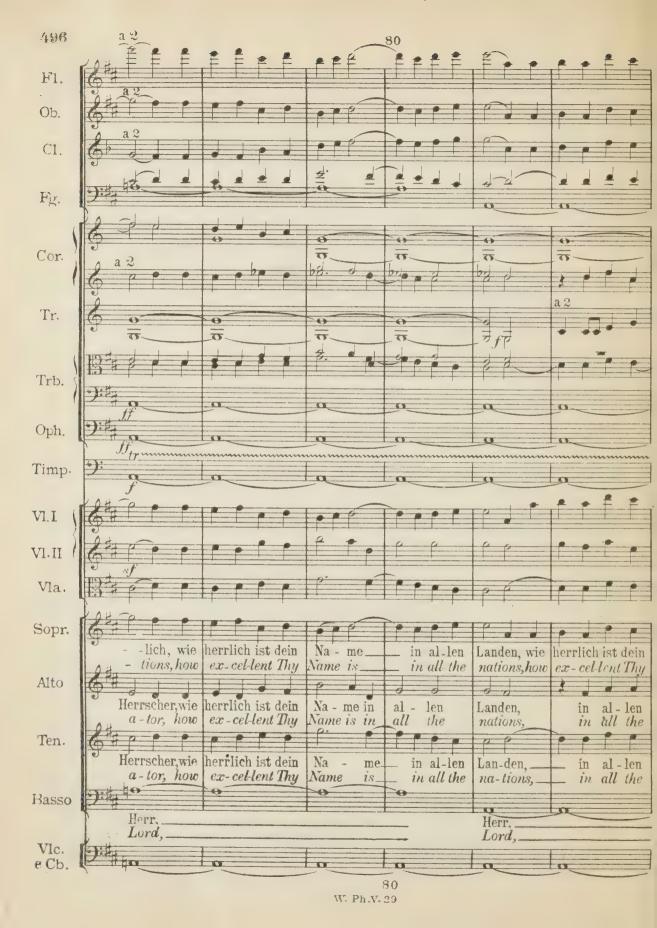
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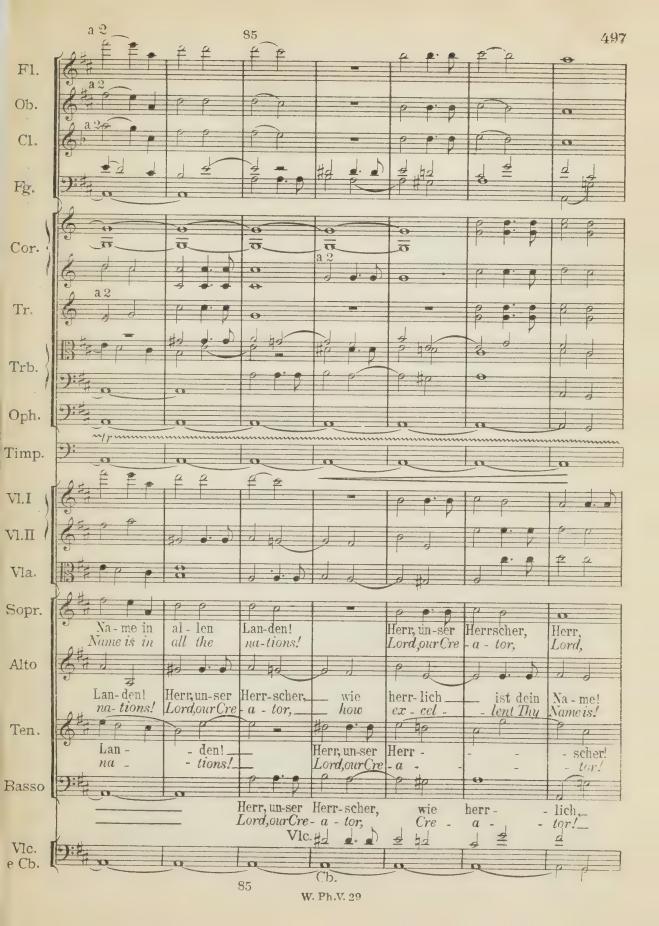










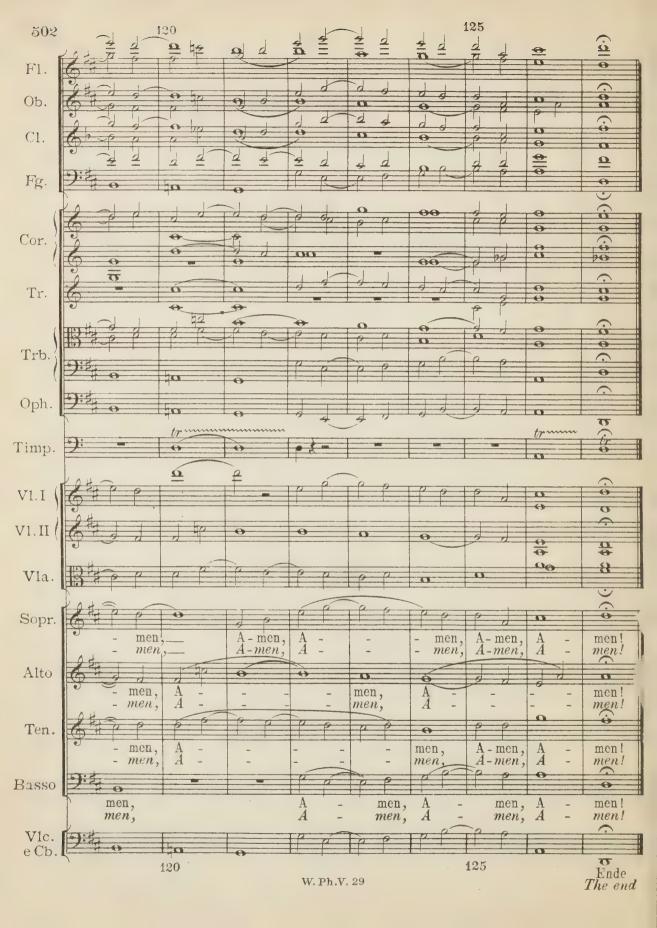
















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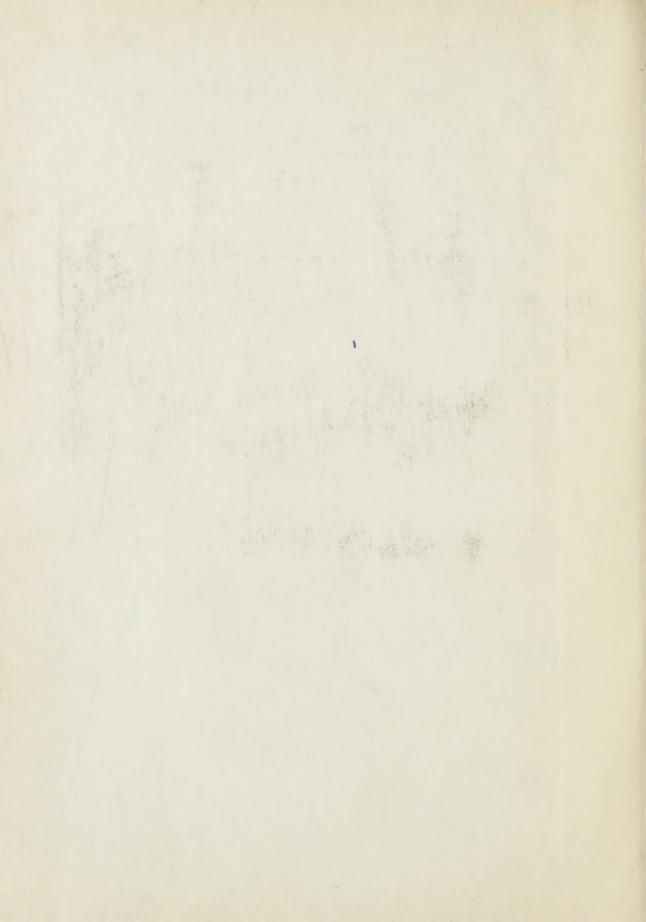
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